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**ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

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Telegrams: AITUCCONG

REPORT . . .

**TWENTY-THIRD SESSION
BOMBAY, 1949**



PRICE RUPEE ONE ONLY

CONTENTS

REPORT OF WORK DONE

From Feb. 1947 to March 1949	..	1
------------------------------	----	---

APPENDICES	..	68
-------------------	----	----

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS	..	75
------------------------------	----	----

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 23rd SESSION	..	76
--	----	----

STRIKE DIARY	..	116
---------------------	----	-----

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

ADOPTED BY THE 23rd SESSION	..	136
-----------------------------	----	-----

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE BY AITUC FROM FEBRUARY 1947 TO MARCH 1949

I have great pleasure in presenting the report of the work done by the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), the Provincial Trade Union Congress Committees and the affiliated trade unions representing eight lakh organised workers in India, for a period of two years, beginning from February 1947 when the last session of the Trade Union Congress was held at Calcutta.

On the occasion of this great session of the Trade Union Congress we miss the presence from the session of great leaders and builders of the Indian trade union movement. We miss in our midst great leaders of the Indian working class like Com. Dange, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the representative of the Indian working class on the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions; popular working class leaders like Com. Mirajkar and Com. Yusuf, Vice-Presidents of the All-India Trade Union Congress. We miss in our midst prominent members of the Working Committee of the TUC like Coms. B. T. Ranadive, R. K. Bhogle, S. G. Patkar, M. Kalyanasundaram, D. S. Vaidya, Jyoti Basu, G. D. Sane, Samuel Augustine, Shambhu Singh, P. G. Savant, G. M. Khan, Mohamed Ismail, Yamin, Manek Gandhi, Ramani, J. B. Purshottam, Brahme, Vyas, Benjamin Chavan and many more. Almost all the office-bearers of the TUC, members of the Working Committee and the General Council, office-bearers of the various unions and the Provincial T. U. Congress Committees, are either in jail or have been forced underground. In the Congress prisons are languishing over 25,000 trade union and peasant leaders who have been detained there without trial by the Congress Fascist Government. These leaders were clapped behind bars or forced underground because they were leading workers' and peasants' struggles for a living wage and for democratic rights.

We miss in our midst today veteran trade union leaders like Com. D. B. Kulkarni and Com. R. D. Bharadwaj, who died as a result of atrocious conditions in Congress jails. We also miss in our midst many a working class and peasant leader like Com. Shripat Patil who died as martyrs while leading their class battles. We salute these great martyrs of our movement and vow that the working class will carry forward their heritage and lead the battle to the goal for which they so heroically laid down their lives.

Today along with these great leaders of the Indian trade union movement, we also do not find present many others who used to be present at all sessions of the Trade Union Congress. We regret to find that Com. N. M. Joshi, the ex-General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, left the organisation which he had helped to build, because the TUC was not agreeable to a particular viewpoint that he put forward. It is most unfortunate that Com. N. M. Joshi should have pursued a path which has helped none but the enemies of the TUC.

Among others who left the TUC in an attempt to disrupt it, we must mention the arch disruptor and agent of the bourgeoisie in the labour movement, Hariharnath Shastri and his associates. Like a bourgeois fifth column, they attempted to sabotage every militant working class action from inside the TUC. Taking advantage of the urgent need of working class unity, they always tried to blackmail the TUC with the threat of disruption. In the end when they found that it was no more possible to sabotage the trade union movement from within, they split away from the TUC and appeared in their true colours as bourgeois agents. They started a bourgeois puppet organisation called the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Afraid of the growing strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress, afraid of the strike struggles the unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress were leading, unable to disrupt the Trade Union Congress through its fifth column in the person of Hariharnath Shastri, Shibbanlal Saxena, Suresh Chandra Banerji and others, the Indian bourgeoisie headed by Sardar Patel, launched the Indian National Trade Union Congress openly to disrupt the unity of the Indian working class. The organisation is starting rival local organisations in every industry. It is actively assisted by the capitalists and their administrative officers. They thus hope to disrupt the unity of the working class and carry on open strike-breaking activity in the service of the bourgeoisie.

The Socialist Party leadership is another disruptive agency, which, together with the INTUC, is making despe-

rate efforts to disrupt the unity of the working class organised in the AITUC. Unable to carry on their activities of sabotaging the struggles from inside the TUC, they split away, started the Hindustan Mazdur Sabha and rival local trade union organisations under the name of Mazdur Panchayats. Their role is open opposition to working class struggles. The climax was reached when this agency under the cloak of "Socialism" openly attempted to break working class strikes.

These Socialist leaders and their agents in the trade union movement shamelessly attempted open strike-breaking and even spied on the railway workers who had organised an all-India railway workers' strike on March 9 to win their minimum demands. Whatever their protestations, the Socialist leaders are carrying out the same policy as the INTUC. They do not attack the INTUC but instead concentrate their fire on the vanguard, that is, the working class organised in the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Yet another set of reformists led by Mrinal Kanti Bose recently split away from the TUC and has started yet another organisation under the name of United Trade Union Congress. Despite the burden of their song being working class unity, these reformists who have gone funky in the face of the heavy blows of repression and who are opposed to class struggle, are attempting to disrupt trade union unity, at a time when the bourgeoisie, caught in the grip of a deepening economic crisis, is mounting its vicious offensive against the working class.

The urgent need of the hour is a mighty united front of the Indian working class to resist and defeat the offensive of the capitalists. It is this unity which the AITUC is forging. Unity in the trade union movement is unity of action, unity for unhalting struggle against the capitalists, a struggle for the basic demands of the Indian working class, a struggle for living wage and democratic rights. Reformists of all shades are opposed to this unity because they are opposed to any class struggle against the capitalists. The Socialists, who talk of opposition to bourgeoisie only mean thereby a constitutional opposition which is nothing short of class collaboration. It is for these reasons that these reformists of different shades have left the TUC and are attempting to disrupt the TUC in the service of the Indian capitalists. Instead of fighting repression against the trade union movement, they are glad about it. Just when the AITUC and its affiliated unions are boldly resisting repression and leading the working class struggles, these reformists are helping the capitalists by attempting to disrupt working class unity and indulge in strike-breaking activities.

But the AITUC is rightly proud of the successful battles it has waged against these forces of disruption and the Fascist Government repression. It is proud of having boldly, organised and led the struggles of the Indian working class against the capitalists and for living conditions. In these battles the disruptors of various shades have been unmasked as bourgeois fifth column in the trade union movement.

Today, more than ever before, the All-India Trade Union Congress has come out steeled in the struggle against the unprecedentedly Fascist repression of the Congress capitalist Government and has defeated the disruptive attempts of the INTUC, the Socialist leaders and leaders like Mrinal Kanti Bose and Suresh Banerji. Today the AITUC stands as the single fighting organisation of the Indian working class, that organises and leads its struggles in defence of its rights, against the growing offensive of the capitalists who are attempting to transfer the burden of the deepening economic crisis onto the shoulders of the workers. Despite repression and attempts at disruption, the AITUC stands forth as the representative organisation of the Indian working class.

The 23rd session of the All-India Trade Union Congress is being held at a very crucial and significant moment in the history of the Indian working class. It is being held after two years of trying period during which great events of national and international importance have taken place. To it will come delegates directly from the fighting lines bruised, battered and yet steeled in the determined and heroic strike struggles led by them in the last two years, against the offensive of the Indian capitalists and their Government.

Strike struggles fought by the workers during this period both inside our country and in the whole world are unparalleled in the history of the working class movement. The strikes in France, Italy and America were of unprecedented magnitude. The number of workers participating in these strikes was far bigger than at any time before. The militancy that was displayed by the workers in these strikes, the way in which the workers fought police attacks, the demonstration of international solidarity in these strikes, have inspired workers all over the world. French workers and Italian workers occupied factories and gave pitched battles to the police. The working class movement throughout the Asian countries in China, India, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Burma, Malaya—has grown immensely. In all these strike struggles everywhere, the reformist lackeys of the bourgeoisie, the Right-wing Social Democrats have been unmasked as traitors.

The international trade union movement is well-knit in the World Federation of Trade Unions comprising more than 70 million organised workers of all lands. Experienced and steeled in class battles against capitalism, we find the mighty working class movement of all lands arrayed against capitalism for a final battle, for a battle for peace, democracy and Socialism. At the helm of this mighty working class movement stands the gigantic might of the Soviet Union, the French and Italian Confederations of Labour, the mighty proletarian movement of China.

The session is meeting in the wake of great and valiant struggles of the Indian working class led by the unions all-over India under the banner of the AITUC; the 114-day long struggle of the 38,000 Coimbatore textile workers, the two-month long strike of the textile workers of Nagpur, the struggle of the U.P. and Bihar teachers, the strike of dock workers, Post and Telegraph workers, workers of the Central PWD and the Ordnance depots, strikes of workers and employees in the government and municipal departments, struggles of clerks and employees in banks, business concerns and government offices, in short dogged struggles fought against severe odds all over India. Last but not the least, the session is being held after the suppression in blood and terror of the 9th March strike of eight-and-a-half lakh railway workers in defence of their living standards.

The session is meeting at a time when ruthless repression of every honest fighter is the order of the day, when about 25,000 trade union, kisan, student and women workers and organisers are locked up in the jails of "free" India, when an all-out and ferocious attack is launched by the combined strength of the capitalists and their henchman, the Nehru Government, against the working class, when employers are busy introducing schemes of rationalisation and increased work-load, rendering hundreds of thousands of workers jobless and throwing them mercilessly on the streets.

It is being held at a time when there has been a black-out of civil and political liberties and India has been turned into a veritable prison house. It is being held at a time when capitalists, their agents, the Socialists and the reformists, are busy sowing seeds of disruption in the working class and the toiling millions are heroically fighting back with revolutionary doggedness the combined offensive of the employers, their agents, the Nehru-Patel Government, the treacherous Socialist leaders and the reformists.

The session is being held when the Congress leaders manning the Government of India have broken all election pledges they gave to the people in 1946 and 1947, when nationalisation of the industries is to be put into cold storage

and when foreign capital is given all facilities to exploit the Indian people. It is being held at a time when the Government of India has agreed to tie India to the chariot wheel of imperialism by consenting to remain in the British empire, now called the Commonwealth.

The session will be a momentous one. It will be called upon to give a correct organisational and militant lead to the Indian working class so that it can not only successfully resist the capitalist-cum-Government offensive but march onwards for securing a living wage and social security for the workers and full civil and political liberties for the people with a view to establish in this country real independence, a people's democratic rule of workers, peasants and the oppressed middle class.

The session will have to consider these problems and trends and take such decisions as will enable the AITUC to lead the Indian working class ahead and march shoulder to shoulder with the world working class.

DEEPENING ECONOMIC CRISIS

The session is meeting at a period when the capitalist economic crisis has further deepened and the conditions of the workers in all industries have been further worsened. Cost of living and prices of all essential articles continue to rise rapidly, wages have either remained static or have even been directly attacked. Real wages are fast declining resulting in untold miseries and hardships.

During the two years under review, the cost of living index figures with pre-war base: 100, have risen to giddy heights, having long since exceeded the worst rise of war years.

In Bombay, the figure shot up from 245 (the average for 1946) to 271 in December 1947, and during 1948 it shot up by a further 39 points, reaching the record figure of 310 in December 1948.

In Ahmedabad, during this period, it rose from the 1946 average of 286 to 358 in December 1948, rising in 1948 alone by 68 points.

In Sholapur, the index figure rose from the 1946 average of 290 to 330 in January 1948, to 422 in December 1948. Thus in one year it rose by 92 points.

In Jalgaon it rose from the 1946 average of 326 to 392 in December 1947, to 433 in January 1948 and to 461 in December 1948. In 13 months, it rose by 69 points.

In Kanpur it rose at the end of 1948 to 508, i.e., 103 points higher in 12 months. The 1946 average was 328.

In Nagpur, it rose from the 1946 average of 285 to 389 in December 1948, rising by 42 points in the last 12 months. During the same period it rose in Jubbulpore from the 1946 average of 302 to 413 in December 1948, rising by 74 points in 1948.

In Madras, during this period, it rose from 239, the 1946 average, to 329 in December 1948. (*Indian Labour Gazette*, February 1949, page 601)

Such is the nature of the worsening conditions of life of the workers as a result of the rapidly deepening economic crisis. From the facts mentioned above, it will be seen that there is a rise of from nearly 50 to 103 points in the cost of living index figures in the short period of 12 months in the year 1948.

The monetary inflation, with whose aid the bourgeoisie seeks to hide the rapidly deepening crisis, has now brought the economic structure to the verge of collapse. Loss of wages and unemployment of thousands, have become the order of the day. In inflation the bourgeoisie has found the most callous and invisible weapon to fleece and rob the masses, inflict starvation on them, deprecate their labour, reduce their wages and hurl the burden of the crisis on their shoulders. The ever-increasing spiral of prices, with wages lagging behind, fleeces the worker of his labour and inflicts starvation wage on him, reducing his purchasing power all along the line. It is an open and shameless attempt to transfer the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the workers and impoverish them still further.

Throughout the last year there have been direct or indirect wage-cuts, as in the case of the central government employees like railway workers.

During the period under report real wages have declined considerably. From the figures and facts mentioned below, it will be seen how serious the situation is.

The *Eastern Economist*, a journal of the Indian capitalists, admits in its issue of December 31, 1948 as follows:

Province	Year	Cost of index	Actual wage a worker is entitled to draw if the wage rise in the cost of living was compensated fully	Actual wage drawn per year	Decline in real wage drawn by a workers compared to 1939 wage
Bengal	1939	100	248.7	248.7	—
	1946	261	649.1	496.3	22% decline
	1947	292	726.2	567.2	21.8 % ,

(Note: General Index figure from Annual Number of *Eastern Economist*, December 31, 1948)

Province	Year	Cost of index	Actual wage a worker is entitled to draw if the rise in the cost of living was compensated fully	Actual wage drawn per year	Decline in real wage drawn by a workers compared to 1939 wage
Bombay	1939	103	370.4	370.4	—
	1946	246	884.6	812.4	8.1 % decline
	1947	265	952.9	977.9	2.6 % ,,
Bihar	1939	102	415.5	415.5	—
	1946	329	1245.0	544.0	57.0 % ,,
	1947	375	1527.5	819.8	39.7 % ,,
United Province	1939	105	235.8	235.8	—
	1946	328	736.5	593.6	19.4 % ,,
	1947	389	873.5	672.8	23.0 % ,,
Madras	1939	106	175.9	175.9	—
	1946	239	396.6	422.0	6.4 % rise
	1947	277	459.6	560.0	21.8 % ,,

(Figures for Bombay, Bihar, United Provinces and Madras are taken from **Indian Labour Year Book**, 1946, pages 182-185. The Year Book gives cost of living index figures for six important towns in Bihar. From this the cost of living index figure for Bihar has been worked out.)

From the figures quoted above, it will be seen that the wages have been continually on the decline ever since 1939. This conclusion is further confirmed by the latest cost of living index figures published by the Government despite the fact that these are defective figures and show the rise in the cost of living far too inadequately compared with the reality.

The general average of wages and dearness allowance or the total earnings of workers in Bengal declined by 21.3 per cent. The real wage in Bombay showed an increase hardly of 2.6 over the 1939 wage figures. In Bihar even after the wage increase in 1946 the real wage showed a heavy drop of 39.7 per cent between 1939 and 1947. In the United Provinces, the real wage deteriorated by 23 per cent compared to the 1939 wage level.

Only in Madras Province does the wage level show some rise over that of 1939. But realising that the wage level in Madras in 1939 was extremely low, even after this little rise in 1947, the average wage level of a worker in Madras Province is one of the lowest.

The figures quoted above show that the rise in terms of money has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living index number i.e., with prices. This is how the real wage has lagged far behind the 1939 wage level. Column 3 above shows what a worker should draw if he is to be fully compensated for the rise in the cost of living and his wage

level of 1939 is to be maintained. This compared with the actual wage that he is drawing will show the real loss the worker has suffered.

While we have shown what the workers lost even in terms of their 1939 wage, we want to make it quite clear that the 1939 wage level was a starvation wage level and that even this wage has deteriorated. Then again the figures of wages for 1948-49 are still not available. But they will show only a further deterioration in real wages as there has not been any major revision of wage scales in any industry in 1948-49, while, as shown above prices have risen very steeply.

In analysing the movement of wages in the various industries, the Government of India in their *Labour Year Book* of 1946 published in 1948 (page 160) have made the following observation:

"Taking the whole period 1939-46, the average earnings of all the industries increased only by 115 per cent whereas the cost of living in different Provinces has increased from 150 to 250 per cent so that the wages have considerably lagged behind the prices."

Studying the position industrywise, we get the following picture:

JUTE

In 1939, the average wage per year in the jute industry was Rs. 230.8. It rose to Rs. 397.6 in 1947. This means a rise of 115.6 per cent over the 1939 figure. As against this, during 1939-46, according to government figures, the rise in the cost of living has in different Provinces been from 150 to 250 per cent. It is thus clear how the wage of three lakh workers in this monopoly industry as a whole has heavily deteriorated.

But the callousness of the Government in the matter of wage increase has been further noticed in its refusal to force the owners to grant a wage which they themselves consider equivalent to the minimum expenditure of a jute worker's family.

On August 15, 1947, the West Bengal Government referred the question of wages of jute workers to its Tribunal. The Tribunal gave its award one year after its appointment, i.e., on August 31, 1948. In its findings it stated as follows:

"The Tribunal has observed that the total cost of living under the present circumstances would work out at Rs. 71-8 as against the present total emolument of Rs. 46 per month

for the lowest paid manual worker. This will mean a heavy burden on the industry, especially when the industry will have to bear extra burden in the form of additional amenities. The Tribunal recommends an increase of about 50 per cent of the gap, i.e., Rs. 12.8 over the present Rs. 46."

Can there be any better example of the Government's callousness, of its and its Tribunal's anti-working-class and pro-capitalist attitude? It does not matter in the least to the Government if a worker and his family live or die; its only concern is to see that the capitalists continue to make their huge profits.

COTTON TEXTILES

In the cotton textile industry the workers' condition is advertised to be far better. Quite often these capitalists are heard shouting that their wage bills have gone up. This, however, is nothing but propaganda put out to screen their huge profits.

According to the Government of India's figures published in the *Indian Labour Gazette* (March 1949) the total average earnings of workers at different textile centres were as under:

In 1939, the total average annual earnings of an Indian textile worker were Rs. 320. In 1946, these rose to Rs. 721.8 or by 124.4 per cent. In 1947, they rose to Rs. 911.3 or by 184 per cent, as compared to the 1939 money wage. Considering the fact that the cost of living index number went up from 150 to 250 per cent between 1939-46, it can be seen how the real wage has fast deteriorated. In 1947, the general cost of living index as recorded by the *Eastern Economist* (December 31, 1948) stood at 292. This means that even though there was some monetary increase in the wage, the real wage was still far less than what it was in 1939.

To take specific cases, the total earnings of the textile workers in Bombay Province, for instance, rose from Rs. 370.4 in 1939 to Rs. 977.9 in 1947, i.e., a rise of 164 per cent as against a rise of 165 per cent in the cost of living in Bombay city during the same period. The cost of living in Ahmedabad during this period was 200 per cent; in the other textile centres of the Province, it was still higher.

In the United Provinces, the total earnings rose from Rs. 235.6 in 1939 to Rs. 672.8 in 1947, i.e., a rise of 185.6 per cent as against the rise of 278 per cent in the cost of living in Kanpur during the same period. This shows how heavily the real wage of textile workers in the United Provinces has deteriorated.

In Bihar, wages of textile workers rose from Rs. 415.5 in 1939 to Rs. 819.8 in 1947 or by 97.3 per cent. During the same period the rise in the cost of living for Bihar was—Patna 282 per cent, Jamshedpur 298 per cent—which again means a heavy drop in real wages.

In Bengal the rise in the total earnings between 1939-47 was 128.3 per cent as against the rise in the cost of living by 209 per cent. This also shows a heavy drop.

(Refer *Indian Labour Gazette*, March 1949)

Thus, even in the textile industry all over India there has been nothing but a heavy drop in the real wage of the workers while only at Bombay has it very nearly touched the 1939 wage level, which itself was no more than a starvation wage level.

In Madras Province, the total earnings of the textile workers show a rise of 218.5 per cent as against a rise in the cost of living between 1939-47 of 177 per cent. But the initial wage in 1939 in Madras Province was so low that even after this rise the average earnings of the textile workers in Madras are the lowest as compared to the total earnings of textile workers in other Provinces in 1947.

Thus, whether considered on countrywide basis or on the basis of Provinces, the real wage of the textile workers is below that of 1939, which means below the standard of even subsistence wage.

RAILWAYS

A systematic propaganda is carried on by the Government that the railway workers are better paid. But this is far from being true. Indeed the contrary is the reality.

It is interesting to see what the *Eastern Economist* says about railway workers' wages in its issue dated March 4, 1949. It says:

"The total number of railway employees, both permanent and temporary (excluding the staff employed on construction works) at the end of this year was 823,712 which compares to 771,993 at the end of previous year. The wage bill for Class I railways alone jumped from Rs. 52.02 crores to Rs. 63.36 crores, an increase of 11.34 crores. This was largely the result of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations and the amalgamation of sections of B.A. Railway with EIR and OTR."

This means that on March 31, 1948, the total average annual earnings of the railway workers according to these figures were Rs. 769.1. The total average annual earnings of a railway employee were Rs. 541 in 1939. Thus even

after the much-advertised scales of pay of the Central Pay Commission were brought into force, the rise in the total earnings of railwaymen, between 1939 to 1948, has been only 43.2 per cent.

Compare this with the average total earnings of Rs. 1041 in the textile industry, in Bombay, or Rs. 911.3 in all the Provinces, or Rs. 890.2 in the minerals and metals or Rs. 1,071.2 in the mints. These averages are themselves lower than even a subsistence wage but railwaymen are drawing even less than these and yet the Government does not hesitate to advertise that railwaymen are better paid.

The rate of dearness allowance that is paid to railwaymen has not been based on the rise in the cost of living nor is it on par with the dearness allowance paid in the textile and such other major industries, where also it should be noted, the dearness allowance does not correspond to the rise in the cost of living index. Over and above this, the Government of India has recently heavily cut down the dearness allowance that railwaymen used to get by drastically curtailing the grainshop facilities.

Further, the recent revision of wage scales for the running staff of the railway has resulted in an actual cut in the total emoluments of these workers. By withdrawing most of the allowances that they used to get in the past, by directly reducing their total mileage allowance, the total earnings of this section of railwaymen have been brought down.

The demand of railwaymen for the grant of a living wage of Rs. 80 has become very urgent and that is why they had prepared for an all-India railway workers' general strike on the March 9, which was, however, suppressed by the Government.

MINES

There were 3.2 lakh coal miners in British India in 1946. Of these 2.1 lakh miners are in Bihar, 0.8 lakh in Bengal, 0.2 lakh in C.P. and the rest in other parts of India. In the railway collieries, 83 per cent of the employees are recruited through middlemen. In Jharia and Raniganj, the percentages were 35.8 and 45.5 respectively. Wages are generally paid through contractors and there is little direct supervision over payment. The unit of payment to miners and loaders is generally the tub in which the coal is loaded. The tub size varies from 20 to 42 cubic feet. Even the rate for a tub of standard size varies from mine to mine, according to the nature of the working places.

"As pointed out already there is no standardisation of basic wages and books are generally kept in a most haphazard manner and the workers have no means to check up the output.

"It will be seen from the above that the earnings are made up of a number of elements, wages, dearness allowance, attendance bonus, production bonus, etc. The wage census conducted by the Government of India covered about 84,000 workers. It was found that in Jharia the miners and loaders get on an average about a rupee a day in the case of 'Sarkari' labour and annas 14 in the case of contract labour. The trammers get about 14 annas a day. Among surface labour, wagon loaders get about 10 annas a day." (**Labour Year Book, 1946**, p. 164-65)

Following is the table that shows the average daily wage of the different categories of workers in the different coal mines in India.

Category of workers	Year	AVERAGE DAILY WAGE					
		Jharia		Ranigunj		Girdih Panch Valley	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miners (under-ground)	1929	0 13 6	0 13 0	0 12 9	1 2 0		
	1939	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0		
	1946	1 8 3	1 8 0	1 1 3	1 5 9		
Loaders (under-ground)	1929	0 11 0	0 10 3	0 12 0	0 10 0		
	1939	0 11 0	0 10 3	0 12 0	0 10 0		
	1946	1 7 9	1 6 9	0 14 9	0 12 6		
Skilled (Surface)	1929	0 13 3	0 11 6	0 14 0	0 10 6		
	1939	0 10 3	0 9 6	0 14 0	0 9 3		
	1946	1 10 0	1 9 6	1 6 3	0 12 3		
Unskilled (Surface)	1929	0 8 9	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 10 6		
	1939	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 8 0	0 6 9		
	1946	1 2 0	1 1 9	1 0 3	0 9 5		

This is what the Government of India says about these wages:

"It will be seen from the above that there was a general reduction in the daily earnings of miners from the year 1929 to 1936 when the earnings began to increase, although even in 1942 the wage level was below the 1929 level. The earnings have since considerably increased so that in 1946 the average daily earnings of underground miners were Rs. 1-8-3 in Jharia, Rs. 1-8-0 in Ranigunj, Rs. 1-1-3 in Girdih and Rs. 1-5-9 in C.P. It may be pointed out, however, that as compared to 1939 prices of essential foodstuffs have risen up by about 300 to 400 per cent so that real wages have not touched the 1939 level." (**Indian Labour Year Book, 1946**, p. 167)

Thus, the real value of Rs. 1-8-3, the daily wage of a Jharia underground miner, which is the highest rate of wage in the entire coal-mining area is hardly *annas eight per day* even if we take the minimum rise of 300 per cent as quoted by the Government. The lowest wage of Rs. 0-9-3 in Pench Valley, in terms of 1939 cost of living, is thus only 3 annas per day.

Thus, it will be seen that the real wage of a miner has not touched even the wretched level of 1939 when the Indian miner was the lowest-paid miner in the world. Added to this, there is no check up on the accounts and workers have no means to examine as to whether the wage that is paid is according to the rates or whether they have been cheated by the employer.

MINERAL AND METAL INDUSTRY

This industrial group employed 125,000 workers in the year 1945. Among these, 73,000 are employed by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur. This company has brought into force a new wage structure (1947) according to which workers are paid the following wages:

Three grades of workers.

Skilled workmen:

1	8	0	-2-	2	0	0
2	0	0	-2-	2	8	0
2	8	0	-2-	3	0	0

Unskilled labourers start on a basic wage of annas eight and sweepers on one cf annas eleven to annas twelve.

Dearness allowance is granted on a graded scale. For those getting less than Rs. 100 per month, the D.A. is Rs. 15 p.m. and for those getting between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200, the D.A. is Rs. 19-8-0.

The cost of living index at Jamshedpur was 332 in 1946 as compared to 105 in 1939, i.e., a rise of 216.1 per cent. The real value of the above-quoted wage rates can be correctly seen from this.

Thus, the real wages of this group of workers have lagged far behind and not even touched the 1939 wage level.

Even the most inadequate scale of Rs. 30-1-35 is not applied to the unskilled workers in this industry.

TEA PLANTATIONS

There are 1,082,659 plantation workers on the various tea estates in India. These workers live in almost serf conditions. Their wages are miserably low and do not have even a semblance of a subsistence wage.

The monthly wage movements of the plantation workers as given by the Government of India in its *Labour Year Book* are as follows:

Year Rs.	Assam Valley Tea Plantations Wage				Surma Valley Tea Plantations Wage			
	men Rs.	women Rs.	children Rs.	men Rs.	women Rs.	children Rs.		
	10 2 5	8 5 2	5 10 5	10 11 0	8 6 1	5 6 2		
1929-30								
1939-40	7 14 1	6 3 8	4 7 9	6 4 7	4 7 3	3 1 8		
1945-46	9 13 1	7 15 1	6 6 1	8 15 0	6 3 1	4 3 4		

"In January 1947 the Government of India called a tripartite conference at which they proposed that the wage rates should be so fixed that the average earnings of workers in the estates should be Rs. 1-4-0 a day for men and Re. 1 for women. The Indian Tea Association were not prepared to agree. It was, however, decided that they should grant one interim dearness allowance of annas two to all adult workers and anna one a day to children over and above the existing cash wages. This is being paid since February 1947."

Thus, what the Government recommended and the plantation owners accepted is no more than this paltry increase of as. 2 and anna 1 for men, women and children respectively as an interim allowance. This enhances the wages of workers only slightly. The average wage of Assam Valley and Surma Valley workers in these circumstances comes to less than Rs. 15 per month. Government's enquiry, concluded in February 1947, found this average to be as follows:

Assam Valley Tea Plantation	Rs. 13 15 3	12 1 5
Surma Valley	Rs. 12 6 3	8 12 3
(Indian Labour Year Book, pages 175 and 176)		

The real value of this wage in terms of the present cost of living will hardly be Rs. 7.

Thus over ten lakh plantation workers are doomed to such scandalous conditions.

Then again different planters exploit the workers in all possible ways. In one plantation, plucking of tea leaves of a total weight of 16 lbs. is expected to fetch the workers his one day's full wages. In another plantation, one day's wages are paid for plucking leaves of a total weight of 24 lbs. In still another tea garden a worker has to pluck leaves upto the weight of 40 lbs. to secure one day's full wages.

While the tripartite conference increased the dearness allowance by two or three annas in some of the plantation gardens, it was calculated in such a manner that the workers did not get a rise of even one pie in their earnings. (Ref.

Ratanlal Brahman, MLA's book on conditions of workers of tea plantations).

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Even after the various awards and decisions of the Government committees and commissions, the real wages of the municipal employees show rapid deterioration.

In Ahmedabad, the wage of a municipal employee is fixed at Rs. 30 plus Rs. 25 as D.A. i.e., a total of Rs. 55 per month. This in 1948. With the 1948 cost of living index in Ahmedabad at 333 (with 107 in 1939) the real value of Rs. 55 is only Rs. 17-10-0.

In Bombay, the wage is fixed at Rs. 72 per month including dearness allowance. The real wage in Bombay as per cost of living which was 310 in December 1948, works at Rs. 24 only and no more.

The Government's investigations showed that the expenditure of a municipal worker's family in Calcutta was Rs. 71-8-0 in 1946. Since then the prices have further and steeply risen. But the wage that was adopted for municipal employees in Calcutta in 1948 is Rs. 56-8-0, including dearness allowance.

In the Muzzaffarpur Municipality in Bihar, total emoluments fixed for a municipal worker, inclusive of dearness allowance, are only Rs. 30 per month. The cost of living index figure for Muzzaffarpur, as quoted by the Government, was 378 in 1947. From this the real value of these Rs. 30 can be worked out.

Wages of municipal workers at Nagpur and Jubbulpore are fixed at Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 40-8-0, including dearness allowance when the cost of living at these places was at 386 and 405 respectively in October 1948. This will show how much their real wage has deteriorated.

The C.P. Government's family budget inquiry, completed at the end of 1945, showed Rs. 63-10-6 to be the minimum expenditure for a worker's family at Jubbulpore. Since then the cost of living has shot up by over 100 points, while the maximum wage fixed is Rs. 40-8-0 per month.

In 43 municipalities in C.P. and Berar, the total emoluments of municipal workers are fixed at Rs. 24 to 25 inclusive of dearness allowance. The real value of this wage in terms of the present cost of living is less than Rs. 8 per month. .

OTHER EMPLOYEES

From every other industry is reported the same tale, namely, that real wages have deteriorated very sharply.

Among bank employees, Provincial and Central Government employees, teachers, dock workers, engineering workers, indeed among all sections of wage-earners, the same tale is repeated. The cost of living is continuously going up, while wages remain static and consequently there is a growing fall in the real wage. Extreme pauperisation of the masses is the reality of the workers' life.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

According to an estimate of the International Labour Office quoted by the Government of India *Labour Year Book*, 1946, there were seven crore agricultural labourers in India.

These crores of agricultural labourers, spread over all parts of India, are without any means of livelihood except labouring on the lands. They are divorced not only from lands but also from all means of production such as bullocks, ploughs, etc. Thus, they have to work for their livelihood only as employees of big landlords and capitalists.

Description of their conditions given by the Government of India in its *Labour Year Book*, 1946 is as under:

"Speaking generally, the total supply of agricultural labour in India comes from (i) families of landless rural labourers; (ii) families of part-time farmers; (iii) families of part-time artisans or village servants. The proportions in which the total supply is made up of one or the other category mentioned above varies widely from tract to tract."

"Serf labour also prevails in certain parts of the country. Serfdom mostly takes the form of debt bondage."

"Remuneration of agricultural workers is fixed in different ways, namely by allotting of land, giving grains and clothing, paying cash, giving boarding and lodging or lodging."

"According to the wage census enquiry of the Madras Government in 1946, the average rate for field labour (men) was Rs. 0-15-0 per diem. The highest cash rate per diem was Rs. 1-11-2 in Agency tracts and the lowest Rs. 0-11-6 in plains. Similarly, the highest cash rate per diem for women was Rs. 0-12-5 in hilly tracts and the lowest Rs. 0-6-6 in the Agency tracts....

"In Bombay Presidency, cash wages are replacing wages in kind in recent years, excepting at the time of harvesting of grains. In 1943, normal daily rates of wages in Gujarat were only four annas to six annas for men and three annas to five annas for women per day. In the irrigation tracts and near towns like Surat, wages were a bit higher. For picking cotton, six annas to eight annas were paid and the quantity expected to be picked was a maund of kapas. Wages

in kind in Ahmedabad district were five to six seers in bajri or jawar per day, while in Broach District normal daily wage was three seers of grain in the harvest season...."

"Government of U.P. conducted an inquiry into the rural wages in December 1944 and taking the different agricultural operations into account, the greatest concentration of frequency was seen to occur in the wage groups Rs. 0-7-9 and Rs. 0-5-7 both in cash and kind, cash wages inclining a little more towards the former and wages in kind towards the latter. In the eastern districts, wages as low as Rs. 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 were also prevalent, due to feudalistic features. The value of supplements in the different places usually amount to half an anna to one anna and six pies."

(**India Labour Year Book, 1946, pp. 244-46**)

This explains the plight of these 70 million agricultural labourers. They have to live under conditions of serfdom, their wages are as low as even Re. 0-1-6 a day; they have no means of livelihood except to work as hands of the landlords. Extreme poverty, inhuman exploitation and horrible starvation conditions—this is their lot.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

While the basic wages of workers in various industries have been as low as explained above, the rate of dearness allowance paid to workers is much below the dearness allowance due to them. The total emoluments of workers shown above include dearness allowance. The rate of dearness allowance varies from industry to industry, from Province to Province and different rates prevail, in many cases, even in the same city or town or Province.

The dearness allowance fixed has no scientific basis. It is neither related to the cost of living index, nor has it been standardised. The only principle that seems to have been followed is how much less rate of dearness allowance can be paid and how much can a capitalist save by paying less than what is due to a worker.

Bombay textile workers perhaps get the highest rate of dearness allowance. But even this rate of dearness allowance is lower than the actual rate they should have been paid. The present rate is calculated on the basis of 76.5 per cent of the rise in the cost of living calculated on the basis of average wage in the industry. According to this system, the rate of dearness allowance amounted to Rs. 36-10-0 in Bombay in 1946. Thus even on the basis of a minimum basic wage of Rs. 30, the rate of dearness allowance was only 120

per cent whereas the cost of living has risen by 139 per cent between 1939 and 1946. As we consider wages above the lowest, the percentage further declines. Thus the rate fixed for D.A. is much lower than the rise in the cost of living.

In Ahmedabad, workers were originally compensated to the extent of 99.66 per cent of the rise in prices. Since August 1945, this rate was reduced to the Bombay level of 76.5 per cent. Thus the rate of dearness allowance which was Rs. 65-11-7 was brought down to Rs. 48-10-0 in 1946.

In the Kolar Gold Fields, the workers are paid Rs. 8 as dearness allowance. (*Indian Labour Gazette*, October, 1948)

The rate of dearness allowance for jute workers in Calcutta and West Bengal Province was fixed at Rs. 32-8-0 in October 1948. The cost of living index figure for Calcutta was 292 in 1947, with 1939 as 100. If the rise in the cost of living was to be fully compensated, a worker in the jute mills of Calcutta was entitled to a dearness allowance of Rs. 57.6 even if it was to be granted on the basis of Rs. 30 as basic wage.

The Titagarh Paper Mills pay a dearness allowance of Rs. 25 which is hardly 83 per cent over Rs. 30 as basic wage, as against a rise of 192 per cent in the cost of living in Calcutta in 1947.

Same is the story of Kanpur where the cost of living index figure rose from 105 in 1939 to 389 in 1947 which means a rise of 270.4 per cent. The rate of dearness allowance prevalent in Kanpur is Re. 0-2-7 per point rise. This works at about Rs. 46. If full neutralisation of the cost of living were to be made and the value of even Rs. 30, the lowest wage, maintained, then a worker should have got at least Rs. 80 as dearness allowance. Instead he gets only Rs. 46.

In C.P. and Berar, the rate of dearness allowance varied from Rs. 11 to 17 for municipal employees in December 1948 when the cost of living index was 389 at Nagpur and 413 at Jubbulpore.

The rates of dearness allowance for the Central Government employees as recommended by the Central Pay Commission have been advertised as standard rates. According to the latest revision, Rs. 35 have been fixed as dearness allowance for those who draw a wage of Rs. 50 and below and Rs. 45 for those who draw over Rs. 51 and upto Rs. 100.

Even if we calculate the percentage of this dearness allowance over the basic wage which is fixed at Rs. 30 as the lowest minimum, it works at 116.6 per cent. While the rate of Rs. 45 on a wage of Rs. 51 works at a 90 per cent rise. Compare this rise with the rise in the cost of living index which has risen all over India by anywhere between 200 and 400. Thus even the so-called standard rates of dear-

ness allowance do not restore by even 50 per cent the lost value of the lowest minimum wage of Rs. 30. Does anything need be said about their restoring the lost value of wages above the minimum?

Thus we will see that the rates of dearness allowance have nothing in common with the rise in the cost of living. The rates that prevail, apart from the fact that they do not compensate the rise in the cost of living even by 50 per cent, are actually below the so-called standard rates recommended by the Government's central pay commission itself. The rate it recommended was Rs. five per every 20-point rise in the cost of living. According to this rate the minimum rate of dearness allowance should have been between Rs. 50 to 100 flat rate, on the basis of the rise in the cost of living of 200 to 400 per cent between 1939 and 1948. The Government's Rau Committee had suggested a rise of Rs 1-8 per five-point rise in the cost of living. According to this, workers should have been entitled to between Rs. 60 and Rs. 120 as dearness allowance.

Thus by any consideraton, either on the basis of Government Commission's recommendations, or in accordance with the rise in the cost of living, the present rates of dearness allowance are far below the rates that should have been paid. The present rates do not compensate fully the rise in the cost of living even in respect of the lowest minimum wage of Rs. 30 to speak nothing about their compensating the rise in the cost for wages above the minimum.

Thus as a result of inadequate rates of dearness allowance the real wage of workers has declined heavily.

But the conditions of workers and common people have worsened far more. This can be seen from the movement of wholesale prices of cereals and other articles of food which absorb the major portion of workers' wages and allowances.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base: Year ended August 1939—100)

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Other articles of food	All food articles	Textile products	General Index
1947 aver-	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
age	312	471	232	292	314	297
1947 Dec.	329	583	266	321	321	314
1948 Jan.	384	485	268	348	332	329
1948 Dec.	490	455	264	398	412	384

(Indian Labour Gazette, February 1949)

From the above facts it will be seen that the main commodities which form nearly 75 per cent of a worker's family

budget, namely food, cereals, clothing and food articles, have sharply risen in prices.

Cereals and cloth show the highest rise. Cereals rose by 178 points in 12 months' time while cloth rose by 98 points. Thus in 1948 the rise in the wholesale prices of essential articles has become very steep.

This continuous pauperisation of the common mass of people has resulted in their daily living becoming ever more difficult. Between 1939-40 and 1947-48 the average consumption of food has declined from 388 lbs. to 357 lbs. per head. During the same period cloth consumption dropped from 16 yards in 1939-40 to 11 yards in 1947-48.

Through inflated prices capitalists went on piling up profits while the masses suffered. The capacity of the masses to pay the high prices of the profit racketeers dwindled rapidly with the result that even food consumption per head went down, i.e., the masses actually starved.

CONCLUSION

We have seen above how real wages of workers have continually fallen. It has not only not touched the meagre wage level of 1939, but in most of the cases it has declined heavily even over that level. The salient features of the study of movement of wages and the rise in the cost of living between 1939-40 and 1947-48 are as follows:

I. The total emoluments of workers in all industries have risen by less than 160 per cent over the 1939 wage level, while the cost of living index figure has risen by 150 to 250 per cent, and the rise in wholesale prices of cereals and other food articles and cloth has been by 300 to 400 per cent. As such, real wages in every industry and the Government departments have declined to below even the meagre wage level of 1939.

The wage level of the miners numbering three lakhs, wages of over three lakh jute workers, of over a lakh of municipal workers are scandalously low and can be termed as a starving wage only.

The earnings of ten lakh tea plantation workers are still lower and these workers have to work under conditions of serfdom, under the inhuman system of exploitation devised by the plantation owners.

Seventy million agricultural labourers are working under the most wretched conditions, unprotected by any laws and always at the mercy of the employing landowners. Conditions of these crores of people are worse than those

of the workers in tea plantations. At places in some parts in Gujarat, they are paid as low as two annas a day.

2. Rate of dearness allowance granted to workers has no uniform basis. In no case has the dearness allowance paid been equal to the rise in the cost of living. Various rates of dearness allowance that are prevalent throughout India compensate less than 50 per cent the rise in the cost of living. In quite a number of cases, the rate of dearness allowance is hardly 25 per cent over the wage level of 1939. The Government scales of dearness allowance also are hardly equivalent to 50 per cent of the rise in the cost of living.

The innumerable rates of dearness allowance, varying rates obtaining in the same industry, as well as the same towns and Provinces, are based on no principle except that of denying the workers an adequate rate of dearness allowance and thus effecting an indirect but heavy cut in their wages.

3. The Government of India have further worsened the conditions of their eight-and-a-half lakh railway employees by effecting an additional cut in their total dearness allowance by drastically cutting down the grainshop concessions.

The total effect of all this is the continuous falling of the real wage of the workers in all industries, on tea plantations and of the agricultural labourers in the face of continuous and steep rise in the cost of living.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Along with this attack on the workers' total emoluments, by wage-cuts, by inflation, by raising the prices and looting the common people, the capitalists and their Congress Government are regularly throwing out of employment hundreds and thousands of workers. The figure of unemployment is mounting up to menacing proportions.

Employment of industrial workers had declined to 22.35 lakhs in 1947-48 from the wartime figure of 24.4 lakhs (in the Indian Union) which means a drop of more than two lakhs in three years. Factories run by the Government are among the worst hit. During this period ordnance factories threw out of employment 24,052, i.e., 24.2 per cent of the total number employed. HMI Dockyard registered a decline in empolyment of 3,599 or 29.5 per cent of the total empolyment. In most of the Provinces, the total number of employed is declining. (Ref. *Indian Labour Gazette*, February, 1949)

But this does not give a correct idea of the extent to which workers and others are unemployed. Apart from workers in big factories, a large section of workers has been on streets without jobs, like demobbed military personnel, hundreds and thousands of workers from small industries thrown out of employment, bank clerks, teachers and hand-loom weavers and a large section of such other workers.

During the three years, i.e., from 1946 to 1948, the total number of workers who registered their names for employment with the Employment Exchange was as follows:

1947	5.7 lakhs
1947	6.3 "
1948	8.71 "

Out of these 20 lakhs who registered their name for employment in three years, only 5.50 lakhs were given employment and over 15 lakhs are roaming about without jobs.

Besides, this is not the full figure, since there are thousands more who have not registered since registration of names with the Employment Exchange was not enabling workers to get employment.

Inspection of factories by the Government (as reported in the *Indian Labour Gazette*, February, 1949) has revealed the following:

In Assam, out of 759 factories registered, 24 were not working.

In Ajmer-Merwara, out of 42 factories registered only 33 were working.

In the United Provinces, out of 1,093 factories registered, 126 were not working.

In Bombay, out of 5,192 factories, 489 did not work. This means that in the two major and two minor Provinces alone, 648 factories did not work during 1947-48. The *Indian Labour Gazette* of February, 1949 where this report appears does not state why these factories did not work. But the fact remains that 648 factories not working means unemployment for thousands of employees.

The situation has very much deteriorated in 1948-49. Precise reports are still not available. But even the meagre Press reports reveal the following facts. Four mills in Ahmedabad have been closed down. More than 10,000 workers from Coimbatore textile mills have been thrown out of employment. Hundreds of railway workers are being daily thrown out of employment. The Railway Enquiry Committee of the Government has recommended that there are over 50,000 surplus railway workers in the various railway workshops and recommendations for their retrench-

ment are made. From banks, from commercial firms, from government departments, hundreds of workers are being daily thrown out of employment.

Nearly 15,000 workers from various jute mills have been turned out of jobs during 1948 and more are being forced to join their ranks every day. Add to this the fact that the Government has introduced a scheme by which nearly 12.5 per cent of the looms are sealed and closed for some period every month. This means thousands of workers without jobs for long periods every month.

Under the excuse of inadequate supply of electricity, 29 textile mills in Coimbatore have been closed for ten days. According to Press reports, in explaining the closure of the mills, the owners have sought a device of absorbing the ten days' leave of the Coimbatore workers for this closure. That is, the workers are deprived of their ten days' leave to meet the needs of the owners.

Decline in real wage and increasing unemployment are clear symptoms of the deepening economic crisis. The capitalists are insisting that wages should be pegged while prices should be allowed to rise, while at the same time the cost of production would be lessened by throwing out of employment more and more persons and increasing the work-load for the workers in employment.

The AITUC, therefore, is called upon to tackle this problem as the most urgent problem. Throughout the period under report, the AITUC unions have resolutely fought against the attempts of the managements of various industries and also the Central and Provincial Governments to throw out of work hundreds and thousands of their co-employees. This job will have to be pursued still more vigorously in the ensuing year.

INCREASED WORK-LOAD

Add to this the innumerable methods of increasing the work-load — yet another method of trying to solve the crisis at the expense of workers.

In the Bombay textile mills the number of looms per worker is being increased. In railways, it has been a persistent complaint of the railway managements that railway workers are not doing even half a day's work. The Railway Inquiry Committee has suggested that job analysis be made and workers be made to put in more work in the same number of hours. Rationalisation schemes are being introduced everywhere, attempts to extend the number of hours of daily work are being made, and more and more methods are being used to increase the work-load.

How the government tribunals are helping the capitalists in their attempts to increase the work-load and add to the ranks of the unemployed can be seen from some of the awards of the Industrial Tribunal like the one given in July 1948.

The term of reference was regarding what was to be done in the case of the surplus workers. The award is as follows:

"Immediate discontinuance of recruitment of workers, including temporary and **badlis**. The policy of non-recruitment should continue and vacancies in normal turn-over should not be filled in until the number of workers on the mill musters goes down to the standard muster."

"Whenever a temporary vacancy arises on account of the casual absence of a worker on the muster, the neighbouring worker should mind the number of machines as stated in the schedule of normal work allocation and permanent allocation should follow when a permanent vacancy arises by reason of discharge, dismissal, retirement, death, resignation."

"Workers who refuse to accept normal allocation of work as in the schedule of normal work allocations in day-to-day working of the mills, without involving retrenchment or less employment to any other worker, should be discharged from service."

When the government tribunals are giving such awards as openly authorise the millowners to intensify the work-load and retrench workers, it is no surprise if the capitalists do it on their own when not specifically authorised.

The above is only one reference and this will be the case with most of the decisions of the tribunals.

Such are the ways and means by which increase in work-load is sought to be introduced.

CAPITALIST PROFITS

While the workers are facing literal starvation conditions and continued pauperisation of the masses is going on, capitalists are piling up huge profits through inflationary prices and through intense exploitation of the toiling masses.

From the Economic Advisor's figures quoted by the *Eastern Economist* (Annual Number, December 1948), the extent of their profits can be seen.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS (Base: Year 1928—100)

Year	All industries	Jute	Cotton	Tea	Sugar	Iron & Steel	Coal
1939	72.4	13.6	154.5	96.2	179.4	289.3	139.1
1946	159.4	58.1	680.5	190.4	179.0	324.7	278.8

The above figures are given by the capitalists themselves and it need not be added that they are certainly not the true figures. Capitalists have made immensely more profits than what are stated here. But even if these figures are accepted, they show that huge profits have been made by starving the workers and robbing the people.

These profits have been increasing in the subsequent years. This can be seen from the study of profits made by the textile industry.

TEXTILE MAGNATES LOOT THE PEOPLE

The profits made by the textile mill magnates and even as announced by themselves, surpass all imagination. As announced by the Industrial Tribunal, during 1948 alone, the Bombay millowners' profits rose to over Rs. 20 crores. If we calculate these profits on the basis of the workers employed in Bombay mills (who number about 201 thousands as per Rege Committee's Report), we find that in one year alone, these millowners made a profit of Rs. 992 per worker employed by them.

And this was in 1948 when the cost of living index number rose in Bombay from 258 to 310 (by 52 points) and was the city's record rise so far.

The total capital invested in the Bombay cotton mills was Rs. 136,343,172 as quoted by the Government of India's Labour Investigation Committee in 1946 (page 4). Thus in one year alone, i.e., 1948-49, one-and-a-half times the amount invested by these owners have been recovered by way of gross profits.

Eastern Economist (April 29, 1949) quotes the gross profits figure of some leading textile mills in the country.

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Mill	1945	1946	1947	1948	Total
Bombay Dyeing	178.19	95.26	46.52	125.43	445.40
Cambodia	22.52	8.82	3.21	22.13	56.63
Century	96.95	78.55	50.19	105.54	331.23
Gokak	32.66	27.02	20.17	41.77	121.62
Kohinoor	107.50	74.32	30.28	131.49	343.59
Swadeshi (Bombay)	67.51	60.67	24.54	56.07	208.79
Tata	43.36	31.20	8.84	28.90	112.30
Total	548.69	375.84	183.75	511.33	1619.81

These were the recorded gross profits of just seven leading mills. And the capitalists are shamelessly boasting over these profits.

"In 1947", writes this journal, "despite the excesses of Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan's taxation, the share of the State declined to the lowest in the last 4 years, the tax collector picking up about 13 annas for every rupee of the net profits for the mills. In 1948, despite easier taxation, the State has been able to raise its share to nearly a rupee for every rupee of net profits, because both production and profits were higher that year."

A shameless and arrogant boast that when the Government tries to tax our high profits, we shall make it lose. When it allows us to freely loot the common people, then we shall not mind a share of that loot being received by the Government also. This is what these enemies of the people say and act upon.

"Nineteen hundred and forty eight," continues this journal, "it would seem, was not only a busy year, but also a cheerful year for the mills. In five out of seven instances given above, gross profits figures (before providing the depreciation and taxation) were the highest since 1945.

"The implication seems to be that, in spite of the increase in raw material prices and wages, the textile industry has benefited from last year's high level of cloth and yarn prices to an extent greater than is generally assumed."

The capitalists today are clamouring that the wage bill has gone up and that the industry will have to face serious crisis. What they demand is that the wages be pegged, dearness allowance be cut, work-load be increased, ration-alisation introduced, so that their profits could be further helped.

These capitalists shamelessly demand these steps despite their huge profits, because they are sure of the fact that the Nehru-Patel Government is no more than their managing agency, entrusted with the job of safeguarding their profits and ensuring their loot of the people. That is why despite these fabulous profits, the Nehru Government is pleased to allow them a further rise in prices of cloth by five per cent.

The capitalists now are making open demands that the workers can make no fundamental choice for better wages and security of job since the condition of the industry is deteriorating. They are openly demanding wage reduction

and mass unemployment so that they are able to continue making their huge profits.

WORKERS RETALIATE

Workers in all industries, most stoutly resisted the unending attacks on their standard of living. Despite the most unprecedented and growing repression and disruption, this wave is far from receding. It is showing signs of reaching ever higher peaks as in the case of the railway general strike exactly because the crisis is worsening and the bourgeoisie and its Government are making ever more desperate attempts to pass on its burden to the shoulders of the toiling people. No repression or disruption can efface this logic of life's reality.

All honour to the Indian working class, its central organisation, the AITUC, and the unions affiliated to it who are not only fighting back despite unprecedented terror, but are actually emerging stronger, steeled in the fire of grim class battles. The great struggles such as the four-month-old strike of Coimbatore's 40,000 workers, the two-month long battle of Nagpur's 30,000 textile workers, the four-month long strike of 1,200 Firestone workers in Bombay which is still continuing as this is being written, are symbolic of the deathless battles that the Indian working class is fighting and will continue to fight to hurl back the crisis offensive.

To quote a few facts. Between the last session and this, i.e., during 1947 and 1948, when repression has been at its worst, even according to the inadequate and understated data of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, no less than 3,445 strikes took place, involving 3,159,006 workers, while the man-days lost amounted to the colossal figure of 24,600,198. It should be remembered that the figures do not include loss due to political strikes or lock-outs. And yet these figures are only slightly less than the corresponding figures for the entire war period, with its 1942 thrown in between. It must not be here forgotten that such a comparison considerably understates the sweep of this gigantic post-war upsurge, since the figures for 16 months out of these 24 relate to a divided India, divided after the worst communal carnage which did give a temporary setback to the strike-wave.

CLASSIFICATION OF STRIKES

In 1946 there were 604 strikes in respect of wage disputes out of the total disputes of 1629 in that year.

These disputes are on the increase. Between June 1948 and December 1948, out of the total disputes numbering 737,

wage disputes were 261. During the same period disputes over personnel arising as a result of retrenchment, etc., were 153 out of the total of 737.

Percentage of disputes over wages rose from 28 per cent in January 1948 to 43 per cent in July and to 48 per cent in November and 38 per cent in December.

It will thus be seen how the number of strikes on wage disputes and for security of jobs, etc., is increasing. More than 50 per cent of the strikes thus were on the issue of wages and against retrenchment, dismissals, etc.

This fighting solidarity of the toiling and oppressed people is finding expression in a colossal strike-wave and militant actions of the peasants, the middle-class employees, the students and middle-class housewives. Even as compared with 1947 (not to speak of the earlier period) the sweep of their strikes or militant action and demonstrations in 1948 has immensely widened. The Government of India, for obvious reasons does not dare to collect and publish the strike figures relating to the middle-class, the rural proletariat or the students. But the immensity of the actions of these allies of the working class can be gauged from a single instance that between July and December 1948 alone, no fewer than ten lakh students were on strike all over India. In other words, inspired by the gigantic working class actions against the effects of the crisis, the students had adopted the class weapon of the working class to fight against the black-out of civil liberties and a colonial system of education, which made education, like national wealth, the monopoly of the few.

It should be proudly noted that all these sections of our people, men and women from town and countryside, fought their battles like the working class did, in the face of untold Fascist repression—arrests, lathi-charges and firings,—which has refused to make any distinctions of age or sex in its unleashing of terror.

The experience of these two years has therefore unmistakably proved that notwithstanding the most unprecedented, ferocious and sustained repression and disruption sinking to the role of open informers, the Indian working class and its only fighting central organisation have emerged stronger, nationally and internationally. What is more important is that this growing strength of the working class is securing ever wider support in the common battles from its allies, like the rural proletariat, the middle-class employees in towns, the teachers, students, etc.

As has been proved above, if proof were at all needed, this persistence and growth of the strike-wave has been the direct result of the worsening crisis. This is the simple

reality, notwithstanding all the stupid and deceitful statements of a Provincial Premier like Mr. B. G. Kher of Bombay or of a Home Minister like Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri of U.P. that the worst in the crisis is already over and what is opening before us is an era of plenty. Such statements are true only insofar as plenty of profits of capitalists are concerned. In the case of working people there is only plenty of poverty under Congress Raj and nothing more.

This is also the reality behind the strikes notwithstanding all the base and crude slanders let loose *ad nauseum* by bourgeois leaders like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, or their camp-followers like Jai Prakash Narain (not to mention the lesser luminaries of the Congress, the Socialist Party, the INTUC and their Press) that the AITUC and the Communists are playing a leading role in "engineering strikes and exploiting workers to suit their power politics."

The AITUC disdains to answer this base slander for it knows that the vast millions are proud of its leadership of their struggles. If anyone has to prove its credentials before these millions it is the Congress capitalist Government which is adopting Fascist methods of deceit, repression and disruption to drown the people's struggles in blood.

How surely the crisis is driving the workers to take up the fight, braving the joint offensive of repression and disruption can be seen by having an interesting comparison. With the entire Congress leadership, Socialists included, urging for strikes and a vicious colonial repression inviting retaliation, 1942 saw the peak of strike struggle during the war (except in the man-days lost, where 1940 leads).

In 1948, despite the entire Congres leadership staking its prestige and employing the State resources, despite the INTUC and Socialist leadership shamelessly pledged to disrupt every major struggle, playing even the informer for it, despite an unprecedented reign of terror and arrests, the like of which even the Congress movement did not have to face in the worst days of imperialist terror, despite a barrage of slander and vilification, indeed despite the use of every conceivable weapon that a desperate bourgeoisie could lay its hands on, the sweep of the strike wave was incomparably greater than at any time during the war.

If we exclude 1940, when the first wave of strikes against the burden of the war crisis swept the country, then the strike statistics for 1948 can compare favourably with those of any two war years put together, either in regard to the number of strikes fought and the industries involved; the number of workers involved or the total number of man-days lost. Once again, it must not be forgotten that the figures for the post-'freedom' era relate only to a divided

India, divided after the worst communal carnage which did mean a temporary disruption in and set-back to the working class struggles.

And it is pertinent to add that these figures do not include, even in matters of trade disputes, the figures of strikes among middle-class employees and of course, not of the agricultural labourers, which were beginning in this period, but which just did not exist in the war period.

That is the meaning of the workers' resistance to the crisis burden being shifted on to their shoulders. In judging this resistance, old standards just do not apply any more. India's working class, no more pulled back by any illusions of a secure life, is not afraid of the Government terror, not only of its over-flowing prisons, but of its countless firings. For life is fast teaching it that it will have to wage a bitter and grim class battle to win or even retain the smallest demand or right. For it retreat, therefore, is becoming more and more impossible. Its place is being taken, by an urge to march to bigger and grimmer class battles, confident in the new realisation of its real strength.

Notwithstanding all the ceaseless din of slander and vilification, the AITUC is rightly proud that it led these most glorious actions of the Indian working class. Let facts, even the understated facts of the *Indian Labour Gazette* speak for themselves:

STRIKES IN INDIA DURING WAR AND AFTER

Year	No of strikes	No of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
1940	322	452,539	7,577,281
1942	694	772,653	5,779,965
1945	820	747,530	4,054,499
1946	1629	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947	1811	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948	1634	1,318,222	8,037,532

(Figures from *Indian Labour Gazette*, March, 1949. Figures of 1949 are not available)

As pointed out earlier, the figures for the period commencing from September 1947 relate only to the Indian Union. Besides, it is just this period when not only the country's worst communal carnage began and temporarily fogged the issues. It was just this time, between September 1947 to date, that witnessed all the repressive legislation, mass arrests, virtual illegalisation of the unions affiliated to the AITUC, rule by Section 144, starting of rival and dis-

ruptive organisations like the INTUC, the Socialist Hind Mazdoor Panchayat, and last but not the least, the open and ever-growing use of lathi, tear-gas and now more and more so of bullets. This was repression the like of which India had not seen before. All honour to the Indian working class which fought in the face of the total offensive.

How far are the figures for 1948 reliable? Ever since the so-called Industrial Truce in December 1947, the entire government machinery has been switched on to 'minimise'—on paper—the strikes and causes for strikes in a remarkable manner. To say the least it is a crude hoax on the workers and the people. To quote one or two outstanding instances:

As part of this crude conspiracy, immediately after the 'Truce' was imposed, in January 1948, Kanpur workers saw a sudden and steep fall in the cost of living index number. The government department which collected these figures had shamelessly manufactured a 'fall' in prices when prices were actually rising up. It was also part of their dishonest game to 'prove' that controls were not necessary.

Unfortunately for them, the workers rightly refused to oblige them and struck. At least 35,000 textile workers were on strike for ten days, causing a loss of about three-and-a-half lakh man-days. But the *Indian Labour Gazette* just decided to black-out these strikes, though, unlike the political strikes they fell within the *Gazette's* category of 'industrial disputes.' (Against similar practices of the Bombay Government, viz. falsely reducing the cost of living index number, in March 1948, 32,000 Sholapur workers had struck.)

Another instance of this *Indian Labour Gazette's* black-out was in the case of the great Coimbatore strike. In January 1948, about 40,000 textile workers there began Indian workers' greatest post-war action against owners' rationalisation offensive which threatened to retrench one in every three workers. In January 1948 alone, about four lakh man-days were lost, but we find not even a mention of it in the *Labour Gazette*.

Or take the latest Nagpur textile general strike involving 30,000 workers. Once again the same shameful story of amazing understatements.

These have been some of the biggest instances. Such examples can be multiplied *ad infinitum*, particularly so in the major industries. It is pertinent to add here that this phenomenon on a mass scale started immediately after the signing of the 'Industrial Truce' in December 1947, between the Government, the owners and all the stooge or reformist trade union organisations. This is how is manipulated the steep fall in the 1948 figure for man-days lost.

Another point that needs to be noted here is the tremendous sweep of workers' strikes against repression. As repression mounted in intensity, workers bravely hit back. This has caused a colossal loss in man-days. But the *Labour Gazette* apparently feels within its rights not to mention these strikes, as if industrial production does not suffer through these.

To quote only some of the most outstanding of such one-day protest strikes:

Numbers Involved			
1947	June	Bombay (Railways)	25,000
1947	Dec.	Bombay Total Strike	6,00,000
1948	Jan.	Calcutta	1,00,000
1948	Jan.	Kanpur	80,000
1948	March	C.P. and Berar	2,00,000
1948	May	S.I. Railway (Madras)	32,000
1948	June	Indore	15,000
1948	Aug.	Bombay	1,50,000

Apart from these, there have been literally countless spontaneous actions of the working class during this period whether for observance of Days like TUC Day on March 18, 1947, or on June 27, 1947 demanding continuation of railway grainshops, or on September 25, Anti-Repression Day, or January 1, 1949, Railway Workers' Protest Day, etc., or the innumerable strikes against arrests of trade union and Communist leaders, as in April 1948 all over the country or in June 1948 when 15,000 Indore textile workers struck and so on. Indeed these strikes have become a common phenomenon exactly because vicious repression has become—just a mere routine with the Nehru Government or its provincial agents.

Such has been the persistence of the tremendous sweep of working class strikes. How far the *Indian Labour Gazette* has lied in collecting its strike data can be seen from just the instance of Coimbatore alone. Even if this one strike were to be faithfully recorded, it alone would account for about half the number of man-days shown as lost by the *Gazette* during the entire year. But that is not to be. Even the incomplete list of strikes during this period will give a glimpse of this gigantic sweep.

The AITUC is proud of the fact that by far the overwhelming majority of these strikes were fought and led by unions affiliated to the AITUC. Of course, the price they had to pay for this honour was exceptionally heavy, but they paid it. For, the cause of the working class is worth all that.

Immediately after the Congress Governments came into power, one of their first acts was to pass emergency legislation for wholesale repression and banning of strikes. If one were to try and record these legislations and the untold repression that followed them, it would require a special report devoted entirely to it. Here we can give some of the most significant of these.

The Bombay Ministry led the way both with repressive and anti-strike legislation. It started with the notorious Goonda Act, to be followed by the worse Public Safety Measures Act. Other Ministries followed this Fascist measure with such speed and thoroughness that the Central Provinces Ministry passed this black bill in just one sitting—so panicky were they at working class actions.

The pace in anti-strike legislation also was led by the Bombay Ministry with their replacing of the old Black Act of 1938—the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act—with the new Bombay Industrial Relations Act. Once again the other Ministries followed suit. The Central Government also swiftly woke up to its responsibilities. Apart from the Central list, Provinces were given the right to declare any industry a public utility concern, where strikes must not take place. Heavy and summary punishment was to be meted out to offenders. It was given to the U.P. Government to make the maximum use of this legislation.

The climax of this repressive legislation, born out of the failure of their policy of compulsory arbitration, was reached on the eve of the March 9 railway general strike when the Essential Services Act was sought to be introduced in the Indian Parliament.

It should be noted that apart from the countless repressive and anti-strike measures, there was the State of Emergency declaration of September 1948 on the plea of 'Police Action' against Hyderabad. And probably, it is still in force. And yet the new Bill was introduced. It put to shame in its sweeping terror against strikers or their remotest supporters, even the worst that American Fascists have yet evolved. Such was, however, the shame of it, that the Government hurriedly had to withdraw it, but not without an assurance to its capitalist masters that it would later produce a more diabolically conceived terror-weapon to smother strikes.

It is futile to try and record all the legion acts of repression against the working class that the Government has been guilty of. And this does not include the repression on non-worker citizens, like middle-class employees, students, peasants, men and women. Even a bare listing of these would

fill a volume. To restrict ourselves to the most characteristic events:

Throughout the year 1948, immediately after the Industrial Truce, the unions of the AITUC came under a virtual ban. The Madras Labour Union had earlier been formally declared an illegal organisation for leading a strike. But such was the wave of indignation against this avowedly Fascist repression, that the Government thought better and avoided formal illegalisation. Instead, it resorted simultaneously—this much more desperately in the South—to mass arrests, closing down of trade union offices as in Bengal and Madras Provinces, seizing records and even handing over union offices to owners' goondas or what amounted to the same, to local INTUC 'unions'. This was acting illegally even under the bourgeoisie's own laws. But in a class war everything is fair for the bourgeoisie!

It will be no exaggeration at all to say that today there is not a single important union of the AITUC which has not the majority of its office-bearers, either under arrest or being 'wanted' by the police. There is not a single strike led by a union of the AITUC, where arrests have not taken place, or lathi-charges, etc., not made. The most shocking example of this was seen in 1948 during the strike of municipal sweepers in Bijapur. Not only on the very first day every man, woman and even child was arrested, even pregnant women in their households were arrested and one of them gave birth to a baby inside the Congress Ministry's lock-up!

While it is certainly futile to expect to list every single act of repression, it is almost equally futile to expect to list up faithfully all the firings and the toll they have taken. The regime of terror and blood that began on August 27, 1946 with the Amalner firing, killing nine of the best sons of the Khandesh working class, which subsequently killed five heroes at Golden Rock, has continued unabated. It has claimed its latest victims in Calcutta where seven, including five women, died during the demonstration in support of the hunger-strike of the worker, kisan and Communist detenus. And the Bombay working class was called upon to offer on May 12 its martyr, Com. Bhiku Kuwekar after a similar demonstration on May 8, in Bombay.

How grim is this tale of blood can be seen from the following facts:

During the first eight months of the Congress Ministries, from April 1946 to December 1946, no less than 32 workers (including two women) were killed. About 400 were wounded...

The year 1947 began with the Kanpur firing on workers on January 6, which killed one woman and six men and

wounded seven women and over 50 men! On the eve of 'freedom' on June 27, two railway workers were killed.

The post-freedom era began with a similar massacre. In ten months, at least five were killed, including a child and at least 1,050 (one thousand and fifty) wounded in firings alone, not to mention those wounded in the literally countless lathi-charges.

These are only some stray figures, obviously far from complete. They do not include the murders committed by owners' goondas. They do not include all the firings on the working class, still less all the firings on all sections of the toiling people, students (as in Calcutta, Bombay, etc.) middle-class employees and last but certainly not the least, the fighting kisans, men and women, as in Kerala, UP and Bihar, Kakdwip (in W. Bengal) and Erangaon in Bombay Province.

Such has been the extent of this repression in terms of arrested and detained alone that the working class and its allies had to suffer a loss of about 25,000 of their leaders. These figures do not include those thousands against whom warrants are pending. And, of course, the working class had to bear the brunt of it.

The number of arrested and detained in the case of the call for March 9 railway general strike alone reached the figure of 3,000! That is a living comment on the Congress regime. It was this strike also which made the Government give the 35,000 miles of railway line the appearance of a battlefield, with its undeclared martial law and its order to shoot at sight and shoot to kill. Never was terror so great as during the March 9 strike days.

But terror alone could not crush the rising working class, no matter how vicious it was. Hence disruption was pressed into service as thoroughly as repression was. The history of these two years reveals the black records of all the agents of the bourgeoisie of all hues and shades, from the white and yellow to the pale or deep pink, from the INTUC, led by Hariharnath Shastri and Khandubhai Desai, to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha led by Jai Prakash, Ruikar and Co. and the United TUC sponsored by Mrinal Kanti Bose and others. Most of these, except a few of the INTUC, originally worked in unions affiliated to the AITUC. As the crisis offensive grew and the working class mounted its counter-offensive, afraid of leading the struggles and thus alienating or displeasing the bourgeoisie or its Government, afraid of the white terror of the bourgeois state, all those reformists openly turned disruptors, gave currency to the bankrupt and discredited lie about the AITUC being "dominated by Communists" and quit the fighting organisation. Their hopes,

however, that this would isolate the AITUC have been smashed to pieces.

One need not go here into the respective claims of these disruptors regarding their working class following. Apart from the numerous exposures about the open Government and owners' support to the INTUC (and the corresponding withdrawal of recognition to the AITUC), the INTUC today has ceased to be a force in the working class movement, being forced to openly play the Government's agents and informers as on March 9.

Much of the vaunted leadership of the Socialists also has been forced to sink to the level of strike-breakers. All their open efforts at disruption, it will not be possible to enumerate. Suffice it to quote the most revolting:

Jai Prakash himself tried to break and disrupt the SIR engine-drivers' strike. Ashok Mehta in a servile letter to Sardar Patel boasted about his boys having broken the Bombay general strike of drawers-in. It was the Socialist organisers who stooped to play the informers during the strike of the Calcutta tramwaymen. It was Ruikar, the fellow-traveller of the Socialists, who did his worst to break the recent Nagpur textile general strike, but failed miserably.

But the collective efforts of all the disruptors were needed to temporarily beat back the railway strike on March 9. They expelled the best unions of the AIRF, but that could not stem the strike. And therefore, so low had they stooped that they moved about in police jeeps, openly pointed out the militants of the AITUC unions to the police and had them arrested in thousands.

Such was the workers' determination that only the most vicious, combined and simultaneous offensive of repression and disruption could temporarily hold back the tide of railway workers. Neither of them, by itself, could have achieved the purpose.

The workers' strikes during these two years, these great preparatory actions, have to be viewed in this background. Only then can one see not only the gigantic sweep of these actions, but also realise the futility of the Government's terror or their agents' disruption. Only then can one realise that what has taken place so far is just the first skirmishes, so to say; that the working class steeled in these strikes, and steeled against terror and disruption, can and will, with the worsening crisis, mount its counter-offensive, far mightier than what has preceded, counting not only on its own strength but also on the sure support of its allies, the other sections of the toiling people.

The period that opens out is one of growing crisis, as has been shown above. The working class knows that it

will be called upon to fight for every demand, even the smallest one, bitterly and long, against the mounting offensive of capitalist reaction. That it realises this can be seen from the two recent battles, the two-month long battle in Nagpur of 30,000 workers, and the four-month long battle (which is still being fought as courageously as ever) of Bombay's 1,200 workers of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.

MIGHTY UNITY FOR IMMEDIATE STRUGGLE

From the account of these glorious battles we have seen how workers have resisted the capitalist onslaught with determination and courage, unprecedented in the history of the trade union movement in India. As the crisis deepens, workers' resistance is getting firmer and more confident. The twenty-third session of the AITUC is meeting on the eve of a great strike upsurge that will burst forth and sweep over the whole country.

The history of workers' struggles for the last two years shows that the capitalists have been defeated in their attempts to disrupt and suppress the trade union movement. But like a wounded beast, they are sure to attack with more and more ferocity. In their attempt to protect their profits at the expense of workers and common people, they are opening an all-round offensive against the workers. They have openly declared that whatever the further rise in the cost of living—which is the result of their own profiteering which reduces the purchasing power of common people—they are opposed to any wage increase or increase in dearness allowance. They are throwing out of employment hundreds and thousands of workers. And the Government machinery is entirely at their disposal to help them crush working class resistance.

The crisis is speedily deepening. During the ensuing year it will deepen far more.

The perspective that opens up as a result of the deepening crisis is one of rapid deterioration of wages, unemployment to thousands and lakhs, heavier repression, an intensified offensive of the capitalists against all sections of workers and working people.

It is against these worsening conditions that the AITUC is called upon to wage a fearless battle for basic demands. This is the urgent task that faces the AITUC in the ensuing period.

The urgent need of the hour, therefore, is to forge a mighty unity of workers in all industries under the banner of the AITUC, to organise countrywide struggles for the im-

mediate basic demands of the Indian working class. The most urgent demands which have become part of the consciousness of the workers of all industries, sections and sheds, are as follows:

- 1) Rs. 80 minimum wage for unskilled workers and Rs. 125 minimum wage for the skilled workers and clerical staff;
- 2) Full compensation by way of dearness allowance fully compensating the rise in the cost of living;
- 3) Seven-hour day and 40-hour week;
- 4) One month's privilege leave with full pay, 20 days' casual leave with pay for all and old age pension;
- 5) Security of service and right to work;
- 6) Rs. 80 as unemployment benefit to all unemployed;
- 7) Repeal of all anti-working class and anti-strike legislation and repeal of all public safety measures;
- 8) Full recognition of trade union and democratic rights;
- 9) Release of all working class, peasant and other political prisoners, unconditionally and forthwith.

Such are the minimum basic demands to realise which a real fighting unity under the banner of the AITUC has to be forged. Such a mighty united front of the working class will open the way to a better life not only for the working class, but for all the toiling people in this land of ours. This united front of all fighters can be built only on the basis of a forward programme of class struggle, a relentless battle against capitalism and its Government for the realisation of the basic demands of the Indian working class.

Today the AITUC alone has become the symbol of working class unity—unity for struggle. Both nationally and internationally the AITUC is recognised as the representative of the Indian working class. The AITUC invites all fighters of class war to rally under the banner of the AITUC. There are people who talk of unity with those who are opposed to the principles of class struggles. There can be unity only between fighters. It is this mighty unity that is being built under the AITUC.

The AITUC is open to all those who accept the democratic decisions taken by it; the AITUC welcomes all those who agree with its programme and policy and are ready to join in the struggle in defence of working class interests and against capitalism.

The urgent need of the hour is to forge such a mighty united front under the banner of the AITUC. The urgent

need for the hour is to unite all those who stand for a determined strike struggle for the realisation of the basic demands of workers in all industries.

To be able to ensure these minimum demands, industries will have to be nationalised, effective workers' control will have to be established, capitalist lust for profits and exploitation will have to be smashed. For this, a very determined struggle will have to be waged against capitalism.

FIGHT AGAINST REPRESSION

To be able to defeat the offensive of the capitalists, the working class has to wage a stern battle against the Fascist rule of repression that seeks to suppress the trade union movement.

Hundreds and thousands of trade union leaders belonging to the AITUC have been clapped in jails. All sorts of repressive measures are introduced to suppress trade union organisations and the right to strike. Public Security Measures are used to suppress all activities.

It is against these measures that the AITUC will have to wage a determined struggle in all industries and on a countrywide scale. The struggle for release of all working class, peasant and other comrades in jail is inseparable from the general struggle for demands. The AITUC invites all those who are prepared to participate in such struggles to join its ranks.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM

A struggle for peace will have to be fought against the Anglo-American war-mongers and their Indian satellites—the Nehru Government which is trying to transform India into an American war base against the liberation forces in South-East Asia, against the land of Socialism, the Soviet Union. Shoulder to shoulder with the world working class led by the WFTU, the AITUC will wage a relentless battle for peace. All those who stand for this programme are welcome in the AITUC.

FOR SOCIALISM, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC STATE

There cannot be any solution to the various problems under the rule of capitalists. Under their rule, the workers' living standard will be attacked more and more, wages cut

down, thousands thrown into jail and lakhs unemployed. The industrial sharks fleece the working class and common people. The Indian working class has to struggle to change this rule. The solution for all problems can be visualised by ending the rule of capitalists, and by establishment of a people's democratic State of workers, peasants and oppressed middle-class. The goal of the AITUC is the establishment of a Socialist State because under Socialism alone can the workers and the toiling common people expect to solve their basic problem. It is under Socialism alone that unemployment can be ended and all common people have real opportunities to develop and real happiness ensured. It is towards this immediate objective that the AITUC has to lead the Indian working class. This is what the AITUC is striving for, this is what it will struggle for in the ensuing period.

This is the way the AITUC can take the first step to end the rule of capitalism and then go forward to reach the goal of Socialism.

Such are some of the urgent problems that face our historic session.

PREPARATION FOR STRUGGLE

The Indian working class has to learn many a lesson from the several strikes that were fought during the last two years.

We have seen that in 1948 invariably every strike was attacked and sought to be suppressed. Thousands of strikers were put in jail, several were shot, meetings were banned, union offices sealed. It is under such repression that the working class has to organise its struggles. In the coming year capitalism, having become more desperate, will attack the working class and its organisations with still greater ferocity.

We have seen how the railway strike was suppressed by putting in jail 3,000 railwaymen. This is going to happen again and again. Unless the working class is able to reorganise itself in a manner as will enable it to combat repression, it will not be possible to defend its class organisations, to defend the struggles. Today thousands of militants are in jail. Their places must be occupied more speedily than they were left empty.

In this situation we must have an organisation built to suit the development of the common struggles which will have to be to defend workers' interests.

Such an organisation can be visualised by way of committees of bold fighting militants in every industry and factory. Such committees must organise and lead workers in every one of the factories. Such a fighting leadership in every mill and factory alone will guarantee the defence of workers' unity, against any disruption or suppression at the hands of the enemy. These committees will become the real organs of struggle against the capitalist offensive.

This is our immediate task. We invite all fighting militants in the factories to actively join this fighting unity of the working class. This is the way to evolve real rank and file leadership of the trade unions, a sure guarantee against repression and disruption.

FIGHT THE BOURGEOIS FIFTH COLUMN

Unable to check the growing strength of the Indian working class organised in the AITUC, the bourgeoisie headed by Sardar Patel launched a rival organisation to disrupt the AITUC. The experience of the last two years has shown that the INTUC is no more than an appendage of the State, a labour front in the service of the bourgeoisie. Its agents have worked as strike-breakers, as police informers. A lackey of the bourgeoisie like Hariharnath Shastri, who was thoroughly defeated inside the AITUC, openly joined the bourgeoisie and is today organising and conducting its strike-breaking activities.

They opposed the famous strike in Bombay on December 29, 1947; they opposed the strike of railwaymen on March 9; they started rival unions and attempted to disrupt the existing unions.

To be able to carry out the programme of successful struggle for the realisation of the minimum basic demands of workers, we will have to conduct a vigorous struggle against these traitors. Today the Government has recognised these strike-breakers as the representatives of the Indian trade union movement and have virtually withdrawn the recognition to the AITUC. With the open support of the Government and officials, they are doing strike-breaking activities everywhere. A vigorous fight against these and their complete defeat in the trade union movement become the important task of the AITUC and the unions affiliated to it.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS

The Socialist Party leaders are another strike-breaking agency. They maintain a show of opposition to the INTUC

but in fact are working together with the INTUC in disrupting the trade union movement and breaking strikes. They also tried to convert the AITUC into an organisation that follows a policy of opposition to workers but they also were defeated in their attempts. Then they split away from the AITUC to start a rival organisation. Today they also do open strike-breaking activities.

They have acted as strike-breakers in many strikes. They treacherously stabbed in the back the March 9 strike of India's railwaymen. Opposition to workers' strike and actual strike-breaking — these have become their regular policy.

A third such disruptive force is led by Mrinal Kanti Bose and his associates. These people went out of the AITUC and are attempting to disrupt workers' unity.

But this disruption is not peculiar to India. It is only a part of the policy pursued by class-collaborators all over the capitalist world. In India it is these agencies who are acting as bourgeoisie's fifth column to disrupt workers' unity and break workers' strikes.

Despite the fact that these disruptors themselves left the AITUC because their policy of service to the bourgeoisie had no chance of success in the AITUC today they are saying that the AITUC has become an organisation under the domination of the Communist Party. Though this they seek to isolate the AITUC and create confusion in the minds of workers who are rallying under the flag of the AITUC. This is nothing but a screen used by these disruptors to hide their strike-breaking and anti-working-class activities. They broke away from the AITUC because their policy had no chance of success inside it. And now they are organising rival unions with the help of the bourgeoisie and its Government.

The AITUC has always fought for the defence of the workers' interests. It is this to which these disruptors are opposed. This is the reality. They left the AITUC because they were afraid of government repression. They are no better than deserters and opponents of class struggle.

The AITUC and its unions must fight these disruptors if a real fighting unity of the working class is to be evolved.

Today the AITUC declares to all that it is an organisation open to all fighters. Irrespective of the political views they hold, all those who are ready to actively participate in the struggle against the capitalist and their Government, for realising a minimum living wage and security of job to all workers, all those who are ready to fight the Fascist repression of the Government and the employers, are most welcome inside the AITUC. A fighting unity of workers

of all shades for the purpose of defeating the capitalist offensive is the urgent need of the hour. It is for this that we appeal to all to rally under the banner of the AITUC and prepare for a countrywide struggle for the realisation of the basic demands of the workers.

We call upon all the affiliated unions to forge a united front of the workers of all shades of political thought, to fight every attack on the standard of living of the workers. Building unity in struggles and preparing for a general struggle—that is the programme before the Indian working-class today.

A.I.T.U.C. AND W.F.T.U.

The AITUC has been an active member of the World Federation of Trade Unions ever since this great organisation of the world working class was formed. The World Federation of Trade Unions which has under its banner over 70 million organised workers of all lands is the biggest source of strength to the working class of all lands. At a time when the Congress capitalist Government has singled out the AITUC for attack and thousands of organisers of trade unions affiliated to the AITUC have been jailed, it is the WFTU that has taken up the cause of the Indian working class most energetically. Today it is this organisation that raises its powerful voice throughout the world against persecution of the trade union movement in various lands under capitalism.

The AITUC considers it its foemost task to rally the working class of this country behind the international working class movement, organised in the World Federation of Trade Unions. It is such an international unity of the working class of all land that will, in the end, smash capitalism and establish Socialism in every country. The AITUC pledges its full support to and solidarity with the WFTU as its active and loyal member.

Despite the Congress Government's attempts to prevent the AITUC representatives from attending the WFTU meetings, the voice of the AITUC is being heard by working class movement of all lands through this great international organisation of the world working class.

A.I.T.U.C. AND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

At the World Peace Congress held in Paris in April last, the AITUC was represented by its representative Com. R. M. Jambhekar. And it is a matter of great honour to the

Indian working class that a representative of the AITUC was elected to the World Peace Council appointed by the Peace Congress. The AITUC will rally the Indian working class to fulfill its task of fighting for world peace and against the Anglo-American warmongers who are trying to unleash a third world war for Anglo-American domination of the world.

STRENGTHEN THE A.I.T.U.C. AND ITS UNIONS

Before I conclude, I make a fervent appeal to all the unions affiliated to the AITUC, as well as to those who have not yet affiliated, to strengthen and build their organisations into mass trade unions, not for the purpose of having parleys with the bourgeoisie but for fighting against the bourgeoisie. Despite repression and disruption, today the AITUC has tremendous prestige and strength as the only central fighting organisation of the Indian working class. Big struggles ahead can be successfully fought and capitalists defeated, only if we mobilise the entire mass of workers under the banner of the AITUC, inside the trade unions affiliated to the AITUC. Every trade union must make a bid for bringing inside that union the overwhelming majority of the workers in that trade or industry so that a successful battle for the minimum basic demands, like living wage, security of job, etc., could be won. All unions affiliated and not affiliated must realise that the strength of the AITUC is the strength of the Indian working class. The stronger the AITUC the easier it is for the working class to smash the offensive of the capitalists and win their demands.

Today the might of the working class is far greater than that of the capitalists. Capitalism is nearing its doom. In several countries, it is already overthrown. In several others it is on the way to its doom. It is at this time that the Indian working class must rise to a man to defeat capitalism and march forward towards their goal. A confident and determined attack on the capitalists will certainly end in workers' victory.

LONG LIVE THE A.I.T.U.C.!

VICTORY TO THE INDIAN WORKING CLASS!

FORWARD TO STRUGGLES. CONFIDENT OF VICTORY!

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

WORKING COMMITTEE

During the period between the last session and this, the Working Committee met four times—in September 1947 at Bombay, in February 1948 at Calcutta, in October 1948 at Bombay and in February 1949 at Calcutta.

The first meeting considered the situation arising out of the creation of Pakistan and permitted the trade unions from that territory to secede from the AITUC and form their separate central organisation. The Working Committee hoped for joint consultations between the two central organisations and promised all assistance in the building up of the new central trade union organisation of Pakistan.

It was also decided to send a delegation to Pondicherry to study the conditions arising out of the repression there. In view of the fact that Hariharnath Shastri, once President of the UPPTUC, had deserted to the INTUC, the Working Committee decided to reorganise the UPPTUC.

The Calcutta meeting of the Working Committee disapproved of the resolution on the so-called "Industrial Truce" adopted by the Industries Conference. It also strongly disapproved of the proposed decontrol policy of the Government of India.

The third meeting at Bombay discussed the question of electing AITUC representative to the second session of the ILO Textile Committee. Forty-nine unions had shown their preference for Com. Manek Gandhi while only five voted for R. S. Ruiker. Com. N. M. Joshi, the then General Secretary, did not accept this democratic verdict and tendered his resignation which the Committee accepted. Com. Manek Gandhi was elected AITUC representative to the ILO's Textile Committee and also as Acting General Secretary in place of Com. N. M. Joshi.

The fourth meeting in February 1949 was held at a time when the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, under the leadership of its President, Jai Prakash Narain, had defied the overwhelming, almost unanimous, ballot for strike of about three-and-a-half lakh organised railway workers and refused to serve the notice of

strike. The Working Committee exposed this Socialist betrayal and consistent with its fighting traditions and loyalty to the cause of the working class, adopted a resolution pledging whole-hearted support to the railway and postal employees in their all-India strike which was to begin on March 9.

The Working Committee also adopted a resolution condemning the action of certain members of the Working Committee and the General Council who had sunk to making false and malicious charges while submitting their resignations. (see Appendix 1)

GENERAL COUNCIL

Four meetings of the General Council were held during this period. The first was at Calcutta on February 19, 1947, immediately after the last session was over. Com. S. A. Dange presided. This meeting elected the new Working Committee and also the AITUC's delegation to the 30th session of the ILO.

The second meeting was held at Bombay on September 6, 1947 when the delegation to the Asian Regional Preparatory Conference of the ILO was elected.

The General Council granted affiliation to 19 unions with a membership of 6,528 and an increased membership of 38,718 to 22 unions.

Among the 19 resolutions adopted by the Council were resolutions on the economic crisis and on the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The General Council condemned the formation of the INTUC as a deliberate attempt on the part of the vested interests to split and destroy the organised, militant trade union movement in the country at a time when "more than ever before, labour requires a common organisation in its day-to-day work so that it can improve its conditions."

The General Council denounced the wholesale repression inside the Indian States and by another resolution supported the railway workers' demands.

The third meeting of the General Council was held at Calcutta on February 25 and 26, 1948. It accepted the resignation of some members who had joined either the INTUC or the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and co-opted new members in their place.

The main resolution passed by this meeting was on the so-called "Industrial Truce" (see Appendix 2). The Council held that so long as the competitive system of private industry for profits remained, strikes could, to an extent, be

minimised only if firm and effective measures were taken to restrict profits and to reduce and regulate prices. But under the conditions obtaining in the country and the manner in which the Government pursued an anti-labour policy, shifting the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working class, it was impossible to call for an industrial truce. It was always necessary for the working class to organise itself and conduct struggles to win their just demands.

Other resolutions included those on retrenchment, the WFTU and working class unity and on textile workers. The Council also elected the AITUC's delegation to the next conference of the ILO.

The fourth meeting was held in August 1948 at Bombay. Its main resolution was on repression. Ever since the Calcutta session of the AITUC, the working class movement had faced vicious repression resulting in the arrest and detention without trial of hundreds and thousands of trade union leaders all over the country, including the President of the AITUC, Com. S. A. Dange. Apart from these arrests, trade union offices had been attacked by the police, their records removed and offices sealed. In some cases these offices had been highhandedly handed over to the local branches of the INTUC.

The General Council decided on steps to combat this situation where functioning of a free trade union movement was made impossible.

Among other resolutions were those on the Government of India's industrial policy, the position of government employees, on the Coimbatore textile workers and repression in Indian States. In place of those arrested, new members were co-opted.

STANDING CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Despite such difficulties like heavy repression, indiscriminate arrests and removal of union records in many cases, the Standing Credentials Committee did a creditable job in examining applications for affiliation and increased membership.

Considerations of unnecessary hardship and expenditure led the General Council to replace its rule asking the smaller applicant unions to have their accounts audited by a Registered Accountant. These were now permitted to have their accounts audited by any qualified auditor who was ordinarily acceptable either to the Registrar of Trade Unions or any other government department. This was done on the recommendation of the Standing Credentials Committee.

Our aim should now be to activise the Provincial Credentials Committees or form new ones where repression has prevented their activities. The Provincial and District Credentials Committees should visit each affiliated union, examine its record and send their observations to the Provincial Committees. This will result in better checking and efficient maintenance of records.

ORGANISATIONAL WORK AT THE HEAD OFFICE

Due to unprecedeted repression, the full programme of tours could not be implemented. Following is a brief report of the tours undertaken by office-bearers during this period:

BIHAR: Com. Manek Gandhi toured Bihar, first in March 1947 and later in December 1947, visiting Jharia, Giridih, Bermo, Patna, Khelari, Katihar and Dhanbad.

BENGAL: Com. Manek Gandhi visited Calcutta twice, once in January 1948 and then in September 1948.

C.I. & RAJPUTANA: Com. Shanta Mukherjee visited Indore and Gwalior in January 1949.

C.P. & BERAR: Com. Manek Gandhi visited Jubulpore in December 1947.

DELHI: During visits to Delhi for tripartite and other meetings, live contact was maintained with the local affiliated unions.

GUJERAT: Com. Manek Gandhi visited and addressed meetings at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Baroda, Surat, Navsari and Billimora in April 1947, following repression on the textile general strike there. Com. N. M. Joshi addressed meetings at Ahmedabad in January 1948.

INDIAN STATES: Coms. N. M. Joshi and Manek Gandhi visited Baroda in November 1947. Later Com. K. N. Joglekar also visited the city in connection with the annual meeting of the GBS Railwaymen's Union.

During July-August 1948, Com. Manek Gandhi visited and addressed mass meetings at Trichur and Ernakulam (Cochin State) and Marikuppam (Kolar Gold Fields).

MADRAS: Com. Shanta Mukherjee in January 1948 and Com. N. M. Joshi in May 1948 visited Madras and addressed meetings of trade unionists. Com. Manek Gandhi toured Tamilnad and Malabar during July-August 1948 and visited most of the industrial centres in Tamilnad. Repression in Tamilnad had been at its worst and yet it held no terror for the workers who attended meetings in thousands whenever these were permitted. The Malabar tour was cut short due to the Government restraining him from addressing meetings.

MAHARASHTRA: Com. Shanta Mukherjee visited Jalgaon, Amalner, Dhulia and Sholapur in May 1948.

UNITED PROVINCES: Com. Shanta Mukherjee visited Lucknow, Allahabad and Kanpur in January 1948.

REPRESENTATIONS AND MEMORANDUMS TO GOVERNMENT

Several memoranda and representations were submitted by the Head Office to the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and the State Governments on the various bills and issues dealing with problems effecting the working class. Important amongst them were:

1. Factories Bill, 1948;
2. Workmen's State Insurance Bill;
3. Industrial Disputes Act (Rules);
4. Profit Sharing;
5. Fair Wages;
6. Tariff Board to enquire into the prices of mill made cloth and yarn;
7. Draft Convention regarding freedom of organisation;
8. ILO Draft Conventions on Employment Service Organisation and free charging agencies;
9. Constitution of Indian Industrial Committees and representation to the AITUC on them;
10. Dock De-casualisation;
11. Industrial Truce;
12. Protection of children and young workers—a resolution passed by the ILO Conference in 1947.

Representations were made to the Government of India for the employment, and settlement of displaced workers in East Punjab, for granting permission to Com. S. A. Dange, President of the AITUC, to attend the WFTU Congress and on several other matters.

A representation was made to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of the Indian Union, to intervene and save the lives of the Punnapra-Vayalar heroes who were sentenced to death for leading the heroic struggle of the people of Travancore against the autocracy of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

The AITUC approached the Prime Minister of the United Provinces for a grant of allowance to Com. S. S. Yusuf, Vice-President of the AITUC, who was interned in Sitapur despite his release ordered by the High Court.

Representations were made also to the Government of

Bombay, Bihar and Madras, etc., to redress the grievances of the workers on various problems affecting them.

In most of these cases the authorities not only did not take steps to redress the grievances but even did not care to acknowledge the representations made. The representation made to Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of the Indian Union, also remains unacknowledged to this day. The AITUC resents this attitude on the part of the authorities and demands a radical change in it.

REPRESENTATIONS TO STATES GOVERNMENTS

The AITUC submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister of the Madhya Bharat Union protesting against and demanding the withdrawal of the ban on the Mazdur Sabhas of Indore and Ratlam, as it constituted a violation of the Freedom of Organisations Convention.

The AITUC demanded of the Prime Minister of Travancore the commutation of the death sentences passed on the Punnapra-Vayalar kisan heroes. Representations were also made to the Government of Baroda on the question of registration of trade unions, on the right of unions of government employees to join the AITUC as the central organisation of trade unions, on the grievances of railway workers in the State and on the demands of the trade union detenus for family allowance and open trial.

These representations were also treated in the manner stated above.

"TRADE UNION RECORD"

Despite repression and the consequent difficulties in obtaining full and up-to-date reports from the Provincial Trade Union Committees and affiliated unions in time, we have been able to improve the usefulness of the *TRADE UNION RECORD* and make it a better reflector of working class struggles and problems in India. Special attention was paid to keep the affiliated unions in touch with the work of the WFTU and the ever-growing importance of the WFTU as the spokesman of the world working class. Much, however, needs to be done to make the TU Record not only a mirror of Indian workers' struggles but also their bold organiser. To be able to do this the *TRADE UNION RECORD* should be brought out in Provincial languages, wherever possible.

Besides the *TRADE UNION RECORD*, the TUC published booklets on the Government's Five Year Labour Plan and on Fair Wages.

CIRCULARS

In all fifty circulars on various organisational problems were issued to the Provincial Committees and Regional Councils.

About 15 circulars were addressed to all affiliated unions on organisational and other problems facing the working class.

DAYS OBSERVED

In accordance with the decision of the Calcutta session, the affiliated unions observed March 18, 1947 as the *Basic Demands Day*. The mobilisation of the workers on that day, running into the figure of two million, was unprecedented. Their tempo was so high that at several places they went on spontaneous strikes to show their determination to fight for their demands. Never before did the workers observe a day with such enthusiasm as was witnessed on that day. A wave of panic seized the ruling class and the industrialists who, immediately after this started hatching plans to disrupt the AITUC, creating their stooge organisation, the INTUC, with the support of the Congress leaders and the Government.

Amongst the other important days celebrated by the AITUC were May Day, AITUC Foundation Day, WFTU Day, Anti-Repression Day, Railwaymen's Day, Anti-Decontrol Day and Indonesia Day. Special mention must be made of the WFTU Day as it was for the first time in their history that the Indian working class pledged its wholehearted support to the WFTU, as the only leader of the world working class. It was in the meetings held in the celebration of the day that workers in their hundreds of thousands decided to combat the danger of disruption facing the working class because of the attempts made by the Social Democratic leaders of Europe and America at the bidding of the American imperialists.

At the call of the AITUC, the affiliated unions held meetings in April, 1949, in support of the World Congress for Peace and condemning the Atlantic Pact as a pact of war.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS

Among the statements issued by the Head Office, special mention should be made of the statements of the President and the General Secretary on the formation of the INTUC and the false charges made against the AITUC by it (see

Appendix 3). We also issued a statement giving proofs about the use of Government resources for the work of the INTUC.

The Head Office issued a statement on inflation suggesting concrete steps to combat it. A comprehensive statement was issued by the AITUC on the Peace Congress and the danger of anti-Soviet war as a result of the signing of the Atlantic Pact.

WORK ON OFFICIAL BODIES

I. Eighth Indian Labour Conference: The Eighth session of the Indian (Tripartite) Labour Conference was held at New Delhi on April 21 and 22, 1947. The AITUC representatives at this conference were led by its President, Com. S. A. Dange.

Our representatives sharply criticised the Government for not implementing many of the decisions of the previous conferences and the Standing Labour Committee meetings. Thus, workers in several places were refused adequate compensation for involuntary unemployment in spite of the decision arrived at in the earlier meetings. They criticised the Government for its failure to implement the resolution on housing for industrial workers passed some months before and condemned it for going back on its promise to grant financial assistance amounting to 12.5 per cent of the total cost of Housing Programme for Industrial workers.

Our representatives protested against the Five-Year labour plan instituted by the Government of India. They criticised the Government for its anti-labour Industrial Disputes Act passed by the Assembly, further restricting the workers' right to strike.

Our representatives sharply criticised the Government for its failure to take steps to implement the recommendations of the Labour Investigation Committee although the reports were signed more than a year ago. They pointed out that even where some of the recommendations could have been implemented by executive action this was not done, and demanded that a Committee be appointed immediately to go through each one of the reports and prepare practical schemes and measures of reform based on each item of this report.

Our representatives exposed the role of the Employment Exchanges as strike-breaking agencies where they had supplied labour to employers whose employees had gone on strike. They demanded complete neutrality by the Exchanges in all such cases. But on the plea that the Labour Minister was not present, our resolution was talked out.

2. Ninth Labour Conference and Tenth Standing Labour Committee:

Both the Committee and the Conference were held from April 15 to 21, 1948. The most important subject discussed was the implementation of the Industrial Truce resolution.

The Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted at a conference called by the Government of India. The AITUC was not formally invited to send its representatives to this conference but three members connected with it were invited to participate in it in their personal capacity. The resolution called upon the employers and workers to observe a three-year truce and asked the Government to make provision for fair wages and decent housing for workers, fair profits to employers and speedy settlement of disputes.

The General Council passed a resolution holding that there could be no industrial truce so long as production was carried on for private profit.

In this background, our representatives made it clear that the AITUC had never accepted this resolution as in its considered opinion the economic crisis could not be solved unless production and distribution were planned in the interests of the people. They charged the Government for resorting to the reckless policy of decontrol on the one hand and giving up the policy of nationalisation of industry on the other, by guaranteeing ten years' charter of exploitation to the employers within a few months of the passing of the resolution on Industrial Truce asking workers not to go on strike.

It was pointed out that it was the Government's policy of decontrol resulting in steep increase in prices and the policy of mass arrest of trade union leaders which was responsible for the increasing discontent amongst the workers. Our representatives charged the Government with having become the watchdog of the capitalists and having failed to carry out even those obligations it had accepted in the industrial truce resolution.

The AITUC representatives demanded that the Government give up their decontrol policy, introduce planned production and distribution of goods; grant living wage and social security to the workers and rigorously control profits. Only if these steps were taken could the strikes to an extent be minimised.

The representatives of the INTUC and the Indian Federation of Labour toed the Government line and gave their wholehearted support to maintaining the industrial truce.

It was pointed out by our representatives that the Government was following an anti-working-class policy and that it was discriminating against the AITUC in favour of

the INTUC. Dealing with the New Factories Bill, they pointed out that the bill was not adequate to meet the situation. It left out many establishments from its scope and gave wide powers to Provincial Governments to exempt certain factories from its provisions in the name of emergency. They demanded that such an emergency should be declared by the Government only after it had secured labour's approval. They demanded that the minimum age for employment should be raised to 15 as against 13 provided in the bill and sharply criticised the Government for its failure to appoint an adequate number of inspectors under the Factories Act. The AITUC representatives demanded the immediate overhauling of the Indian Mines Act, reducing the hours of work in mines and application of the Payment of Wages Act to mica mines and transport workers. They criticised the slow speed with which the programme of building houses for coal miners was being implemented.

Our representatives criticised the Government and the employers for the formation of bogus works committees. They gave instances after instances of how elections to works committees were manipulated. The U.P. Government particularly came in for criticism for its decision permitting the INTUC unions alone to elect representatives on the works committees. Our representatives demanded that union representatives must be allowed to attend the meetings of works committees as observers with right to participate in the discussion, if not to vote.

Our representatives criticised the Government for its failure to implement the resolutions adopted by the Central Advisory Committee of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment requesting the Government to start Employment Exchanges in each district and throwing them open to all employment-seekers. They criticised the strike-breaking activities adopted by the Employment Exchanges and demanded complete neutrality on their part during strikes and lock-outs and also that they do not make any distinction whatsoever between strikes which were so-called legal or illegal.

The replies of the Government of India to the ILO Questionnaire on freedom of association came in for sharp criticism from the AITUC. The Government replies did not accept the fundamental and unqualified right of the workers to organise themselves. It tried to qualify it by laying down several restrictions such as a proviso denying the right of organisation to policemen and the right of strike to government servants. The AITUC opposed all these restrictions and held that inasmuch as policemen and government servants were employees, they should have the unqualified

right to organise and also go on strike to win their demands.

The AITUC representatives, while pressing for the need for old-age pensions, demanded that the scheme for compulsory provision for industrial workers should be launched immediately. They moved a resolution recommending immediate starting of such schemes. Joint opposition from the employers and the Government, however, prevented any concrete decision.

Our representatives criticised the scheme for decasualisation of labour submitted by the Bombay Government. They pointed out that the scheme should be compulsory and not voluntary as suggested by the sponsors, and that provision be made to guarantee adequate waiting allowance to those workers who were registered under the scheme but could not get work for a sufficient number of days to enable them to make a decent living.

3. 11th Standing Labour Committee: The 11th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held on January 19 and 20, 1949, at New Delhi.

The most important subject discussed at this Committee was the proposed amendments to the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. These amendments were of a very far reaching character and sought to control the trade union movement by making it subservient to the Government and building it up on the pattern of the Nazi Labour Front. They sought to make the Registrar of Trade Unions the super-boss of the trade union movement, having statutory powers to close down unions, freeze their funds, and even enforce stringent and anti-working-class conditions on the unions if he so felt. Besides, the Government proposals sought to restrict the right of the workers to frame their own constitution and choose their own leaders. Our representative vigorously opposed all these amendments in toto.

The AITUC views on this subject have been printed in a supplement to the *TRADE UNION RECORD* for February 1949, under the caption "New Fetters on the Trade Union Movement."

Our representative criticising the inordinate delay in collecting statistics regarding employment and earnings demanded of the Government at least early action on their own proposals. He also demanded that steps be soon taken to collect statistics on indebtedness, sickness, unemployment, etc., which are very vital from the workers' point of view. He further demanded that the Government must see that the statistics collected are published without any delay and are easily made available to the public.

Our representative criticised the way in which the Gov-

ernment of India proposed to spend the amount accumulated under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme. He demanded right for trade unions to recommend names of trainees; equal amount as scholarship for all trainees; place for trade union representatives in the selection board; no binding for the trainees after completion of training to serve the old employers for one year at his old salary. Criticising the Government's proposal to distribute money for libraries, etc., to the recognised unions on the recommendations of the works committees, our representative demanded that all registered unions should be eligible for these grants. Works committees' recommendation should not be essential and the workers' representatives should be on the committee to disburse the funds.

Our representatives, while supporting the idea of starting such funds, demanded:

(1) Funds for the scheme should be raised only from the employers. Workers should not be made to contribute anything to it; (2) A law should be passed making it obligatory on the employers to pay certain fixed amount for these funds; (3) Education and health being the responsibility of the Central, Provincial or State Governments, no money should be spent on these from these funds.

The scheme prepared by the Government for decasualisation in Bombay Docks came in for sharp criticism at the hands of our representative. He pointed out that the scheme as drafted was wholly in the interests of the employers. He demanded the following radical alterations so as to make the scheme even provisionally acceptable to the working class:

(1) Uniform scheme for all dock workers all over India; (2) The dock labour Board should be the administrative authority; (3) All decisions of the Board to be by at least three-fourths majority if not by a majority of each group; (4) Waiting allowance to be paid to the workers must be fixed, to begin with, at half the basic wage plus full D.A.; (5) Complete and immediate abolition of contract labour; (6) The power of the administrative authority to be strictly limited; and (7) Guarantee against disciplinary action against workers in the reserve pool, for their failure to report during a strike.

4. Committees Under Industrial Truce Resolution:

(i) *Expert Committee on Profit-Sharing:* The Committee issued an elaborate questionnaire which was cir-

culated to all organisations including the AITUC, though the AITUC was not officially represented in any of the committees. In its reply the AITUC opposed the schemes of profit-sharing, first, because all such schemes were meant to sidetrack the workers' struggle for a living wage and were meant to weaken the trade union movement; secondly, because on principle, the AITUC was opposed to production for profit.

The scheme will apply in the beginning to six industries only, i.e., cotton textile, jute, steel, cement, manufacture of tyres and cigarettes and not to all industries. Capital for the purposes of remuneration will include paid up capital plus reserves. This capital is to be guaranteed a six per cent return from the net profit. Ten per cent of net profit can be taken for reserve fund. The workers will be entitled to 50 per cent of the profit from which ten per cent for reserves and six per cent for interest are deducted. If the individual workers' share exceeds 25 per cent of his basic wage, the cash payment will be limited to 25 per cent of the basic wage and the excess amount will be credited to his account either in his provident fund or otherwise. *No share in profits will be paid to workers who go on an illegal strike.*

Our representative gave oral evidence before the Committee on behalf of the AITUC. He opposed the Government's move to link up sharing of profits with production and demanded immediate granting of a living wage to the workers and nationalisation of basic industries without compensation.

The AITUC expressed its total opposition to this report. The Government has so far not taken any action on the recommendations of the Committee.

(ii) *Committee on Fair Wages:* The Committee issued a very comprehensive questionnaire dealing with the principles of wage fixing, wage differentials, wage adjustment and machinery for fixing and regulating fair wages. The AITUC sent its replies to this questionnaire. (See supplement to *TRADE UNION RECORD*, February 1949.) No witnesses were examined by the Committee. The Committee was to report within a month. More than four months have passed since it was appointed but its report is yet to be published.

The AITUC reiterated that any talk about a fair wage must be in relation to the amount necessary for a worker, his wife and children and dependents, to enable them to lead a decent living as human beings in a civilized society. The quantum of fair wage should be determined on the basis of certain indispensable minimum requirements with regard to housing, cloth, food and other items.

A fair wage standard should be determined on the basis of a family of five persons or roughly four consumption units.

Expenditure on food should be calculated on the basis of the minimum requirement of 3,000 calories per day per consumption unit. On the basis of the prices prevailing in 1939, a fair wage standard must necessarily make an allowance for an expenditure of Rs. 33 per month on food for an Indian working class family.

Regarding housing a minimum floor space of 100 square feet per worker should be made available to the worker if he is to live in a decent way. Basing its estimate on the rent which the worker had to pay in Bombay in 1939, the AITUC claimed that a fair wage must enable a worker to pay Rs. 16 per month as rent on the 1939 basis.

On clothing, it urged that a fair wage standard should aim immediately at a clothing quota of 15 to 20 yards per year per person. While for fuel and lighting it should allow a working class family to spend Rs. 5 on the 1939 prices.

Finally, the fair norm should permit a working class family to spend Rs. 16 per month on items such as conveyance, medicine, education and casual expenditure on festivals, marriages, etc.

In short, the AITUC demanded that fair wage, ranging from Rs. 56 for smaller towns to Rs. 80 for cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Delhi, Madras, etc., should be granted to the workers, if the prices of 1939 are taken as the base of calculation!

The AITUC was of the opinion that collective bargaining should be the principal and decisive method by which all wage disputes should be settled. It was firmly opposed to compulsory arbitration and adjudication. As regards capacity of the industry to pay, if the industry could not grant a fair wage as demanded by the AITUC, it should be immediately nationalised. No industry had a right to exist if it did not give such a fair wage to the worker.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL TRIPARTITE COMMITTEES

Following the ILO practice, the Government of India has constituted tripartite industrial committees for several industries. So far these committees have been formed for cotton textiles, jute textiles, coal mines, cement, plantations and leather and tannery industries.

By giving overwhelming representation on these to their puppet, the INTUC, the Government is attempting to utilise

these committees to sidetrack the workers' pressing demands for wage increase, adequate dearness allowance and improvement in the condition of work. Thus, though the committees are specifically expected to study the working conditions in each industry and suggest improvement, so far no such attempt has been made. Instead, on several occasions, attempts were made to utilise these committees to increase the work-load. They however could not succeed due to the firm opposition put up by the AITUC representatives.

(1) *On cotton textiles:* At the first meeting of this committee held in January 1948, the AITUC was able to secure seven out of the 13 seats meant for the workers. Under the pretext of increasing production, the Government suggested measures to introduce three shifts working in textile mills or increasing the hours of work from eight to nine. This was very strongly opposed by the AITUC representatives. The other items on the agenda were standardisation of wages and rationalisation of the dearness allowance structure, training of workers with a view to increasing their efficiency and provision for instituting old age and Provident Fund insurance schemes. The meeting lasted for two days but no decision could be taken on any issue, thanks to the owner-Government conspiracy.

In the last sixteen months, the Government have not called the second session of this committee.

(2) *On jute textiles:* A committee on jute textiles was constituted some time at the end of 1948. The AITUC protested to the Government against the preponderant representation given to the INTUC on this committee. No meeting of the Committee has been held till now.

(3) *On coal mines:* So far two meetings have been held. In the second meeting, the AITUC demanded the right to replace its earlier nominee on the Committee, Mr. P. C. Bose as he had deserted the AITUC. The Government, however, invited Mr. Bose. Its game became clear when the meeting decided upon retrenchment of coal workers.

(4) *On cement:* The first meeting of this Committee was held at Ranchi in September 1948. Despite the AITUC's larger membership, it was given only one seat while the INTUC was given three. The AITUC's protests in this connection was not paid heed to.

The meeting discussed vital questions like standardisation of wages, conditions of work, promotion of better industrial relations and methods to increase production. Our representative demanded immediate granting of a minimum wage of Rs. 35 for all unskilled workers and fully adequate dearness allowance. The owners opposed this although their pro-

fit index had risen from 100 in 1939 to about 550 in 1948. No decision on any of the items was taken.

(5) *On plantations:* Labour representatives to the first meeting of this committee were chosen by the Government without consulting the AITUC. When the AITUC protested against this, the Government allowed the AITUC to nominate its three representatives. But when these names were sent they gave the AITUC only one seat and gave five seats to the INTUC. The AITUC vehemently protested against this proving how the plantation unions of the INTUC were creatures of the owners. The Government later decided to appoint a Standing Committee on Plantations. Its meeting has not yet been held. The AITUC has one seat on this Committee out of the four reserved for workers.

(6) *On leather and tanneries:* The first meeting of this committee was held at Lucknow in December 1948. Com. S. Krishna Swami represented the AITUC. Here also the Government tried to enforce the *status quo* by refusing to grant the demands of workers in smaller factories on the ground that the employers were not in a position to pay them higher wages or improve their conditions of work. Once again, despite its larger membership, the AITUC was given only one seat while the INTUC secured two.

OTHER COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

In other committees appointed by the Government of India like the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Medical Benefit Council, Employment Service Organisation, All-India Board of Technical Education, Coal Mines Labour Advisory Committee, All-India Board of Engineering Studies, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Textile Technology, All-India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, Engineering Division Council of Indian Standards Institution, Textile Division Council of Indian Standards Instituton, the AITUC has nominated its representatives.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE ILO:

The 30th Session of the ILO was held in Geneva in June-July 1947. The Indian workers' delegation was represented by the AITUC consisting of Comrades N. M. Joshi (delegate) and Manek Gandhi, Adam Adil, B. G. Meshram and Shanta Mukherji (Advisers).

The agenda for the Conference included amongst others the following items:

(1) Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories; (2) Organisation of Labour Inspection in Industrial and Commercial undertakings; (3) Employment Services Organisation and (4) Freedom of Association.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT:

Speaking on the report of the Director-General, Comrade Joshi showed how real wages in India, which had gone down during the war, reducing the already low standard of life of the workers, did not show any improvement over the pre-war level of real wages. He referred to the acute shortage of food supplies and rapid deterioration of the housing conditions of working class in India and said that in India "unemployment to a serious extent is facing those workers who were employed in war work and are now thrown on the streets. There is hardly any attempt to transform production for war into production for peace."

Finally, he said: "Although the ILO had passed conventions and recommendations providing for social security, in India we have as yet had to make a beginning in that respect. Our Government has not even thought of a plan for unemployment relief or old-age pensions. We have not even made progress in a small matter like raising the minimum age of employment of children during the last twenty-five years.

"I would like to say that at present there is great unrest amongst the workers, especially in my part of the world, on account of post-war difficulties." He demanded "a bolder and more vigorous policy for removing the causes of the unrest, and give to the workers what is due to them."

The question of Freedom of Association was referred to the ILO at the request of the UNO Economic Council, which was approached by the WFTU to guarantee unfettered trade union rights. Despite the efforts of the workers' delegates, the Committee's resolution on Freedom of Association (later adopted by the Conference) was not satisfactory.

The draft Convention prepared by the ILO was very vague. It left it to the Governments of the Member States to determine the scope of Labour Inspection. Our amendment demanded that the scope of the inspection services should be defined and definitely laid down in the Convention and that the Convention should apply to all establishments employing five or more persons. This was rejected by the Committee.

At the plenary Conference, the Government of India was sharply attacked by Com. Manek Gandhi for the inadequacy of inspectors, for permitting children under 12 years of age to work in the factories and for the numerous evasions of law which have been criticised by the Government's own committees. He also criticised it for absence of uniformity in the various Provinces about the grant of exemptions in the rules made under the Act.

In the plenary session of the Conference, Com. Meshram moved a very important amendment to the proposed Convention, laying down the guiding principles which the Employment Service Organisation should follow in its referential policy. The amendment demanded that the Employment Exchanges shall (a) observe strict neutrality in the case of a strike or lock-out; (b) not refer workers to employment where wages or conditions of work are below established standards, and (c) avoid any discrimination among workers, not based exclusively on their vocational or physical qualifications. Though the entire Workers' Group supported it, it was lost as the entire employers' group and a majority of the Governments, including the Government of India, joined hands in opposing it.

Com. Shanta Mukherji's two amendments, one against discrimination in case of women workers and the other for equal wages for equal work, were accepted.

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE ILO:

The 31st session of the ILO was held at San Francisco in June-July 1948. The Government of India after a sham enquiry, recognised the INTUC as the most representative organisation of Indian workers for the purpose of this Conference. The AITUC had demanded that the enquiry should be an independent judicial person since one by government officials would be unfair to the AITUC as responsible Ministers were working for the INTUC. This demand was turned down.

As Com. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the AITUC, said in his statement, the inquiry was first, "not impartial and, therefore, the AITUC cannot accept the decision of the Government of India giving to the INTUC the most representative character. Secondly, the real membership of the INTUC is much smaller than that of the AITUC. Thirdly, the INTUC is not a free trade union organisation, being dependent on Government and employers for support and help, having little or no support among the workers of the country."

He further pointed out that "at a time when the enquiry was proceeding i.e., in the last week of March, office-bearers and organisers of a very large number of affiliated unions ~f

the AITUC were arrested and detained without trial and warrants were issued against many others. Along with this, offices of some of the Provincial Committees of the AITUC and many of its unions were sealed and registers and papers confiscated, so that it was impossible for the unions to participate properly in the enquiry and to provide material asked for by the government investigators”

Challenging the high figure of membership claimed by the INTUC, he said that these “figures are questionable in their validity as the INTUC collects membership subscriptions in the presence of the agents of employers; a good part of its membership is brought in by pressure.” He cited instances where workers, if they could not be persuaded by temptations or gratifications to join the INTUC, were threatened and victimised and even repression was let loose against them.

Our protest to the ILO challenging the credentials of the INTUC was supported by the WFTU and Com. Vittorio, President of Italian TUC. Dominated as the ILO is by reactionary labour leaders and overweighted as it is by government and employer members, justice to our cause was not expected from it. Even so, the ILO was forced to admit that “it was not entirely satisfied with the explanations supplied by the Indian Government delegate. But it was unable to reach a final conclusion regarding the intervention of certain members of this Government in the Indian trade union movement, since it had not received sufficient information on the subject.”

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE ILO:

The session is to be held at Geneva from June 8, 1949. The Government of India has appointed the entire Indian workers' delegation from the INTUC, their puppet organisation.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ILO

1. *INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE*: The second session of this Committee was held at Geneva in May 1947. The AITUC was represented on this Committee by Comrades B. K. Mukherjee and Faiz Ahmed. The Committee discussed the following items: Employment in Inland Transport, Industrial Relations in Inland Transport and Inland Transport Statistics.

2. *METAL TRADES COMMITTEE*: The second session of this Committee was held at Stockholm in September 1947. The AITUC was represented by Comrades Ranen Sen and K. N. Joglekar. The Committee discussed the following items: Regularisation of production and employment at a high level,

minimum income security (annual and other wage systems) designed to secure assured earnings and labour-management cooperation.

3. COAL MINES COMMITTEE: The second session of this Committee was held at Geneva in April 1947. The AITUC was represented by Comrades P C. Bose and Chapal Bhattacharya. The Committee discussed the following items: 1) Recruitment and related problems; 2) Apprenticeship and vocational training.

4. TEXTILE COMMITTEE: The second session of the Textile Committee was held at Geneva in October-November 1948. The AITUC was represented on that Committee by Com. Manek Gandhi, the other seat being given to the INTUC. The Committee discussed industrial relations and employment problems with special reference to recruitment and training.

Since November 1948, three more Committees have met, those on building, civil engineering and public works (2nd session), inland transport (3rd session) and coal mines (3rd session). Disregarding the claims of the AITUC, the Government of India appointed INTUC representatives on all these Committees, though the latter does not have, even according to Government's statistics, substantial membership in these industries.

ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ILO

A Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the ILO, the first of its kind, was held in New Delhi from October 27 to November 8, 1948. The AITUC was represented at this Conference by one delegate and 13 advisers.

The Conference adopted several resolutions important among which were on employment service recruitment and vocational training, wage work and labour welfare, protection of children and young workers, employment of women and maternity and programme of action, rural problems, plantation labour and housing.

During the course of the Conference the AITUC representatives emphasised the need for having a tripartite organisation for the Provinces also. They said that these organisations should take immediate action rather than be mere forum for discussion. It was pointed out by our representatives that rapid action should be taken to introduce schemes of social security as envisaged in the resolution which was adopted.

Informal consultative meetings were held at New Delhi to discuss the outline report prepared by the ILO for the

three subjects to be discussed at the Asian Regional Conference to be held in 1950. Com. K. N. Joglekar and Com. Manek Gandhi attended on behalf of the AITUC. The three reports dealt with: 1) Sanitary and Medical facilities for workers; 2) Cooperative activities, and 3) Wage regulation in agriculture and measures to enhance the earnings of primary producers.

It was pointed out by our representatives that the vast majority of workers who were covered by the Factory Act in India did not have any sanitary and medical facilities worth the name. There was no statutory regulation binding the employers to maintain dispensaries. Though first aid service was compulsory it was very often found that the first aid boxes were empty. In several factories conditions were so bad that workers had no facilities for drinking water, nor adequate number of latrines or rest shelters.

Hundreds and thousands of workers were not covered by the Factory Act. Their conditions were much worse. They demanded that suitable standard be laid down for the staff, equipment and buildings for creches and nurses. Dealing with the problem of housing they said that the housing conditions for industrial workers were abominable. Hundreds of thousands of workers had to sleep on pavements and even the vast majority of those who were able to get houses, had to stay in rooms which were not only dark and dingy but also overcrowded. They demanded that housing should be accepted as a social responsibility and that the Government should take immediate measures to prepare and implement plans for housing all over India.

Our representatives emphasised the obstacles put by the Government in the way of trade unions taking up cooperative work. The antagonistic attitude of the employers and the Government made it very difficult for trade unions to take up and develop cooperative activities which they thought were essential.

It was pointed out by our representatives that the low yield in agriculture was mainly due to the feudal relations which existed in land. They, therefore, demanded:

(1) Abolition of landlordism, jagirdari and absentee proprietorship on land without compensation and distribution of this land among tenants, share-croppers and agricultural workers.

(2) Guarantee living wage to the agricultural worker. The wage to be fixed on a Provincial basis and not on a district or village basis;

- (3) Prohibit all sub-division and fragmentation of land by making suitable changes in the law of inheritance, if necessary;
- (4) Cancel all debts of agricultural workers and tenants;
- (5) Abolition of all forced labour, such as Hali system in Surat District;
- (6) Provide regulated credit to the agriculturists;
- (7) Equal wages for men and women for the same job; and
- (8) Exemption of all economic holdings from rent or tax.

APPENDIX 1

RESOLUTION ON DESERTIONS

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the AITUC while accepting the resignation of the following persons from the General Council of the AITUC strongly repudiates the baseless charges made by them against it.

"It is the considered opinion of the Working Committee that at a time when the most savage repression has been launched by the Government against the working class movement in general and the AITUC in particular, when there is maximum need for unity among the ranks of labour, these people have decided to desert the AITUC because they are opposed to its fighting policy and programme.

"To cover up their lack of courage to face repression and their cowardice they have raised the false bogey of 'one party' domination.

"The real object behind their move has been more sharply revealed by their recent attempts to ally themselves with the Socialists in the Hind Mazdoor Sabha whom even they condemned in the very recent past as disruptors of working class unity. Some of them having failed to seal any bargain with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha have subsequently declared their intention of starting yet another separate so-called 'central' organisation, thus creating further division among the ranks of labour and have exposed themselves completely as being thorough opportunists.

"This meeting therefore condemns these persons unequivocally as enemies of the working class and calls upon the workers to guard themselves against such disruptors and opportunists and, upholding the tradition of the AITUC, forge and consolidate the fighting class unity of the working class.

"(1) Binoy Sircar, (2) Biswanath Dubey, (3) Sudhin Pramanik, (4) Nepal Bhattacharya, (5) Amal Ghatak, (6) R. S. Ruiker, (7) Shibanlal Saxena, (8) P. Narasimham, (9) Sisir Roy, (10) Mrinal Kanti Bose, (11) Jatin Chakravarty, (12) Kamalaksha Guha, (13) Saumyendranath Tagore, (14) Ajit Das Gupta, (15) B. Ganapathi Rao, and (16) Sita Seth.

APPENDIX 2

AITUC General Council (February 25-26, 1948)

Resolution on 'Industrial Truce'

Having given serious and careful consideration to the resolution on what is generally known as "Industrial Truce" adopted at the Industries Conference in December last, the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, at its meeting held at Calcutta on the 25th and 26th February 1948, offers its considered comments on the subject matter of the Industrial Truce resolution as contained in the following statement:

The General Council realises the fact that if the vast millions of our countrymen are to be fed, housed and clothed, industry and agriculture have to be built on a big scale and production and distribution planned and organised to satisfy the needs of the people.

But it has to be remembered that most of the industries, banks, insurance companies and other occupations are at present owned and controlled by a small class of persons who conduct them in order to make profits and not primarily with the object of supplying the needs of the community. Factories are shut down or opened and large number of workers are hired or thrown into unemployment to suit the profit motive of the employers, without regard to the interests of the community. The consideration of supplying the needs of the community with goods does not primarily govern the system of production today.

Under such conditions it would be unjust to hold the workers responsible for production and its ups and downs.

The General Council desires to point out that the anxiety to eliminate strikes altogether and to ensure complete industrial peace in a competitive society can only remain a pious wish. So long as the competitive system of private industry for profits remains, one can endeavour only to minimise strikes, and this can be achieved to some extent only if firm and effective measures are taken to restrict profits, dividends and rents, to reduce, regulate and stabilise prices and to organise suitable distribution by rationing essential commodities. The present policy of the Government, which is against control as such, is detrimental to industrial peace. In fact the Government have laid themselves open to the charge of not being serious in their professions in as much as their present decontrol policy is inconsistent with the maintenance of industrial peace. When the Government

expect labour not to resort to strikes on the ground that the present time should be treated as that of national emergency, they conveniently forget that they themselves treat the present time as normal by removing control even on food and cloth. In effect, the present policy of the Government appears to be to control only one commodity, namely human labour and decontrol everything else. Let it be stated unambiguously that industrial peace cannot be achieved by such a policy.

It is unfair and misleading that labour organisations and labour leaders should be criticised by Government and employers for the alleged breach of the terms contained in the Industrial Truce resolution. The resolution clearly imposes certain conditions to be fulfilled before labour is expected to give effect to the operative part of the resolution.

In the absence of the fulfillment of these conditions, it is highly improper to put one-sided blame on labour. Moreover, the resolution imposes serious responsibilities on all the three parties concerned, namely, Central and Provincial Governments and employers' and workers' organisations. As long as Government do not discharge their share of the responsibility and do not also compel employers to do so, it is most improper to criticise labour, in season and out of season, for alleged breach of the terms of the resolution which can come into operation when the necessary conditions are fulfilled.

One of the necessary conditions to be fulfilled is the speedy nationalisation of basic industries, banks, etc., which would give a feeling to the workers that production is for public good and not primarily for private profits.

Not only are the vast resources of production and wealth allowed to be used for the profit of the few and not for social use, but the working class, on whose labour depends production itself, is even denied its minimum living wage, social security and human right to decent existence. While profits have been rising and prices soaring up, the workers' low pre-war wages, which further sank during the war, have been hardly made up today, in spite of the dearness allowances and small increases which they had to fight for. The working class on whom mainly falls the responsibility to feed, house and clothe society itself, is almost denied security of life, decent housing or clothing. Proposals for a general all-round increase to secure living wage are generally not carried out; hundreds of thousands of workers are retrenched and thrown into unemployment and the very existence of millions of producers is made insecure. It is unfair under such conditions to charge the working class with breaches of industrial truce.

Knowing full well the hardships of workers, which give rise to stoppage of work, the Government, with the intention to provide machinery for the settlement of disputes, instituted legislation which in effect amounted to practical banning of the right of strike and imposing compulsory and dilatory process of conciliation and arbitration. When the workers, even under such conditions, win awards in their favour, the employers refuse to abide by them and the Government, in some cases, have not taken any action against the employers, while an award in favour of employers recommending rationalisation and resulting in wage-cuts and unemployment has been enforced in the Madras Province. Moreover, under Public Security Acts the Government have taken powers to prevent workers in essential industries from seeking better employment of their choice without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. Such measures are calculated to lead to discontent. In our considered opinion, the proper method of settlement of trade disputes is voluntary collective bargaining and recognition of trade unions.

The General Council hopes that serious consideration will be given by the Government to the views expressed in this statement. The Council would like to emphasise that industrial peace and increased national production can be achieved only as a result of enlightened and progressive labour and social policy as indicated in this statement. In the absence of such a policy it would not be proper to put one-sided blame for industrial unrest on labour.

APPENDIX 3

N. M. Joshi's Statement

At a Conference of Congressmen convened by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh at New Delhi on 3rd May, a decision has been taken to start a new central organisation of labour. This Conference was presided over by the Home Member of the Government of India and was attended by the Labour Member of the Government of India along with some Provincial Premiers and Labour Ministers.

Certain misleading statements were made at this conference regarding the nature and functioning of the All-India Trade Union Congress and these were given as reasons for starting the new organisation. It is, therefore, necessary to state the correct position and facts regarding the AITUC.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, which was founded in 1920, has a total membership of nearly eight lakhs with 601 unions affiliated to it. The AITUC has always been a

free and democratic trade union organisation without being officially connected with any political party. In fact, it is an organisation comprising within its fold various groups of trade union workers belonging to different political parties in their individual capacity. There are also some who do not belong to any political party.

A charge has been made that the AITUC is at present dominated by the Communists. It is true that the Communists have today a majority in the AITUC. But all the decisions taken by the AITUC are the decisions of the AITUC as a whole and not those of the Communist party. In fact all decisions and resolutions of the AITUC have been unanimous since 1938, when the AITUC was organised by the adoption of its present constitution. Thus all sections in the AITUC including Congressmen and Socialists, were actually responsible for all the decisions. Again, the election of office-bearers has always been unanimous. Such unanimity clearly indicates spirit of accommodation on the part of all the sections, and shows that the Communists have not used their majority. The majority parties in the AITUC, whether they were Congressmen or Communists, have learnt by experience to treat the minority parties with consideration and to act in a real democratic spirit of compromise and mutual adjustment. I am not sure whether the isolationists of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh possess that wisdom.

Moreover, it is extremely difficult for a political party to dominate the AITUC in political matters although they may have a simple majority. The constitution contains a provision to the effect that "questions of a political nature and those relating to strikes to be declared by the AITUC and the affiliation of the AITUC to any foreign organisation shall be decided by a three-fourths majority." Thus for any political party to capture the AITUC for political or party purposes requires a three-fourth majority which even the Communists have not got at present. As a matter of fact, Communist members of both the General Council and the Working Committee of the AITUC constitute 55 per cent of the total. Amongst the twelve office-bearers of the AITUC, only five are Communists.

It may be noted that the Communists have been in a majority only since 1943. Before this, Congressmen generally were in a majority. The constitution and the working of the AITUC being perfectly democratic, there is nothing to prevent a minority group from becoming a majority. There is not even a single instance of a union seeking affiliation being denied admission to the AITUC just because it was under the influence of a minority group.

Another allegation made against the AITUC is that it

admits 'paper' unions. This allegation is without foundation. The AITUC admits only those unions which can claim a genuine membership on the basis of the statement of accounts which is required to be audited by a registered accountant. In determining the membership, only the average paying membership is granted and not the nominal membership on the register of a union. This method of calculating the membership is more stringent than that adopted even by Government under the Trade Unions Act. The membership of a union is determined by a Standing Credentials Committee consisting of members belonging to all the groups including Congressmen. All decisions of the Credentials Committee also have, up to now, been unanimous and no group has ever used its majority either for granting or refusing admission. The AITUC would welcome an independent and impartial enquiry into the genuineness of its membership by an international labour organisation such as the World Federation of Trade Unions.

One more reason for starting the new organisation is that the AITUC was opposed to arbitration. This is a wrong statement. The AITUC was never opposed and even to-day is not opposed to arbitration in industrial disputes provided such arbitration is voluntary as in Great Britain. What the AITUC is opposed to is the imposition of compulsory arbitration, compulsory enforcement of awards and declaring strikes illegal for long and, sometimes, indefinite period of time. However, the AITUC realises that strike should be treated only as the last weapon. It is for this purpose that the AITUC constitution requires a three-fourths majority for the declaration of a strike by the AITUC.

Compulsory arbitration rendering strikes illegal is not accepted as a satisfactory method of settling disputes by the trade union movements of democratic and progressive countries including Great Britain and the U.S.A. As a recent publication issued by the British Ministry of Labour and National Service points out, "The right to strike is bound up with the conception of employment as a civil contract between equals. Workers seek to maintain this principle and regard the strike as the expression of their individual and collective rights in industry. For this reason, compulsory arbitration and the prohibitions of strikes are unlikely to be successfully established as a permanent feature of industrial relations."

Again, as Sydney Webb has pointed out, compulsory arbitration amounts to a complete denial of collective bargaining. Where there cannot be collective bargaining, there is no need for workmen to have any trade unions. Thus, compulsory arbitration strikes at the very root of a genuine

trade union movement. It is for this reason alone and not out of any poitical motives, as alleged, that the AITUC is opposed to compulsory arbitration.

The AITUC repudiates the charge that its policy is to hamper production. The AITUC is not responsible for the strikes which sometimes take place in India as in the U.S.A., U.K., and everywhere else, as spontaneous protests against the unsatisfactory post-war conditions. The remedy for the present difficulty lies in sympathetic understanding and prompt redressal of grievances. Unfortunately, the bewildered Congress Ministries think that the easy way to get out of the difficulty lies in dividing the ranks of labour. They will live and learn but, in the meantime, the mischief has been done.

It is claimed that the newly formed organisation is a non-party and a non-political body. But the very resolution adopted by the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh proposing the formation of the new labour organisation clearly states that this new organisation will conduct the labour movement "in accordance with the principles set out in the statement of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, dated August 13, 1946." This alone makes it clear that only those who owe allegiance to the Congress Working Committee can have a place in the new organisation and that the organisation is really an adjunct of the Indian National Congress and is in no sense a non-party non-political labour organisation as the AITUC is.

Again, it is important to note that the new organisation was brought into being at a conference presided over by the Home Member of the Government of India and attended by the Labour Member as well as by some Provincial Premiers and Labour Ministers. The active association of these Ministers in the formation of the new organisation shows that the organisation may not be free from government influence and thus may not be able to represent a free and democratic labour movement. The tendency to form such organisations may ultimately lead to the dangerous situation which obtains to-day in China, where the labour movement which is recognised by the Government has practically become a department of the Government.

We hope that affiliated unions will not allow themselves to be disaffiliated from the AITUC, although the leaders of some unions might have decided to do so without consulting the members. The AITUC calls upon the working class in general and the affiliated unions in particular not to be misled by this new move which is detrimental to the vital interests of the working class as it will weaken their solidarity."

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

**Statement of accounts showing receipts and expenditure
from 1st January 1948 to 31st December 1948**

RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS			
Opening balance (cash)	208	6	9	Adjusting WFTU affiliation	810	5	3
Affiliation fees	7,184	13	0	fees	3,055	10	0
Affiliation fees (advance)	251	7	3	Salary	4,934	10	0
Advance from non- affiliated Unions	674	10	0	General Council	1,037	9	0
WFTU levy	2,393	10	0	Post & Telegrams	1,200	3	9
Donations	191	0	0	Rent	925	8	0
Interest	93	1	0	Travelling expenses	465	10	6
Miscellaneous	177	5	0	Miscellaneous	228	6	6
T.U.R. sales	129	12	0	Furniture	70	2	0
T.U.F. subscription	919	0	0	Conveyance	102	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Library	120	7	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Printing charges	523	6	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Stationery	495	4	3
Opening Balance (Bank)				Audit fees	50	0	0
B.P.C. Bank (Fixed Deposit)	4,050	0	0	Advance	25	4	0
B.P.C. Bank (Saving)	2,347	5	1	Suspense	113	8	0
B.P.C. Bank (Current)	433	12	3	T.U.R. Printig	1,737	9	3
C.B.I. (Saving)	4,682	5	3	T.U.R. Postage	231	7	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Cash in bank (B.P.C.B.)	16,127	5	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Cash in hand	7,346	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		263	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	23,736	7	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	23,736	7	7	7

Examined and found correct, separate report sent
KHARE & CO.

Registered Accountants and
Auditors
Bombay 27-1-1949.

SD. MANEK GANDHI
Ag. General Secretary

Report: Copy of the report from Khare & Co., Regd. Auditors addressed to the President of the AITUC dated 27-1-1949.

"All the vouchers and papers are not signed by the treasurer, so please get the sanction of the General Body for all the payments made during the year".

Sd. Khare & Co.
Regd. A/cs and Auditors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 23rd SESSION OF THE AITUC

ON BASIC DEMANDS

THE economic crisis which has overtaken the capitalist world is daily deepening. The national bourgeoisie are trying hard in every possible way to shift the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the working class so as to safeguard their profits which are threatened by the crisis. They are assailing the already miserably low standard of life of the workers in every industry by enforcing direct and indirect wage-cuts, reduction in dearness allowance and enforced idleness. In short they are engaged in nefarious attempts to make the burden of life unbearable for the working class.

By printing paper currency notes, the national bourgeoisie increased its circulation and depreciated the value of the medium of exchange. They used inflation for screening the ugly face of the economic crisis from people's view. They utilised it for fleecing the people and for piling up fabulous profits. The inherent consequences of inflation were, on the one hand, a steep rise in the prices of all commodities and on the other hand, a sharp fall in the real value of wages.

The cost of living of the working class has increased due to the rise in prices of the essential necessities of life, which have been continuously soaring higher. But the rise in their earnings has not compensated the rise in the cost of living. While piling up fabulous profits, the bourgeoisie have reduced the wages of the workers.

Now that the economic crisis has set in, the bourgeoisie have been devising additional ways and means of safeguarding their profits. In the name of fighting inflation they are attacking the standard of living of the working class. It is a period when the bourgeoisie will ferociously and persistently attack the earnings of the workers and increase unemployment by retrenching the workers and adopting rationalisation. This is what they have been hatching and the working class has to fight ruthlessly to foil this game of shifting the burden of the economic crisis on to their shoulders.

The indications of what awaits the working class in the immediate future are already there. The level of earnings of several lakhs of workers employed in textile mills, railways, mines, plantations, engineering workshops, etc., has started falling. In 1939, the average annual earnings of the workers were Rs. 287. In 1947-48, they had fallen to Rs. 249. This means that there has been a reduction of 13 per cent in the annual average wage of the working class in India.

The average earnings of more than three lakhs of miners in the country are as miserably low as Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month.

The average monthly earning of over ten lakh plantation workers was Rs. 14 in 1930-31. In 1945-46, it was only Rs. 9 and As. 13.

The daily wage of seven crores of agricultural labourers in India varies from between As. 2 to As. 15.

According to official figures, between 1939 and 1946, the average earnings of workers engaged in all industries increased by 115 per cent, while the rise in cost of living varied from between 150 to 250 per cent.

The average earnings of the textile workers in Bombay during the same period increased by 119 per cent while their cost of living increased by more than 250 per cent.

These few illustrations are conclusive proof of the fact that there has been a substantial reduction in the earnings of workers since 1939. This is the reality. But despite it the capitalists and their Congress Government are pursuing their plans to hatch a nefarious conspiracy to condemn the workers to still lower depths of wretchedness, privations and misery by attacking the inadequate and meagre scales of dearness allowance.

To achieve this object they have resorted to a cheap, deceitful device. They have started declaring that the general level of prices has started falling. These declarations are false. They are made in order to justify a further cut in the existing inadequate dearness allowance.

The Congress capitalist Government of the national bourgeoisie have led the onslaught. They have reduced the dearness allowance of the railway workers by Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 by depriving them of the concession of cheap grainshops. This lead of the National Government is an inspiration and encouragement to the national bourgeoisie to take courage in worsening the conditions of the working class. It is an evil harbinger of the things to come.

Reduction in dearness allowance is but one aspect of the onslaught. Its other equally devastating aspect is rationalisation. In the textile mills, the employers are compelling

workers to mind more looms and sides. In the city of Bombay, the workers of Apollo, Manchester, Suparibag and Jam Mills, have been compelled to work on six looms and four sides. The mill owners in Nagpur, Coimbatore, Kanpur, have started attacking the working class in a similar fashion. In justification of this attack, the object of which is to safeguard their profits from the effects of the crisis, the employers all over the country are falsely accusing the workers of decreasing production through their inefficiency. Under the excuse of increasing their efficiency they are increasing their workload. The Railway Enquiry Committee has shamelessly declared that the railway worker idles away half his working day. The railway administration is therefore planning to increase the workload of the railway workers through its drive for rationalisation. This drive will deprive thousands of workers of their employment and throw them on the streets to starve. It will intensify the exploitation of the employed.

The following few illustrations will suffice to indicate on what a gigantic scale the bourgeoisie and their Government are planning the offensive against the working class.

—The owners of the textile industry have thrown and are throwing on the streets thousands of workers under various excuses like shortage of supply of cotton, shortage of electric current, etc. In Ahmedabad, three mills have been closed down and thousands rendered unemployed.

—In Coimbatore, 10,000 workers have been retrenched.

—In the jute mills of Calcutta 15,000 workers have been deprived of their jobs.

—In several places, night shifts have been stopped and thousands of workers and their families have been deprived of their means of livelihood.

—Thousands of workers employed in the Post and Telegraph departments, in the Docks, Central and Provincial P.W.D. departments, have been retrenched.

—The Railway Enquiry Committee has announced its finding that the number of surplus workers in railway workshops and loco sheds is 50,000. The National Government are completing their plans for retrenching these surplus workers along with thousands of temporary workers.

During the last three years, the total number of workers employed in mills and factories in the Indian Union has fallen by over two lakhs. Unemployment in the country is increasing by leaps and bounds. During the last three years, 20 lakhs of workers registered their names for employment with the Employment Exchanges, set up by the Government. But only five lakhs out of them could get employment. The

woeful story that 15 lakh of workers could get no employment in the country is revealed by the official figures.

All these measures constitute but one aspect of the offensive of the bourgeoisie and their National Government against the working class in the country. Its counterpart consists of various ruthless measures for suppressing the rising discontent among the working class and their resistance to this offensive. Compulsory arbitration, conciliation, industrial and Labour Courts—these have been some of the weapons of the Congress Government for suppressing the struggles of the working class against wage-cuts, retrenchment and rationalisation. The repressive legislation for declaring strikes illegal is freely used.

Recognition of those unions which remain faithful to the working class and lead their struggles is withdrawn by the employers. They further try to disrupt the solidarity of the working class with the help of such unions as betray the working class and their struggles and prove traitors to their cause.

But since these measures proved totally ineffective in suppressing the rising discontent of the working class and their struggles, the Congress Governments have unleashed the most ruthless and Fascist repression to achieve their objective. Leaders of the working class movement, thousands of working class fighters, have been detained without trial. Firing on workers has become a common occurrence in the struggles of the working class.

This in brief is the full-scale and all-sided offensive of the national bourgeoisie and their Government against the working class.

While resorting to wage-cuts and retrenchment the owners, at the same time, are reaping huge profits. The Bombay textile mill owners reaped a profit of over Rs. 20 crores during the last year by looting the workers and the common people. The textile owners alone have earned huge profits to the extent of 440 per cent in 1948-49 over the figures of 1939.

Thus, the foreign and Indian capitalists with the open support of the bourgeois Government have amassed huge profits at the cost of the toiling millions.

WORKERS RESIST

But the working class throughout the country has resisted the offensive of the employers by strike struggles. There is hardly a factory or a workshop in the country where the workers have not launched a struggle against this owners' offensive.

The most important feature of these strike struggles has been that they were waged for the common basic demands of the entire working class i.e., for a living wage, increase in dearness allowance, security of service, unconditional and immediate release of leaders. Be it a strike of the textile or engineering workers, in railways or other factories, of bank clerks, or primary or secondary school teachers, the demands raised in all these struggles were identical. This fact proves that the nature of the attack of the Government and the employers throughout India was the same and that the workers' struggle at different centres was taking the form of a general strike of the working class against the capitalists, for the improvement of their living conditions and for winning trade union and democratic rights.

In all these strike struggles the workers exhibited unexampled courage and sacrifice. The four month long strike of 40,000 Coimbatore workers, the prolonged strikes of Bihar coal miners, the two-month long strike of 30,000 Nagpur textile workers, the railway workers' strikes in loco sheds and workshops during the last year, the great general strike of the S.I.R. workers, the strike struggles of dock workers, bank employees, tramway workers, bus services, the various strike struggles in the textile mills in Bombay, the four-month old strike of the Bombay Firestone Rubber workers—all these strike struggles testify to the unparalleled heroism of the workers. Not only that the workers are heroically conducting these strikes, they are also developing new methods of struggles. Thus the workers of Firozabad occupied the factories in order to forestall the owners' game of locking them out. This is quite a new and a very important development in the strike struggles.

For these very demands the railway workers had decided to go on strike on March 9. Though the railway workers' strike has been temporarily suppressed due to Fascist repression, yet the basic demands of the workers such as living wage, increased dearness allowance, security of service, etc., are still the most pressing demands of the workers in all industries. To prepare for a nationwide struggle for these demands is therefore the most urgent task before us today.

The twenty-third session of the AITUC solemnly declares that though the Government with the help of the owners and the Socialist and INTUC disruptors has temporarily succeeded in suppressing the struggles of workers in different industries for these basic demands, yet the workers should immediately prepare for a nationwide struggle to win these demands.

The AITUC at its twenty-third session demands that in order to remove the threat of unemployment hanging over

the heads of lakhs of workers, in order to secure for the worker and his wife and children a decent life, the owners must be forced to concede the following minimum demands of the workers:

1. Minimum wage of Rs. 80 for unskilled workers and Rs. 125 for clerks and skilled workers;
2. Full dearness allowance neutralising the cost of living index;
3. Security of service and right to work;
4. 7 hours day and 40 hour week;
5. One months' privilege leave with full pay, 20 days' casual leave with pay and old-age pension;
6. All temporary and *badli* workers should be made permanent;
7. Guarantee against unemployment;
8. Four-and-a-half months wages with dearness allowance as bonus for 1948-49 for workers in every industry;
9. Right of trade union work in the factories;
10. Immediate and unconditional release of all the leaders of workers, peasants, students and women's organisations and of the Communist Party, Forward Bloc, Bahujan Samajwadi Party, and all political prisoners, who have been arrested for participation in democratic struggles;
11. Repeal of all repressive legislation banning strikes and attacking Trade Union rights.

Such are the minimum basic demands of the working class for the improvement of their living conditions and for their trade union and democratic rights for which their general struggle will be fought.

In order to defeat the offensive of the capitalists and secure these demands it is the urgent task of the workers in all industries to forge a broad united working class front of struggle against the capitalists and their Congress Government. The AITUC, uniting under its fighting banner workers of all industries, will take the initiative to forge such a united front, bringing together workers of all political affiliations by this countrywide common struggle for basic demands. This is the only guarantee of success. This session of the AITUC therefore appeals to workers in all industries all over the country to rally behind the AITUC and behind its call for united struggle.

In order to win these demands, the workers must build strong and fighting organisations, unite all the workers in

these unions, form strike and struggle committees of the most militant workers in every factory and workshop, organise conferences in different industries and rally them for a fight for these demands.

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE AITUC expresses its strong indignation at the shameless methods employed by the capitalists and their Congress Government at the Centre and in the Provinces in throwing out of employment thousands and lakhs of workers and thus causing misery and starvation to these workers and their families.

During the three years between 1945 and end of 1947 more than two lakh industrial workers have been turned out of jobs from different factories in the country.

Several hundred factories throughout India did not work. For instance, in Bombay and the United Provinces 615 out of a total number of 6,285 factories did not work in the year 1947-48, thus causing unemployment to thousands of workers.

The Central Government, under the leadership of Nehru-Patel, have thrown out of work 25,000 workers from ordnance factories, over 3,000 HMI Dock workers, over 5,000 Engineering and 3,000 clothing factory workers, during these three years. Hundreds and thousands of clerks and other employees from various Central and Provincial Departments of the Government have been turned out of jobs.

The railway transport, run by the Central Government, has already discharged from service hundreds and thousands of employees and has now planned to throw out of employment 50,000 workers from the railway workshops.

The Central Government has made no efforts to place in jobs lakhs of demobilised personnel from the military, and these lakhs of people are wandering in search of jobs.

Following in the footsteps of the Central Government, all the Provincial Governments are daily throwing out of employment hundreds and thousands of their employees.

Textile mill owners are closing down mills under the excuse that supply of quality cotton is not available or that stocks of cloth bales have been accumulated. Four textile mills in Ahmedabad have already closed down. Night shifts in Bombay textile mills are being closed. Over 10,000 workers from the textile mills of Coimbatore, over 15,000 workers from the jute mills in West Bengal have been thrown out of jobs.

Thousands of jute looms are sealed, workers are sent on compulsory leave of absence, 29 textile mills in Coimbatore

are being closed down for ten days on the plea that enough supply of electricity is not available.

Reports that the capitalists are daily turning out of jobs hundreds of employees are being received from every factory.

From every department of the Central and Provincial Governments, from railways, Post and Telegraph, from Government Docks, from coal mines, from banks and commercial firms, from municipalities, reports are daily pouring in that workers are being turned out of jobs.

Reports are received, that for want of adequate supply of electric power, thousands of workers in the tea plantations in the South will be thrown out of employment.

The number of unemployed who registered their names for empoyment rose to the phenomenal figure of 19.81 lakhs from 1946-48, out of whom the Employment Exchanges could place in employment only about 5.50 lakhs thus leaving 14.31 lakhs to wander in search of jobs.

Thousands and lakhs of refugee employees are without jobs and living in miserable conditions.

At the most conservative estimate the number of unemployed stands at over 20 lakhs, from factories and government departments, from banks, commercial firms and various other business concerns. This figure has risen by leaps and bounds during 1948-49 and it is still rising.

Thus in a country which is kept industrially backward and which is administered under a colonial economic system, thanks to the Congress capitalist Government which has sold the country to Anglo-American capital, nearly a crore of working people, comprising of workers and their families, are without jobs and on the verge of literal starvation. Security of job has disappeared altogether. Every employee, whether in a factory or mill, in a bank or government office, in school or college, in tea gardens, in railway or engineering workshops, is threatened with loss of job.

Capitalists and their Government shamelessly try to transfer the burden of the deepening economic crisis by throwing out of employment hundreds and thousands of workers, and thus save their profits by reducing the wage bill. Having turned out of jobs these workers, the capitalists try to use the unemployed, who are in a helpless condition, as a pressure on those in employment, to further reduce their wages and worsen their conditions of service. Further, they attempt to use the unemployed as a reserve to break the strikes and thus try to emasculate the class struggle of its strength.

The organisation of unemployed and the struggle for their demands is thus directly linked up with the organisation of the workers in employment. Organisations of employed and the unemployed are the two inseparable parts of the same class struggle. The unions of the unemployed, organised under the banner of the AITUC and acting in co-operation with trade unions of employed workers, will immensely strengthen the trade union movement and weaken the capitalists.

The AITUC therefore resolves to organise in every Province and district, organisations of unemployed workers, and to conduct a vigorous campaign and organise their struggle for securing the following demands:

- Every unemployed must be given a job according to his capacity in artisanship;
- Till such a time as the unemployed is given a job he be paid unemployment allowance equivalent to Rs. 80 as minimum wage per month and dearness allowance at a rate that will fully compensate the rise in the cost of living;
- Provision of cheap grainshops for the unemployed, where essential articles of livelihood be sold at 50 per cent their market prices;
- Free school and college education to the children of the unemployed and free boarding and lodging arrangement for them at the expense of the Government and the employers;
- Provision of houses for the unemployed to live in;
- Proper arrangement throughout the country for registration of all unemployed.

The AITUC calls upon all Provincial Trade Union Committees and trade unions in all the industries to organise the unemployed workers as directed above, and organise and lead their struggles for the demands as stated above.

The AITUC appeals to the unemployed workers that the solution of their problem can be found by organising themselves in mass unions of unemployed working people under the banner of the AITUC, and boldly waging struggles for their just demands. The AITUC therefore appeals to all the unemployed to join these mass unions without delay.

The AITUC wishes at the same time to warn the unemployed against falling victims to the sinister machinations of the capitalists who throw them out of employment and who will now try to use them as strike-breakers to break the employed workers' struggle. The session wants all the

unemployed to realise that the solution of their problem lies only in active cooperation between them and the employed workers.

ON TRADE UNION RIGHTS

THE AITUC vehemently condemns the most ferocious attack on the Indian trade union movement launched by the Congress capitalist Government.

By applying Section 144 of the Cr. P.C., it has banned mass meetings and demonstrations throughout the country.

By introducing anti-working-class legislations like the Industrial Disputes Act, the BIR Act and various other Acts, it has imposed all kinds of restrictions on the workers' right to strike.

By declaring a number of services as essential and banning spontaneous strikes against attacks of the capitalists, by introducing compulsory arbitration and putting such other obstacles it has practically illegalised every strike.

By introducing such Fascist type of legislations as the Public Security Measures Acts, the Government has given unlimited powers to the police to arrest and imprison workers and peasants' leaders and detain them without trial. It has thus sought to paralyse the whole trade union movement of workers, peasants and of middle-class employees.

The Government has banned workers' and peasants' journals, has put in jail all available worker and peasant leaders, has arrested and imprisoned thousands of peasant and worker militants in an attempt to cripple their movement.

Even those strikes which were organised after fulfilling all the requirements of the present repressive laws have been ruthlessly suppressed. For instance, the all-India railway general strike which was organised after giving due notice to the Government and meeting all provisions of the law, was suppressed by arresting 3,000 railwaymen and their leaders and by virtual declaration of Martial Law by handing over the railways to the police and the military.

Hundreds of workers and peasants have been fired upon during strikes and a reign of terror let loose against them.

Having failed to check the growing strength of the AITUC and the working class movement through all these measures, the Congress Government has banned even the open session of the AITUC seeking to throttle the militant trade union movement in India.

The AITUC characterises as Fascist these measures which deprive the Indian working class of even the elementary rights of trade union organisation and of strike. The

Indian bourgeoisie, unable to stop the mighty upsurge of the Indian working class against the capitalist offensive and against their tottering rule, is viciously trying to suppress the Indian trade union movement. This ruthless attack on the elementary trade union rights is a part of the plan of the Indian bourgeoisie to suppress all democratic and progressive movements and to create conditions to transform India into a military base of the Anglo-American warmongers for waging war against the liberation movement in the Asiatic countries and for a war against the Soviet Union.

The AITUC demands that this rule of repression be ended forthwith. It further demands that:

1. All arrested trade union and peasant leaders be released forthwith and unconditionally;
2. All bans against meetings and demonstrations be immediately withdrawn;
3. Trade union and other working class journals be allowed to be published;
4. Recognition of the unrestricted right to organise unions and to strike and withdrawal of all legislation illegalising or restricting the right to strike;
5. Legislation for compulsory arbitration be withdrawn.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to rally ever more firmly round the fighting banner of their respective unions and of the AITUC and thus forge the unity of the working class to intensify the struggle for the defence of their trade union and democratic rights. In this struggle, the Indian working class draws inspiration, strength and powerful fraternal support and assistance (which has been received) from the great centre of the world trade union movement, the WFTU, and its national sections.

ON RAILWAYS

THIS session of the AITUC greets the railwaymen of India for the momentous decision they had taken to go on a general strike on March 9, for living wage and security of service, for adequate dearness allowance and continuation of cheap grain concessions, against retrenchment and for trade union rights. The session congratulates the brave railwaymen, gangmen, porters, firemen, drivers, guards, workshop employees, clerks and others who in the face of unprecedented repression worked for organising the strike.

The session condemns the brutal Fascist terror let loose by the Government to suppress the strike despite the fact that it was a legal strike, declared after 350 thousand orga-

nised railwaymen had voted in favour of it. The Congress Government arrested over 3,000 railwaymen and other trade unionists, called out the military, police and Home Guards, and gave orders to shoot at strikers. The Government also mobilised all traitors and disruptors against the strike. The Socialist leaders acted as strike-breakers and despicable agents of the police.

The methods employed by the Government show not its strength but its weakness and its isolation from the people. It cannot rule except by resorting to naked Fascist repression. The events of March 9 have clearly exposed and unmasked the Socialist leaders and other treacherous leaders of the AIRF who refused to call for a strike by carrying out the mandate of the 350 thousand railwaymen, but who instead acted as active strike-breakers and police informers. They appeared in their real role as agents of the Government and the capitalists.

The events of March 9 have further cleared away any illusions that might have been lurking in the minds of some sections of the workers that the demands of any sections of the workers can be won from the Congress Government by any means other than strike action. It is now clear that in future, in order to win their demands, the workers will have to organise better and build up greater unity so that they may fight the heaviest repression and combat disruption on the part of the INTUC, the Socialists and other strike-breaking agencies.

The session realises that despite the temporary suppression of the strike, no problem has been solved and not a single demand of the workers met. On the other hand, the Government has opened a further offensive against the railwaymen. The Railway Enquiry Committee report shows 50,000 staff in the workshops as surplus and recommends intensification of labour, enforcement of stricter discipline, victimisation of genuine trade union members, closure of grainshops, etc. Thus, the situation which led to the decision of March 9 has further deteriorated. The only way, therefore, to beat back this offensive and ensure the winning of the minimum demands is once again to follow the path of June 27 (1946) and March 9.

The session, therefore, accords its fullest support to the demands of the railwaymen which are the following:

1. Basic wage of Rs. 80 for unskilled workers;
2. Continuation of cheap grainshop concessions as before;
3. Dearness allowance to fully compensate the rise in the cost of living;

4. Confirmation of all temporary and casual labour, numbering over two lakhs;
5. Forty-hour week and maximum seven-hour day;
6. One month's privilege leave with full pay and 20 days' casual leave with full pay for all. All distinctions between ministerial and other staff in the matter of leave to be abolished;
7. Full facilities to organise trade unions and their recognition;
8. Immediate and unconditional release of the arrested railwaymen and their reinstatement;
9. No retrenchment;
10. Withdrawal of the Railway Enquiry Committee report.

These demands of the railwaymen must be granted if they and their families are to be saved from sure starvation. Railway workers must realise that after March 9 the only way to win these demands is through a determined strike struggle. The AITUC, therefore, urges upon railway workers, irrespective of their political views, to build up a mighty united front in shops, sheds, yards and other places of work, against the Railway Board and the Congress capitalist Government. Fight and struggle against the worsening conditions must begin immediately.

No longer can railwaymen depend on the Socialist leaders and the AIRF to lead their battle. The AIRF has been turned by the Socialist leaders into an instrument of betrayal and surrender to the Congress Government. It has become a strike-breaking agency manned by traitors and disruptors.

In view of the serious situation created by the Government's offensive, the AITUC resolves to call a special conference of railway unions affiliated to the AITUC to meet by the middle of July, 1949, to form a central fighting organisation of Indian railwaymen to meet the offensive of the Government and to organise the railway workers' struggle to win their above mentioned demands.

The AITUC directs the Working Committee to select a suitable time and place for convening this conference by the middle of July.

ON THE RAILWAY ENQUIRY REPORT

HIIS session of the AITUC strongly denounces the findings of the Railway Enquiry Committee published in March 1949. The Enquiry Committee has stated, among other things, that there are over 50,000 surplus staff in the railway workshops; that the efficiency of the workers has

declined by 30 to 40 per cent and that supervision is slack; that the workers do not put in more than 50 per cent work; that there is deterioration in discipline; that there is corruption and the grainshops be closed. The Committee has further suggested the introduction of a special examination to qualify workers to cross the efficiency bars. It recommends the empowering of ordinary supervisors with the authority to inflict punishment for minor offences and drastic action against trade unionists who do not meekly submit to the authorities. In the sphere of finances, the Committee recommends the increase of contribution to the depreciation fund from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 22 crores.

The AITUC considers that every one of these recommendations is a direct attack on the railwaymen and will lead to retrenchment of 50,000 workers, workload and intensification of labour on the plea of inefficiency, slackness and job analysis. It will lead to victimisation and harrassment of workers and union members; it will lead to stoppage of promotions for thousands of workers and promotion and supercession through bribery; it will mean throwing the workers on to the blackmarket and further deterioration in the conditions of the already starving workers by the closure of the grainshops and the appropriation of more money to the depreciation fund.

The AITUC therefore calls upon the railwaymen to raise their voice of protest against this report and resist any attempt by the Government to implement any single item of its recommendations.

The AITUC further condemns Mr. S. Guruswami, the General Secretary of the AIRF for shamelessly signing the report. The AITUC demands from the Congress Government orders for the immediate withdrawal of this report.

ON INTUC

THE AITUC is of the firm opinion that the capitalist Congress Government, unable to crush the sweeping strike struggles of the post-war years through repression and terror, created the INTUC to disrupt the working class from within and confuse the mind of the middle class and prevent strikes. Since its very birth, the INTUC has played the fifth column of the capitalists and the Congress Government when it attempted to break up strikes and disarm the working class who were fighting for better means of livelihood. It has acted as an agency through which strike-breakers and gangsters are recruited to terrorise the workers. It is financed by the Government and the owners and functions in co-operation with the police and bosses whose spy it plays. In

innumerable instances, Provincial Governments and the police have attacked unions belonging to the AITUC, arrested their leaders, carried away their records and simultaneously proclaimed the birth of INTUC through the help of bosses and officials. It has systematically fought against strikes and manoeuvered for acceptance by workers of wage cuts, retrenchment, intensification of labour, increase of work-load, etc.

Despite all the lying propaganda and all attempts of the Congress Government, the working class generally saw through the INTUC and it did not make much headway. The figures of membership claimed by it are entirely false and are made only with a view to secure representation at international conferences and mislead public opinion abroad at the dictates of the Government.

The splitters of the WFTU, the American and British reactionary trade union leaders, the agents of the predatory ruling classes are cooperating with the INTUC to organise the Asian Federation of Labour in which will be included all the agents of the capitalists in the South-East Asian countries, who are attempting to drown in blood the liberation movements of their own peoples.

The AITUC calls upon the workers in India to systematically and thoroughly unmask the role of the INTUC and their allies here and abroad and actively fight to destroy it completely. The AITUC further calls upon that section of the workers who may have been temporarily misled by the INTUC to recall the despicable role it has played and unite with fellow workers who are struggling for a better life against the savage repression of the Congress Government.

ON COM. GANAPATHY

THIS session of the AITUC strongly condemns the execution of Com. Ganapathy, President of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, by British imperialist murderers, who are waging a war to crush the struggle for liberation of the Malayan people. The Congress Government hypocritically professes to protest against the execution but it has shamelessly allied itself through the Commonwealth Pact with the same imperialists who murdered Ganapathy and who are daily murdering Malayan men, women and children in order to drown in blood their struggle for freedom.

Com. Ganapathy died for a cause which the toiling people of India hold sacred, the cause of liberation.

The Indian workers and toiling people will never forgive Com. Ganapathy's executioners.

The AITUC pledges to avenge his death by waging the fight of the toiling millions here in India against the capitalist Government which is subservient to the British imperialists and which helps it in its predatory rule.

The AITUC expresses its solidarity with the workers and toiling people of Malaya, fighting so heroically for freedom and democracy against British colonial rule.

ON TELANGANA STRUGGLE

THIS session of the AITUC greets the heroic fighters of Telangana, who fought so gloriously against the Nizam's armed forces and the Razakar hordes, established the rule of the toilers in about 2,000 villages of Telangana, by driving out the landlords and deshmukhs and distributed land to the tillers. They have demonstrated on the Indian soil the way forward to a people's rule.

This session denounces the Congress capitalist Government which has entered into a compromise with the Nizam and has let loose Fascist terror against the Telangana peasants in order to return the land to the landlords and establish the domination of the capitalists against the revolutionary people. It is as a result of this alliance of the capitalists with the feudal exploiters that thousands of Telangana fighters have been flung into concentration camps, scores have been shot dead by troops of the India Government, villages have been raided and women dishonoured. It is this policy which has led to heavy punishment of hundreds and death sentence by a military tribunal against eight brave sons of Telangana.

The AITUC watches with pride the continued death-defying fight of the toiling Telangana people to preserve and extend their gains against the rule of the Congress Military Government. Their fight is a source of inspiration and confidence to the working masses in their struggle against the rule of the exploiting classes of society.

Whilst expressing its solidarity with the Telangana people in their epic struggle for land, democracy and freedom, the session strongly condemns the unparalleled atrocities committed by the Indian Government and demands an end to its barbaric measures. The AITUC calls upon the working class of India to raise their powerful voice of protest and stand by the Telangana people. The working class must never allow the sons of the Telangana people to be executed by the Congress Government.

ON DETAINEES' DEMANDS

THIS session of the AITUC vigorously condemns the callous attitude shown by the various Provincial Governments to the hunger-strikes that were recently going on in the various jails in their Provinces. The Governments had already shown their class role as agents of the bourgeoisie when they arrested and detained without trial thousands of leaders of the people. Today they have shown their class vindictiveness in the callousness they show towards the lives of these leaders among whom are such eminent leaders as Comrades S. A. Dange, President of the AITUC and member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, S. S. Yusuf and S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-Presidents of the AITUC, P. G. Savant, Acting President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, as also Datta Deshmukh, M.L.A. who were forced to go on hunger strike in defence of their rights as leaders of the working people.

The most important among the demands for which thousands of these detenus staked their precious lives were abolition of the hated classification system and equal and better treatment for all detenus, family allowance and right to be treated as political prisoners.

The AITUC firmly holds that it was a crime against the people to have thus arrested their leaders. But it was a greater crime to have treated them as criminals or worse than that, making hateful distinctions among them, on the lines invented by British imperialists in their traditional policy of divide and rule. What the imperialists applied, and not without some success, against their political opponents, the Congress capitalist Governments hope to apply against the leaders of the working class and the other toiling people.

Not having been able to break the fighting unity of the working class through its repression, it tries to introduce arbitrary distinctions based on so-called social status in its jail treatment of the detenus, treating the workers and peasants in every way worse than the way it treats the criminals, with uneatable food, greater restrictions and denial of even such facilities as it cares to allow to the better class detenus, in matters like food, interviews, letters, permission to supplement food at their own cost, facilities for reading, etc.

True to its class instinct and afraid of its class enemy, the bourgeois Government seeks its vendetta against the workers and peasants, by singling out their best sons for particularly rotten treatment. It thus fondly hopes to break the fighting morale of these detenus and also create a division among them and the higher class prisoners. The

Common hunger-strokes against these distinctions all over the country have smashed all these hopes to pieces.

The demand for family allowance, when the detenus have mostly been the only bread-winners of their families, was sought to be denied under the arrogant plea that the detenus were engaged in subversive and anti-social activities. The AITUC rejects as the height of effrontery this crude slander in the mouth of an open agency of the bourgeoisie like the Congress Governments. It treats it as an insult to the best fighters of our people's struggles and challenges the Government to produce them in a court of law. The Government dares not do this, for it knows that despite its laws, the verdict will be overwhelmingly against it.

The detenus who so bravely led the people's battles when they were free have continued those glorious traditions inside the jails. The great support that the people outside gave to their demands and struggles, only further exposed the Government's false pretension and crude slanders.

The AITUC warns the Government against any attempts at belittling these demands or postpone meeting them. It assures the detenus that their fight is an integral part of the common peoples' fight for democracy and better life. As such it pledges its wholehearted support to them and assures them that the organised working class will rally in ever-growing strength and take every step that is needed to see that their demands are fully met.

The AITUC reiterates the fundamental demand of the detenus that they be released unconditionally or be openly tried in a court of law. In the meantime, it demands that

- (1) All distinctions between detenus as class I and II be forthwith abolished and all detenus be placed in class I.
- (2) The detenus be given adequate family allowance and other allowances for food and necessities of life.
- (3) The detenus be treated as political prisoners.
- (4) The detenus be allowed all legal books and literature and given all amenities of life befitting the dignity of life of a citizen.

The session greets the brave people who rallied against the Government for the fighters inside jails in spite of lathis and bullets. The session salutes the martyrs, the men and women, who were shot down by the Congress police for daring to lead processions in support of the hunger-striking detenus.

This session calls upon the working class, the toiling peasants and other democratic people to build up a powerful

united movement in support of these demands and compel the Government in every Province to meet the demands in full.

ON REPRESSION AND RELEASE OF TRADE UNION LEADERS

THIS session of the AITUC vigorously condemns the unprecedented Fascist repression let loose all over the country by the Congress capitalist Government. While all throughout its three years' regime the Government of the bourgeoisie has never once deviated from its path of repression in subservience to the vested interests, the last year has witnessed its most barbaric onslaught against every section of the toiling people, against men and women, whenever they have dared to resist the capitalists and landlords' game to pass the burden of the crisis on to their shoulders.

With the worsening of the crisis, the Government of the capitalists has viciously intensified its terror trying to force the workers and the toiling people to ungrudgingly accept its entire burden. Such has been its ferocity that, as never before, not even in the worst days of imperialist terror, it has thrown behind prison bars, no fewer than 25,000 of the best sons and daughters of our people for their daring to lead the battles of the toiling people against worsening conditions of life.

Worse than during the war emergency, the country today is governed by the almost permanent application of Section 144 for the toiling people. Firing on workers and common people, including women, has become a common occurrence. The working class Press has been systematically gagged. The unions affiliated to the AITUC have been virtually declared illegal organisations in the Provinces, with most of their office-bearers arrested or driven underground. In a Province like Madras, the records of AITUC unions have been seized and in many cases their offices scaled or handed over to branches of the stooge INTUC. Elementary trade union liberties have become a thing of the past.

The Government have become so emboldened and shameless in their degradations against the AITUC unions that the culmination of this policy is being witnessed in their banning the open session of the AITUC and arresting towards the same end, its present office-bearers like Com. Manek Gandhi and issuing warrants against others.

Whatever slanders the Government of the bourgeoisie may spread, the AITUC and the millions of working people whom it represents, are firmly convinced that not only these fighters have done no crime against the people; but at a time when the Congress leaders in their servitude to the

vested interests are basely trampling underfoot all their earlier promises, it has been these brave sons of our people alone who fearlessly stood by the people to lead and guide them to victory. The AITUC and our people are proud of their record, and their services which are in the best traditions of our great people.

It is because the Congress Government is afraid of this verdict that it resorts to crude slander and dares not bring them to court where its own laws are administered. The continued incarceration of these leaders thus reveals not the strength but the weakness and bankruptcy of the Government, its isolation from the people. It has thus stood completely exposed as the unashamed servitor of the bourgeoisie, which can rule the people only by trying to crush them. It is this role that is leading it to devise ever new methods of repression, methods which bear comparison only with those in Nazi Germany at its worst.

This session of the AITUC warns the Government against this futile, bankrupt and historically discredited policy of total repression. It demands that the Government immediately and unconditionally release all these leaders, withdraw all warrants pending against others, repeal all repressive legislation and allow full democratic liberties to the people. It solemnly warns the Government against its attempts to change the course of history.

The AITUC is supremely confident that the workers and toiling people of India will beat back this repression of the ever-narrowing ruling minority, just as people elsewhere have done. For, it realises that it is not just a scattered action of a few thousand individuals but one that is fast developing into the movement of the millions, that enables the workers and other toiling people to hold out for their rights for months, stand up to hateful laws, face jail and tortures, and even defy death in the undying faith that the future belongs to them.

The session warns the workers that with the worsening of the world crisis, every battle of theirs to win or retain even the smallest demand, will have to be fought in the teeth of growing Fascist repression. At such a time the greatest weapon in the hands of its class enemy will be not his own weakening strength, but the division and disunity in the ranks of the working class.

The session, therefore, fervently appeals to all sections of workers regardless of their political affiliations to rally round the banner of the AITUC as the only guarantee to beat back repression, win their tried and trusted leaders back among them and march forward under their leadership to a better life.

ON COMMONWEALTH PACT

THIS session of the AITUC denounces the Commonwealth Pact to which the Congress Government is a signatory. It signifies that India has joined the alliance of imperialist warmongers and enslavers of the liberation movements of the peoples of Burma, Malaya, Viet Nam and Indonesia. The subservient capitalist Governments of India, Pakistan and Ceylon have been drawn into a political and military alliance which is the real meaning of the talk of "defence" of South-East Asia against the "menace of Communism."

Despite all the hypocritical assurances in Parliament about India's sovereignty and neutrality being maintained, in actual fact the country has been sold to Anglo-American imperialists. Premier Nehru has carried out this sordid deal at the dictates of the Indian capitalists who are trembling with fear at the victorious march of the Chinese Liberation Army and the armed struggles of the people of Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Viet Nam against the colonial oppressors and the treacherous capitalist rulers.

It is in keeping with this cowardly subservience to the Anglo-American masters that the Congress Government has unleashed brutal terror against the workers' and peasants' movement in India. Now that Chiang-Kai-shek has proved a fiasco, Nehru has been made the spokesman and figure-head of the new imperialist bloc in Asia to stem the tide of the freedom movement of the people of South-East Asia.

By remaining in the Commonwealth and accepting the King who is the symbol of the domination of the British capitalist class, India has also been tied to the chariot-wheel of the dollar kings of America who together with their British counterparts are organising war against the Soviet Union and the peoples of the world.

The Tatas, Birlas, the landlords and other exploiters of the Indian people no doubt rejoice at this shameful betrayal of India's interests. But the working class and toiling masses of India will never accept this foul treachery to the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the Indian people. The AITUC is confident that the Indian people will repudiate Premier Nehru's signature on this pact, drenched in the blood of Indian, Malayan, Burmese and numerous other subjugated peoples.

The AITUC calls upon the Indian working class to actively fight against this pact so that the freedom of the Indian people may be ensured and the battle of liberation in South-East Asia may never be crushed and war may never be unleashed.

ON ATLANTIC PACT

THIS session of the AITUC denounces the Atlantic pact as a war pact for the domination of the world by the Anglo-American imperialists. It is a pact for the crushing of working class movements in all countries and the advancing colonial liberation struggles and for unleashing a war against the Soviet Union, the land of peace and Socialism. The capitalist Governments of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, etc., have linked themselves up with this war pact through the Commonwealth Pact headed by British imperialism. The overwhelming majority of the Indian people, the workers, peasants and oppressed middle class demand peace, freedom and Socialism and look upon the Soviet Union as a fortress for peace and Socialism and a bulwark against war and capitalism.

The AITUC calls upon the workers and all exploited people to actively struggle against the Atlantic, Commonwealth and other war combinations so that the forces of peace and freedom are victorious and the criminal plans of the warmongers defeated.

ON PEASANTS' STRUGGLE AGAINST PROCUREMENT PLAN

[UNDREDS of heroic fighters from among the toiling peasants in the various Provinces have fallen victims to brutal and wanton firings resorted to by Congress Governments for ruthlessly suppressing the growing discontent and struggles of the rural poor against their anti-social procurement plans. The latest instance of cold-blooded and calculated murder occurred at Erangaon in Nagar district where eight toiling peasants including four women were killed by firing.

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress condemns these firings on the toiling peasantry and pays its respectful homage to hundreds of heroic toiling peasants who have given their lives for the cause of the people. It congratulates the rural poor on their stubborn resistance to the anti-social plans of procurement of the Congress Governments and pledges the support of the working class to their just demands and struggles.

The bourgeoisie, its government and the servile Press try to drive a wedge between the common ties and interests which bind together the working class and the poor middle class in the urban areas, and the agricultural labourers, poor peasants and middle peasants in the rural areas, in their common struggle by slandering the just struggles of the toiling peasantry. They make the slanderous accusations that

their struggle against the anti-social procurement scheme, their battle against starvation, causes the starvation of the poor middle class and the working class in the urban areas. This is perversion of reality.

The procurement plans of the Congress Governments in all the Provinces are basically anti-social. These plans have several aspects every one of which is anti-people. The essence of all these plans is to enrich the rich peasants, landlords, blackmarketeers and merchants and to starve the agricultural labourers and poor peasants in the rural areas and the poor middle class and the working class in the cities.

One of the main features of these plans is that it does not attempt to procure all the surplus stocks of foodgrains from the rich peasants and landlords. What it claims to procure from them compulsorily, constitutes only a negligible fraction of their total surplus stocks. It leaves with them huge stocks of foodgrains for reaping fabulous profits in the blackmarket. The inherent consequence of this essential ingredient of the plan is that the agricultural labourers, the rural artisans, the poor peasants and a section of the middle peasants who together constitute 85 per cent of the rural population, as also the working class and the poor middle class in the cities, starve. The plan leaves the food of the vast mass of population in the country in the hands of rural and urban hoarders and blackmarketeers. These huge stocks of food are available for consumption to the people only at blackmarket prices which are obviously beyond the means of the common mass of people.

The procurement plans leave only three alternatives open to people. Either be content with the red jowar and macca supplied in the cheap grainshops in the rural areas and ration shops in the cities and then suffer in silence from diseases of malnutrition, or purchase their food in the black-market or choose to starve and die. Thus one of the basic causes of the starvation of the vast mass of population in the country is the anti-social plans of procurement of the Congress Government.

The second anti-social feature of these plans of procurement is that they try to shift the burden of the deepening economic crisis on to the shoulders of the poor and middle peasants in the rural areas by fixing the prices of foodgrains which are procured, at a lower level than what is justified by the rise in their cost of living. While they do not grudge to pay fantastic prices to the foreign capitalists for foodgrains purchased from them, they shamelessly refuse the demand of the poor and middle peasants for a fair price for their foodgrains. Since the prices of the essential necessities of life and agricultural needs have soared high, they

require more cash for purchasing these, which they can have only by selling what they produce to the Government which is the monopoly purchaser.

The gap between the rise of prices of their articles of consumption and the rise of price of what they produce and sell has widened because of the fact that while the prices of their products are controlled, the prices of what they consume are either not controlled or not effectively controlled. The plans of procurement which deny a fair price for the foodgrains which are procured from the poor and middle peasants compel these sections of the peasantry to live on inferior quality of foodgrains such as jowar and macca and to deny themselves the meagre necessities of life which they could afford to have before the war.

The third obnoxious feature of these plans is that it tries to procure foodgrains from the poor peasants whose stocks are inadequate to meet their annual needs. The plan provides on paper for exemption from the compulsory scheme of procurement of those peasants whose stocks do not exceed $27\frac{1}{2}$ maunds. But in actual practice they are not exempted. The major part of foodgrains which are procured under the plans is at the expense of poor and middle peasants, thus condemning them to a state of starvation.

The cheap grainshops which Government claims to open for supplying the needs of the rural poor are a great deception and a wicked mockery of their needs. For what are supplied in the cheap grainshops are not the foodgrains which the rural poor consume but their substitutes, namely red jowar and macca. The quality of these substitutes is so bad that they are unfit for human consumption. Their consumption for the last few years has increased the rate of infant mortality, death rate and disease among the rural poor.

The struggles of the agricultural labourers, poor peasants and a section of the middle peasants in many parts of the country against the anti-social plans of procurement of Congress Government are indicative that they have suffered long in silence but are no longer prepared to submit to suffering in silence. They are not opposed to a plan which would procure people's food for the people. They are opposed to a plan which starves them and other poor sections of the population in the cities. In fighting against the anti-social plans of procurement of the Congress Governments, they are fighting for all those who suffer as a result of these plans, the poor middle class and the working class in the cities and the rural poor in the villages.

This session expresses the solidarity of the working class with the toiling peasantry in their struggle against

their common enemy, the vested interests, and pledges its support to their just demands and struggles against the anti-social procurement plans of Congress Governments. The session further demands that:

- (a) All the surplus stocks of foodgrains of the rich peasants and landlords and the stocks of the hoarders and merchants must be confiscated for making them available to the people and saving them from utter starvation;
- (b) The poor and middle peasants must get a fair price for the foodgrains which they have to sell to the Government who are the monopoly purchasers;
- (c) All compulsion in practice on the poor peasants to part with their stocks of foodgrains must stop; and
- (d) Cheap grainshops must be opened in the rural areas where those foodgrains which constitute the normal food of the people in the area are made available to the rural poor.

ON POST AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES

THE AITUC expresses strong indignation against the methods of shameless deceit and terror employed by the bourgeois Congress Government to suppress the just struggle of the one-and-a-half lakh Post and Telegraph employees for living wage, full dearness allowance, security of service and other demands. The AITUC condemns the reactionary reformist leaders of P & T workers' unions like Jai Prakash Narain, Dalvi and others who conspired with the Congress Government to sabotage and disrupt the struggle of P & T employees.

The overwhelming majority of the Post and Telegraph workers had expressed in clear terms their determination to launch a struggle for their demands through the strike ballot held in January 1949. But despite this democratic verdict of the mass of employees, the reactionary reformist leaders of P & T unions reverted this decision by top manoeuvres and withdrew the strike notice. The Congress Government helped this treachery by arresting all militant leaders of P & T workers, such as Om Prakash Gupta, General Secretary of the UPTW, B. N. Ghosh, V. S. Menon, B. M. Dalvi, Dhume and a number of others.

Even though the struggle of the P & T employees has been temporarily suppressed by the Congress Government and the reformist leaders through terror and treachery, the P & T employees continue to suffer hardships and starvation on account of inadequate wages, meagre dearness allowance,

long hours of work, etc. This growing discontent is again expressing itself in spontaneous actions and demonstrations of workers in a number of places.

The AITUC calls upon the P & T workers to learn from this bitter experience and reorganise their ranks for a grim struggle against starvation and unemployment and for a decent living wage, security of service, trade union rights and other demands. The P & T employees have seen that the present capitalist Government of Congress leaders will not grant a single demand of theirs unless they force it to do so by mobilising the entire strength of one-and-a-half lakh P & T employees for a determined struggle. They have also seen that unless the present reactionary reformist leaders of the P & T unions are thrown out from these organisations, a mighty unity of all P & T employees cannot be built up and a struggle cannot be launched.

The AITUC, therefore, calls upon the P & T employees to remove the treacherous reformist leaders from their organisations and take the leadership of their unions in their own hands. It also calls upon them to build up a strong united front of all sections of P & T employees such as clerks, post-men, telegraphists, RMS workers, telephone workers, etc., and prepare for a determined struggle for their basic and immediate demands such as living wage, 100 per cent D.A., eight-hour work, good conduct pay and other demands. The AITUC also urges upon all P & T employees to launch upon an immediate campaign for the release of all their arrested leaders.

The AITUC assures the P & T employees that it will give them every possible support and help in their struggle for better living conditions against the bourgeois Congress Government.

ON BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKERS' STRIKE

THE AITUC warmly greets the 15,000 municipal workers of Bombay who have been conducting a heroic struggle since May 13 for a minimum wage of Rs. 45, Rs. 50 D.A., free housing, six-hour work per day and other demands.

These workers have been subjected to the most brutal Fascist repression by the bourgeois Congress Government; nearly 300 workers have been arrested and sentenced for going on strike for their just demands. Armed police and plain clothesmen have surrounded the chawls of workers and workers are being forced to go to work by open threat of arrests, etc. The Congress Government and the municipal authorities are shamelessly using every means in their power to crush the strike by sheer terror and brutal force.

The AITUC strongly condemns this fascist repression against the municipal workers and calls upon all its affiliated unions and other working class and democratic organisations of Bombay to raise their voice of protest against the same.

The AITUC wholeheartedly supports the demands of the municipal workers and calls upon the Congress Government and municipal authorities to grant the same without any further delay. It also demands the immediate and unconditional release of all the arrested workers and their leaders.

ON WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

THE Session of the All India Trade Union Congress fully approves and endorses the initiative taken by the Working Committee in affiliating the AITUC to the World Congress for Peace and in sending a message and a delegate to the same. The Paris Session of the World Peace Congress representing as it did 600 million peoples from 72 countries was a powerful rebuff to the evil machinations of the American and British imperialists who are making a desperate effort to unleash a third world war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. It showed once again that the working people and the toiling masses of the world do not want war and are determined to unite all forces on the widest possible scale to defeat the plotters of a new war and that these forces are far more powerful than the forces of imperialism and world reaction.

The Session recognises that the danger of a new world war threatens the people of all countries. Terrified by the consolidation and growth of the forces of Socialism and Democracy throughout the world, and by the irresistible advance of the people's liberation movement in the countries of South-East Asia and by the irrevocable victory of the people's liberation forces in China, the American and British imperialists have gone over to open and shameless preparations for an aggressive war. The brandishing of the diabolical weapon of aggression, the atom bomb, the creation of the North Atlantic bloc of war aimed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the conversion of Western Germany and Japan into arsenals of aggression, open and shameless aid given by them to the reactionary and Fascist forces in Greece, Spain, China and other countries of South-East Asia—these are the direct proofs which show how far the Anglo-American imperialists have gone in their preparation for an aggressive war against the peoples of the world.

The aim of these war-mongers is to serve and reconsolidate the system of imperialism and colonial enslavement of the peoples of Asia and Africa which is tottering to its doom under the blows of the rising forces of people's liberation, democracy and Socialism. Their machinations must be defeated if peace is to be maintained in the world on the basis of the independence of the peoples and their international cooperation.

This session of the AITUC fully supports the clarion call given by the World Peace Congress that the defence of peace is the task of all peoples and its call to unite all forces against the evil designs of the imperialist war-mongers.

The Session recognises that it is the duty and responsibility of the AITUC as the premier organisation of the working class of India to take the initiative to unite on the broadest possible plane all the forces in the country which stand for the defence of peace and against the intrigues of the Anglo-American imperialists and their reactionary allies in India who are trying to drag our country into a war plot against the peoples of South-East Asia and China and to make it a base of war of aggression against the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy.

The Session recognises the urgent necessity of taking immediate initiative to rally the forces of the people against the war machinations of the Indian bourgeoisie and the Nehru-Patel Government which are being revealed in their naked form by their joining the Commonwealth and by their joining together with the Anglo-American imperialists in the efforts to crush the people's liberation movements in Burma and Malaya.

The Session therefore directs the Working Committee to get into touch with all the progressive and democratic organisations of the toiling people in India, with the organisations of peasants, students, women, and intellectuals and with other bodies, in order to convene an all-India conference for peace at a suitable place to rally and demonstrate the opposition of the working class and democratic forces in India to the evil designs of the imperialist war-mongers and their Indian allies and to demonstrate their solidarity with the international working class and the democratic forces of the world standing for peace, democracy and Socialism.

ON JUTE WORKERS

• (*The following resolution could not be referred to the Resolution Committee because of lack of time. Since however, the resolution is very important, the text is being given below.*)

THE AITUC vehemently protests against the all-out attack by the jute mill employers on the living standards of the 3 lakh jute mill workers of West Bengal. Under the false plea of scarcity of raw jute the British and Indian magnates in this monopoly industry, who are out to preserve in tact their unconscienable profiteering, have begun to seal up looms on a mass scale, retrench workers, close down night shifts and impose forcible stoppages of work which cause severe cuts in the workers' already meagre earnings.

The real reason for this savage attack, which has already thrown out of employment over 15,000 workers and imposed an indirect cut of 12½ per cent in the monthly earnings of all workers, is the owners' desperate attempt to pass the burdens of the mounting crisis on to the shoulders of the starving workers. The jute market has been adversely affected by the growing depression in the USA and other capitalist countries; the present high prices of jute goods are in the danger of falling while unsold stocks are accumulating in the mill godowns. In order to avert the impending catastrophe and to keep up their profits at any cost, the jute bosses have selected the workers as their target for mass retrenchment, rationalisation, imposition of heavier workload, planned stoppages and lock-outs, sealing of looms and wage cuts.

What this means for the jute worker can be understood from the fact that his basic minimum wage, as awarded last year by the Congress Government's Tribunal for the Jute Textile Industry, is only Rs. 26 per month with D.A. at Rs. 32-8, a fixed total of Rs. 68-8, at a time when the working class cost of living has risen by at least 300 per cent over the pre-war level. In other words, the jute worker is condemned to live in horrible conditions of privation and suffering, and is victim to all the worst effects of undernourishment, malnutrition and over-work. Over and above this, his housing conditions are scandalous.

The workers have no security of service and their so-called "service records" are freely tampered with by the managements, to all of which the Government authorities turn a blind eye.

The AITUC greets the thousands of jute workers in different mills who have conducted heroic and militant strug-

gles during the past 1½ years against this terrible exploitation and against the employers' new offensive. They have faced undaunted the full brunt of the Congress Government's repression launched at the service of the jute magnates, and have braved lathi charges and police firings, and arrests and victimisation of scores of militant workers.

The AITUC urges upon the jute workers to realise that without a united and strong organisation, and the fiercest uncompromising struggle against the employers and Government and the INTUC and Socialist *dalal* leaders, they can neither check the growing capitalist offensive against their standards and jobs, nor win their major demands and put an end to their long sufferings.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the jute workers to close up their ranks, forge their invincible solidarity, and carry on a militant struggle for the realisation of the following demands:

- 1) Rs. 80 as minimum basic wage, 100 per cent compensation in D.A. with a minimum of Rs. 50, and Rs. 20 as house allowance;
- 2) No retrenchment, no intensification;
- 3) Unsealing of all the sealed looms and reinstatement of the retrenched workers;
- 4) Security of service;
- 5) Full compensation for all periods of involuntary unemployment, stoppages and lock-outs; and
- 6) Nationalisation of the jute mills without compensation.

ON COMRADE KALI BANNERJI'S ARREST

THIS session of the AITUC most vehemently condemns the arrest of Com. Kali Bannerji, a delegate from Bengal while he was on his way to attend the session and the lathi-charge made later. In the opinion of the AITUC this is nothing but provocation on the part of the police. The session also condemns the searches and temporary arrests of nine delegates on their arrival at Bombay to attend the session.

The session demands that the arrested delegate be forthwith released.

ON FIRINGS IN CALCUTTA

THIS session of the AITUC strongly condemns the firing that the Congress Government of West Bengal resorted to on April 27, 1949, on the demonstration of women which the Mahila Atma Raksha Samity brought out in support of the hunger-strike of the political prisoners of West Bengal,

While the police resorted to firing directly on the women, organised goonda gangs which are being reared up in the name of "Congress Seva Dal" attacked the demonstration with bombs, soda-water bottles etc. In all the police killed 5 women and 3 men in cold blood. The entire population of Calcutta, indignant against the brutal, cold-blooded murder, is demanding the resignation of B. C. Roy's ministry.

Similar attacks were made by the police in January last on the student demonstration held in support of the cause of the refugees and to demand the withdrawal of Section 144 and restoration of civil liberties. The non-violent Congress Government enacted a blood-bath on the streets of Calcutta, called in the military, paraded their tanks on the streets and created a reign of terror. For three continuous days the people of Calcutta, from the factories as also the schools and colleges, fought with utmost tenacity. And at last the Government was forced to climb down and withdraw section 144. More than eleven lives were lost in that glorious battle.

The Session salutes the great martyrs of Calcutta who included our sisters and vows to struggle against and put an end to this rule of repression instituted by the Congress capitalist Government. This Session calls upon the working class throughout India to condemn this brutal murder of the sons and daughters of the people who led the battle against the autocratic rule and for democratic rights.

This session demands the immediate resignation of the West Bengal Ministry which is responsible for the brutal firing and killing of several men and women in the streets of Calcutta in January and April.

ON TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

THIS Session of the AITUC greets the textile workers of India who have waged numerous strike battles to resist retrenchment and imposition of increased work-load, to protest against the mass arrests and dismissals of workers' leaders in mills, to secure adequate bonus and dearness allowance.

The AITUC sends its warm greetings to the heroic workers of Coimbatore and Nagpur who fought great battles lasting for four months and two months respectively and thus marched in the forefront of India's textile workers; it sends greetings to the workers of Kanpur, Khandesh, Sholapur, of centres in West Bengal and of Rajnandgaon, Ellichpore and other textile centres in C.P. & Berar also, all of whom have fought grim strike struggles.

The Session records its indignant protest and condemnation against the bourgeois Governments of the Congress who

crushed these strikes of the textile workers by unleashing savage repression and terror. Hundreds of textile workers were arrested at Coimbatore and Nagpur, in order to crush their strikes. To prevent the Bombay workers from going into action against the Bombay Public Security Measures Act and the functioning of the Government machinery of conciliation, hundreds of workers were arrested. The AITUC notes with admiration that undaunted by this repression, workers fought their battles setting inspiring examples of courage, tenacity and heroism.

These battles of the textile workers have exposed the INTUC as an open and shameless agency of employers and their Congress Governments, for disruption and strike breaking, as an arm of the police pushed into the labour movement. In all these battles, the Socialist leaders have played an equally dishonourable part by trying to sow disruption in the ranks of the strikers and shamelessly stooping to act as strike-breakers. The textile workers' strikes have helped to unmask the real meaning of the democratic socialism by which the Socialist leaders swear.

The AITUC notes with pride that its unions have boldly led these strikes, in spite of the fact that they were made targets of repression, and their leaders and organisers were arrested en masse by fascist Governments of the Congress.

The AITUC notes that the mill-owners have planned ferocious attacks against the textile workers. In pursuance of their policy to transfer the entire burden of the ever-deepening economic crisis, which threatens soon to burst in the classical form of world depression, the mill-owners are out to retrench lakhs of workers, increase the workload, and use the army of the unemployed to force those under employment to accept wage-cuts and withdrawal of rights like those of paid holidays, eight hours day etc. Already under those false and deceitful plea of shortage of cotton, breakdown of electric supply, etc. mills are kept closed and workers deprived of their wages by subjecting them to compulsory leave and *pali* system. The AITUC condemns these attacks by mill-owners on the textile workers and records its indignant protest against the fact that the Congress Governments accept these pleas of the mill-owners and help them to rob the workers of their full-time jobs and wages, imposing on them hunger and starvation.

The AITUC calls on the textile workers and other exploited sections of the people to take grim note of the fact that stocks of cloth are piling up in the godowns of the mill-owners. Thanks to the policy of the Congress Government which, in defiance of the loud protests of the people, gave free rein to the capitalists and other vested interests to

enrich themselves at the expense of the working class and other common people and enabled the textile owners to mint hundreds of crores as black market and open market profits, the people of our country have become growingly pauperised. This led to the home market shrinking at terrific speed and cloth stocks piling up in alarming proportions. Even the outlet for their stocks into the Asian and African countries, where the exports from Britain and Japan had been reduced to the minimum because of the war needs of these countries, is being sealed.

The approaching slump threatens to aggravate the problem of unsold stocks of cloth manyfold.

The AITUC sounds a note of solemn warning against the approaching danger and declares that the catastrophe can be averted only by measures that will increase the purchasing capacity of the working class and other common people of our country, measures that will take the textile industry out of the orbit of profit-making. The AITUC therefore urges most emphatically the enforcement of the following measures to avert the catastrophe:

1. Nationalisation of the textile industry without any compensation whatsoever to the mill-owners;
2. Living wage and security of service to the textile workers;
3. Workers' democratic control over the industry; and
4. Forty hour week and seven hour day.

The AITUC calls upon the textile workers to forge steel unity in their ranks, build a fighting organisation in every textile centre and prepare for united and concerted action for realising the above demands.

The AITUC calls upon the textile workers to place in the forefront of their struggle the above demands while offering heroic resistance to the attacks by the mill-owners in the form of retrenchment, increased work-load and wage cuts.

The strikes of the last two years have demonstrated very sharply the need for the textile workers to build such a militant organisation as will successfully fight the unprecedented repression and terror, resorted to by the fascist Congress Governments. The AITUC, therefore, calls upon the textile workers to forge such a fighting organisation.

The AITUC is of the opinion that the policy of the mill-owners is to attack the workers of different textile mills piece-meal and to crush their battles in isolation from others. This policy of the mill-owners must be defeated by the textile workers all over the country by coming together and hammering out a common programme of action and realise

it by simultaneous and concerted struggle at all the textile centres in the country.

To this end, this session of the AITUC directs all its affiliated unions of textile workers and the Textile Workers' Federation to hold an all-India Textile Workers' Conference in the month of October and forge the plan of action.

The AITUC calls upon the textile workers all over the country to smash the attempts at disruption made by the INTUC and the Socialist leadership of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, hound out from their midst these agents of the capitalists and their Congress Governments. The AITUC calls upon all textile workers to forge solid unity under the flag of the AITUC and the Unions affiliated to it.

This session of the AITUC feels confident that the textile workers will carry forward the glorious record of the battles of the last two years and smash the offensive of the textile bosses to impose mass unemployment, increased work-load and wage-cuts, subjecting them to ruin and starvation, and realise the programme for nationalisation of the industry, living wage and security of service.

ON MARTYRS

THE AITUC, on the occasion of its 23rd Annual session, salutes the great martyrs of the working class movement like D. B. Kulkarni, R. D. Bhardwaj, Malik Saheb, Shripat Patil, Kuppuswamy, Moyarath Shankaran, Bhiku Kuwekar and hundreds of other martyrs, known and unknown, who have laid down their lives while leading their class battles.

The AITUC pledges to carry forward the heritage of these great martyrs and calls upon the common people of India and especially the working class of India to uncompromisingly wage a determined struggle for the complete emancipation of the oppressed people all over the world—the cause for the achievement of which they laid down their lives.

ON DEATH SENTENCES ON HYDERABAD PEASANT LEADERS

THE AITUC records its deep sense of indignation at the death sentence imposed by the Special Tribunal in Hyderabad on Murhari Rao, Irawathi Ramreddi, Kalluri Tirupathi, Gosi Lingaya, Pantagi Lingaya, Panugoti Elma Krishnaya, Kankaya and Pandu Reddi Narayan, eight brave sons of Telangana accused of offences against the oppressors—Nizam and his gang. They are all below thirty and in their prime of youth, Irawathi Ramreddi who has been accused of murdering a Razakar goonda of the Nizam being only 16.

The AITUC protests against these death sentences and demands of the Government of India to direct the military Governor to commute the death sentences and release forthwith these fighters for freedom of Telangana.

The AITUC appeals to the workers and the people of India to raise their voice of protest and organise public opinion in such a manner that the governments of India and Hyderabad may be compelled to commute the death sentences and *discharge* and release the prisoners immediately.

ON DETENUS' AID RELIEF

As a result of arrests and imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of Trade Union and Peasant leaders, their families are facing literal starvation. Along with these, hundreds and thousands of active Trade Union worker militants have been turned out of their jobs on account of their Trade Union activities. The capitalists and their Government are trying to suppress the TU movement and Peasant movement by these methods.

The AITUC is of the opinion that it is the paramount duty of all Trade Unions and Peasant organisations, and the workers, peasants and common toilers and the friends and sympathisers of the Trade Union and Peasant movements to support the families of these fighters of the workers' and peasants' movements.

The AITUC therefore resolves to start "*Detenus' Aid Relief Fund*" to support the families of the fighters of the Trade Union and Peasant movement who are languishing in jails or are undergoing hardships as a result of victimisation for Trade Union activities.

The AITUC appeals to workers, peasants, the common oppressed people, the friends and supporters of the Trade Union and Peasant movements to contribute liberally to this fund and thus help to protect the families of the fighters of the movement of the toiling masses.

The AITUC appeals to the international trade union movement and the World Federation of Trade Unions to contribute to this fund in every way possible.

The AITUC directs the working committee to draw up a proper constitution of the "*Detenu's Aid Relief Fund*" and authorises the Working Committee to adopt it in consultation with the Provincial Trade Union committees. In the meantime, the Session directs the Working Committee to print receipt-books and issue handbills and start collection of fund.

ON CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

THIS 23rd session of the AITUC strongly condemns the various attempts of the Congress Government to crush the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdoor Union. The bosses tried to create disruption among the workers by helping to form an INTUC union there which is sponsored by the Congress Government.

The General Secretary of the Union was arrested and released afterwards but an order has been served on him to leave the district. The Assistant Secretary of the Union is still behind the bars.

This session of AITUC congratulates the workers of Calcutta Electric Supply Mazdoor Union who, defeating all repression and disruption, are fighting bravely and heroically.

ON THE MILITANT MOVEMENT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

THE deepening economic crisis and the spiral of inflation have completely upset the living standards of lakhs of exploited and oppressed lower middle-class employees—Bank, Insurance, Mercantile and Government employees, teachers, nurses, etc. The so-called freedom, instead of ameliorating their miserable conditions of the British regime, has intensified their exploitation and oppression. While on the one hand, the abnormally high prices in comparison with their meagre limited income have dragged them from poverty to the starvation level, on the other hand, the employers have thrown the entire burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the workers and the lower middle class employees through inflation and rationalisation which means for the employees a real wage-cut and mass retrenchment. It has now become absolutely clear to them that the so-called national government has bound our national economy to the chariot-wheel of the imperialist war-mongers thus causing all the schemes of industrialisation and reconstruction to be shelved for ever.

Oppressed by the terrible economic crisis and faced with the grim realities of unemployment and starvation, the exploited lower middle class employees organised themselves in Unions and fought desperately side by side with the working class for living wage, security of service, TU rights, in order to better their living standard and to free themselves from untold exploitation and empty promises. The disillusioned middle class inspired by militant working class movement has taken the path of the strike struggle. The struggle of the 8,000 non-gazetted government employees of Madras,

the 7 days' strike of the 15,000 Central Government employees of Calcutta, the one day general strike of the Bank employees of Calcutta, the militant movement of the West Bengal Government employees, the struggles of the Government employees of Indore and Hyderabad, the strike-struggle of the teachers of U.P., Bengal, and Bombay mark a new phase in the movement of the middle class employees.

Like the working class, the fighting middle class are also facing ruthless repression and disruption by the enemies of the trade union movement. Trade Union rights are being denied and Union workers retrenched, dismissed, and victimised under the Industrial Disputes Act, and the Public Safety Act. Side by side, reformist INTUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha and reformist leaders like Mrinal Kanti Bose are disrupting the unity of the fighting middle class. Helped by Government officers and the capitalist employers, stooge organisations are being set up to disrupt their unity.

In Bengal under the repression of fascist Congress Government the Government employees' organisations have been virtually put under ban, Union workers dismissed and detained under the Security Act. The Government of West Bengal allowed private employers, namely the Llyods Bank authorities, a foreign bank to draw up legal proceedings against Union leaders for leading a strike under the Industrial Disputes Act.

In spite of ruthless repression and disruption the middle class people are marching forward side by side with the working class for the realisation of their basic demands and are lining up with the militant working class under the banner of the AITUC. These demands are:

- 1) Minimum pay of Rs. 80 for peons, bearers, durwans, etc. and Rs. 125 for clerks; D.A. of Rs. 65 on the existing price level;
- 2) Full compensation for increase in price level etc.;
- 3) Security of service against replacement;
- 4) Confirmation of temporary employees;
- 5) Trade Union Rights;
- 6) Right to strike.

This session of the AITUC greets the growing upsurge among the middle class and while assuring all support to their struggles, decides to take the initiative to organise and guide the middle class and calls upon different sections of the middle class to rally under the banner of the AITUC which has always led the working class to militant struggle.

ON CALCUTTA TRAM WORKERS

This session greets the Calcutta Tramway workers for the brilliant and exemplary fights they put up four times during the year 1948 against the offensive of the British Company helped by the Congress reactionary Government. The Tramway workers in Bengal have remained in the forefront of all political class battles and have earned the glory of being the militant vanguard of the class. In the midst of all fascist terror let loose by the Congress Capitalist Government in response to the demand of the capitalists both foreign and indigenous, the valiant Tramway workers marched forward defiantly and struck for more wage and other basic demands and against retrenchment. In all the strikes the INTUC and Socialist Party leaders came out in open support of the employers and acted as strike-breakers and police agents. Their temporary set-backs have revealed to the workers that they suffered due to this disruption. They have today shed all illusions that any demand can be achieved by any other means except strike struggles. The workers of all industries have benefitted themselves from this rich experience and hence Tramway workers stood before the working class of West Bengal as the most militant, uncompromising and determined leader infusing courage and determination in other sections of the workers.

This session strongly condemns the actions of Congress Government of West Bengal for its order permitting the British bosses of the Tramway Company to increase tramway fares in 1st class. It is an order designed only to swell the profits of the bosses on the one hand and on the other to attack the workers and the people at large. By this increase of fares the Tramway Company will earn an additional profit of Rs. 55 lakhs. But where the workers' demands are concerned the Government refuses any increase. Thus the Congress Government has succeeded in exposing its real character to the people and the workers.

This session records its full support to the Tramway workers' demands for the fulfilment of which they voted for strike, demands like:

1. Rs. 80 as minimum basic wage for an unskilled worker and Rs. 115 as minimum for a clerk;
2. Rs. 50 as D.A.;
3. Rs. 15 as house allowance, etc.

These demands must be realised if the workers with their families are to be saved from starvation. The AITUC

firmly holds that the only way to secure these demands is through determined strike struggle. All workers must realise this and must build up a mighty united front in all departments, depots and offices against the employers and their Government.

ON MUNICIPAL WORKERS OF WEST BENGAL

This session of the AITUC notes with grave concern the condition of the Municipal workers of West Bengal. Among these the Calcutta Corporation workers constitute the largest portion being about twenty five thousand including the clerks and other sections of the employees. Amongst the workers employed in various industries and concerns, the municipal workers are paid the lowest. "Benign" Congress Government has given an award through its tribunal granting Rs. 25 as basic wage and Rs. 25 as D.A. and has at the same time withdrawn cheap grain shop concession from workers drawing a wage of Rs. 35 and above. The condition of the other municipal workers is much worse. They were denied even that starvation level wage which was recommended by so many enquiry committees during the pre-war years. The abnormal rise in cost of living during and after the war was not compensated and thus the real wages of these workers have been further reduced. It was against these conditions that between 1924 and 1948 the Calcutta Corporation workers had to strike at least 12 times, sometimes even twice a year. The same is the story with the other municipal workers whose conditions are far worse.

This session congratulates the Calcutta Corporation pumping station workers on their heroic fight against withdrawal of grain-shop concession in October last. The struggle though short-lived and temporarily defeated, has proved the determination of the working class to resist any attack which employers resort to with the help of the government. This session condemns the West Bengal Congress Government for the barbarous atrocities it perpetrated upon these workers to suppress their struggle for better living conditions. Out of 400 strikers, the Government arrested more than 50 workers under the Security Act. The session greets these valiant fighters who have been subjected to so much hardship.

This session condemns the Government of West Bengal for declaring all pumping stations and other Centres as "Protected Places" and posting armed pickets over these. This is designed to deprive the workers of elementary right of Trade Union work in places of employment.

This session records its fullest support to the demands of the Municipal workers, which are as follows:

1. Rs. 55 as minimum basic wage;
2. Rs. 50 D.A., Rs. 20 as house allowance;
3. Withdrawal of all extemntion orders or such other orders;
4. One and a half month's leave with pay;
5. All gazetted holidays and benefit of Sundays and holiday or double wages;
6. Release of all arrested strikers and their reinstatement;
7. Full and unrestricted Trade Union rights.

The AITUC firmly holds that the only way to realise the demands is a determined strike struggle. All the workers must realise that to get the demands realised and their families saved a united and determined struggle must be waged and that a mighty united front must be built up against the offensive of the employers and the Government.

STRIKE DIARY

(We are printing below industrywise, a list of the major strikes fought during the years 1947 and 1948 and the first three months of 1949.

This is not planned to be a full list. Conditions of total repression on strikes and Press blackout, as also the systematic and wholesale gagging of working-class Press, closing down of unions and mass arrests of union and strike leaders, etc. have made compilation of full data regarding all the strikes virtually an impossible task. As such, only major strikes are recorded in this list.

Nor has it been possible, for the same reasons, to secure full details of even these major strikes recorded here: viz. the number of days each strike was fought, the ever-growing police repression in each strike without exception, how workers fought back, etc. Under India's conditions this task is almost impossible of achievement for an organisation like the AITUC, whose unions in practice are virtually declared illegal organisations.

We have therefore to restrict ourselves to whatever bare information is available. But even these bare facts, about only the major strikes in the major industries, serve a purpose. For they not only give an idea of the immensity of the strike wave during 1947 and 1948. They also give the lie to the official strike statistics, the veracity of whose figures has already been exposed in the General Sesretary's Report.)

1947

TEXTILES

Jan.: 15,000 workers strike in Kanpur demanding continuous service leave. On Jan. 6 police fire on workers, killing 5, including 2 women; 28 were injured including 7 women (5,000 stormy procession; police lathi-charge and shoot). On January 10, protesting against police firing, 3 lakh citizens on strike; complete hartal was observed.

- Jan. 12:** Police fired on workers in Madura killing one; 15 wounded. The clash took place as the authorities refused to hand over the dead body of a worker who died while working.
- Feb. 11:** 40,000 Coimbatore textile workers went on strike, demanding 6 months' wages as bonus; lock-out declared; police and military help asked for.
- March 10:** 27,000 Bombay workers went on spontaneous strike protesting against cut in wages, retrenchment and introduction of rationalisation; also demanding speed in adjudication.
- 5,000 workers of Jagbari Cotton and Jute Mills, Nepal, on strike demanding 35 per cent wage increase, proper housing conditions, medical facilities, etc.
- March 11:** 14,000 workers of Buckingham & Carnatic Mills of Madras struck; demands: 6 months bonus, increased D.A. etc. Strike declared illegal. General strike of all workers in Madras on the 31st. On April 8 workers were lathi-charged and tear-gassed; April 22 lathi-charge on workers. On 1st of June clash with police.
- April 17:** 25,000 Ahmedabad workers struck, protesting against the decision of exchanging workers of day and night shift in turn.
- April 18:** 22,000 textile workers of Nagpur and 5,000 of Badnera, Elichpur etc. strike; part of a general strike.
- April 21:** 20,000 workers of Sasson, Sri Ram, Srinivas and Phoenix Mills in Bombay struck demanding 10 days leave with pay.
- May 20:** 3,000 workers of Ambernath Woollen Factory (near Bombay) staged a stay-in-strike demanding minimum wage, more D.A. housing facilities etc.
- May 31:** 3,500 workers of Calicut textile mill strike for bonus and other demands.
- June 23:** 4,000 workers of Empress Mill, Nagpur, on lightning strike, demanding reinstatement of 43 workers.
- July 14:** 5,500 workers of Century Mill, Parel, Bombay go on lightning strike as a protest against the arrest of their co-workers under the Public Safety Measures Act.
- July 15:** 5,000 workers of BNC Mills, Rajnandgaon (C.P.) observed one-day strike protesting against management's refusal to concede their demands.
- Aug. 4:** 3,000 workers of Shapurji Brocha Mills, Bombay went on strike as a sequel to their receiving less wages in June.
- Aug. 7:** 3,500 workers of Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana, Bombay led a "march" to the collector's office. From July 29 workers went on strike — clash with the police.

- Aug.* 21: 1,000 workers of Ayodhya Cotton Mills in Azadpur, Delhi, struck demanding Independence Day bonus and increased D.A.
- Aug.* 27: 1,900 workers of Bombay Ruby Mills on strike protesting against the arrest of four workers in connection with the assault on a mill official (the official had threatened to discharge 300 workers).
- Sept.* 7: 3,500 workers of India Woollen Mill, Mahalaxmi, Bombay went on strike demanding Rs. 30 minimum wage etc.
- Sept.* 16: 4,000 workers of Shrinivas Mill, Bombay went on strike as a sequel to the refusal of the workers' demand for more wages.
- Sept.* 16: 3,500 workers of the Jubilee Mills, Bombay struck protesting against the suspension of two of their co-workers.
- Sept.* 18: 3,000 workers of Kakomi Cotton Mills, Kanpur went on lightening strike protesting against the unjust dismissal of a worker.
- Sept.* 23: 3,500 workers of the Textile Mills, Bombay struck as a protest against the Award of Standardisation Committee. Later 150,000 workers went on a sympathetic strike. Military posted all over the city.
- Oct.* 27: 5,000 workers of Ranjanandgaon (C.P.) struck work protesting against the dismissal of a union worker.
- Nov.* 20: Workers of New Victoria Mills, Kanpur went on strike protesting against the management's policy. Police called in.
- Dec.* 9: Workers of Birla Mills, Delhi, struck to protest against the police-firing on Birla Mill workers on the previous day. Demonstration by the workers—firing—one killed.

JUTE

- Jan.* 23: 4,000 workers of the Jute Mill in Budge-Budge, 24 Parganas, W. Bengal, struck protesting against victimisation of some of their co-workers who had earlier led a strike: 16,000 workers of three other Jute Mills also struck.
- Aug.* 8: 2,500 workers of Katihar Jute Mill, (Bihar) marched before the Provincial Secretariat demanding the Government Award to be honoured by the mill owners. 9,000 workers undertook a fast later.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

- Jan.* 1: 1,400 Firestone workers, Bombay on strike for various demands. Police called. Workers clash with police

on 3rd. Demonstration before the Secretariat on the 6th. Lathi-charge on 8th. On 15th workers clash with police. Firing—10 injured.

Feb. 27: 2,000 workers of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company, Jamshedpur, struck for a day in protest against the management's refusal to concede their demands.

March 26: Workers of the Jhansi Electric Workshop went on strike protesting against dismissal of Union leader.

June 2: 2,000 workers of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company staged a stay-in-strike. Demands: b-t-ter pay, housing privilages regarding leaves etc.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

March 16: 800 workers of Military Engineering Service (MES) Pulgaon, (C.P.) struck to secure various demands including the reinstatement of 12 dismissed workers.

April 14: Government Ordnance Factory workers numbering several lakhs went on general strike demanding better wages, increased D.A. and no retrenchment.

April 15: 14,000 workers of the Central Ordnance Depot. of Cheoki (UP) who struck on the 14th April protesting against Government's retrenchment policy gave ultimatum to accept their demands by April 30th, failing which all the 14,000 would go on hunger-strike.

June 2: 3,000 M.E.S. workers from all over Jhansi division went on one day strike protesting against retrenchment.

MINES

Jan. 16: 2,000 workers of Talcher Coalfields, Orissa, strike demanding increased D.A., cheap ration and no victimisation. All demands accepted.

Jan. 31: 4,000 coal miners of Bhowra Colliery (Bihar) struck demanding Union recognition, supply of fuel, ration and cloth coupons, wage increase, 3 months' wage as bonus, etc.

Feb. 3: 10,000 workers of Kustore Collieries, Jharia, struck demanding wage increment, bonus, recognition of their Union.

May 3: 5,000 workers in the collieries of the East India Coal Company on strike for 24 days. On and from May Day the Company's Power Plant workers also joined the strike.

June 12: 10,000 workers of Hazaribag Collieries on strike demanding higher wages, better amenities.

- June 12:** Five persons killed and 23 seriously injured when police fired upon the workers of Murulidih Colliery, Bihar, who were on strike. Picketing workers were tear-gassed and lathi-charged.
- June 21:** 40,000 workers of Bokaro Jhariadah and other collieries near Dhanbad went on strike between June 18 and 21 in protest against the withdrawal of grain concessions.
- June 30:** 50,000 workers of Hazaribag mica mines struck demanding bonus, as recommended by the Arbitration Board.
- July 24:** 12 were killed by police firing on Power House workers in Dhanbad coal-mining area when the workers struck work. A policeman was also killed.
- July 25:** 12,000 workers of Loyabad, Murulidih, and other collieries went on strike in protest against the management's plan to break the workers' genuine union through their paid agents who formed paper unions.
- Aug. 23:** 20,000 mine workers of C.P. on strike demanding the implementation of three months old agreements between the workers and the management.

RAILWAYS

- Feb. 27:** 14,000 workers of Jamalpore Railway Workshop (Bihar) on a four hour strike from 7 to 11 A.M. in protest against delay in publication of the report of the Pay Commission, victimisation and irregular supply of rations.
- March 2:** 1,000 railway workers at Rewari Rly. station went on strike in protest against bad quality and inadequate and irregular supply of ration. They held demonstrations.
- March 12:** 5,000 workers of the E.I. Rly. carriage and Wagon Shop, Lucknow go on stay-in-strike against bad management of railway grain shop and bad quality of food grains supplied.
- April 21:** 5,200 workers of G.B.S. Railway Workshop, Baroda, went on strike demanding reinstatement of dismissed workers.
- June 5:** 7,000 workers of G.I.P. Workshop, Parel, staged a lightening strike on June 5. 500 workers on sit-down strike demanding shift hours to be fixed according to those in the textile mills.
- June 27:** 25,000 workers of G.I.P. and B.B.C.I. Rly. workshop at Parel, Matunga, Mahaluxmi and Lower Parel (Bombay) staged lightening strike against Pay Commission Recommendations. Police fired killing two and injuring dozens of others.

- July 5:** 2,000 employees from the Loco, Carriage, and wagon shops and sanitation department at Bina Junction (GIP) went on a 12 hour strike against further reduction in quota of wheat rations.
- July 13:** Strike and hunger-strike of 4,000 Dohad Loco Workshop labourers (BB&CI). Clerical staff went on sympathetic strike.
- Aug. 1:** 4,000 Railway workers of GIP railway workshop Bombay, struck as their demands were not met.
- Aug. 4:** On behalf of eight-and-a-half lakh railwaymen notice given to the Government that they would take a ballot for All India Railway Strike if their Union demands for higher scales of wages, continuation of cheap grain shops are not conceded. The Government was compelled to concede some of the demands.
- Sept. 19:** 800 workers of M.S.&M. Rly. Loco Shed at Bitragunta (Bezwada) staged stay-in-strike demanding reinstatement of dismissed workers.

DOCK & PORT TRUST WORKERS

- Jan. 29:** Calcutta Dock Labourers struck demanding wage increase and recognition of their Union.
- Jan. 31:** 16,000 labourers of stevedoring companies joined. Demands: Monthly salaries instead of daily wages, increase in wages, security of service, Provident Fund, pension rules and leave facilities.
- Feb. 5:** 22,000 employees of Calcutta Port Trust struck to secure implementation of terms arrived at. Other demands were—increased wages, bonus payment, stoppage of retrenchment revision of leave and pension rules.
- Feb. 6:** Workers of the National Union of P.T. Employees join the strike (February 21—Arrests were made) On February 7, 3,500 workers of Railway and Inland Shipping yard join the strike.
- May 10:** 2,600 Cochin Harbour and Port workers went on strike in protest against the arrest of their union leaders.
- July 8:** 5,000 workers of Scindia Navigation Co. struck. Demands cover revision of present scales and grades, house allowances, full compensation for accidents and enquiry into insults and abuse of workers.
- July 21:** 8,000 Bombay HMI Dock workers struck, demanding postponement of retrenchment of 1,000 workers, immediate implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations for retrenched workers. Retrenchment gratuity of 1 month's pay for every year of service.

- July 21:* 7,000 workers staged stay-in-strike against delay in giving interim relief of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the Government.
- July 23:* Members of Dock conservancy staff go on strike. On 29th July, 150 RIN drivers struck in sympathy; authorities declare a lock-out.
- Aug. 23:* 10,000 workers in Calcutta Port Commissioner's office struck against insult to liftman by an European Officer. Apology from the Officer. Resumed work.
- Aug. 30:* Employees of Kanpur waterworks (mostly unsettled) staged a sit-down strike against dismissal of Vice-President of Kanpur Waterworks Employees' Union. Demonstration—strike declared illegal.
- Nov. 15:* 6,000 shore labourers and 500 stevedores of Bombay struck work. Demands—19 in number. Main was abolition of 'toli' system.
- Nov. 15:* 500 employees of Cross King Ltd. Bombay went on strike demanding re-instatement of dismissed workers. On Nov. 8 Lockout declared.
- On Dec. 5 Police teargassed the picketers.

BUS AND TRAM LABOUR

- Jan. 21:* 8,000 workers of Calcutta Tramways Company after a strike ballot went on strike. Demands: Minimum wage of Rs. 40 for unskilled labour, payment of 2 months' wages as bonus.
- Jan. 26:* 30,000 workers of Bengal working in different industries went on strike against police action on Vietnam Day.
- March 23:* 8,000 BEST workers (2nd time in 4 months) went on strike. Demands 50 per cent increase in wages, 50 per cent share of goodwill to be received by Corporation when taken over by Bombay Corporation.
- July 24:* Rickshaw workers of Patna went on 2 days strike against Police-zoolum (2,000 united under PTUC). Demands: Erection of rickshaw stands, proper ration and cloth, tube and tyres for rickshaw owners;
- Oct. 18:* 678 motor-transport workers of Civil Supplies Department of W. Bengal Government struck work. Strike declared illegal. Demand was half the pay for October in advance. Police was used—it prevented meeting of workers and arrested the President as well as five others.
- Nov. 6:* In the month of November 200 drivers and conductors of Madras City Motor Service struck against dismissal of conductors.

In Bihar also motor drivers went on strike when their Union's President was arrested. Police was called and arrests made. The strike spread to other services, paralysing the entire motor transport including bus services. Several other strikes by bus and Motor transport labour took place in the cities of Patna, Nagpur, Lucknow, etc. involving a large number of workers.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

- Jan:* In Mandla (CP) Secretary of Sweepers' Union arrested. Sweepers went on protest strike; some were dismissed.
- Municipal sweepers of Etawah (UP) struck work for the second time in 3 months as the Board refused to carry out the Government's order granting basic pay of Rs. 25. 18 arrests by January 14.
- Jan. 15:* Municipal Employees of Akola observed complete hartal for one day for the publicity of their demands—Sweepers of the whole town went on a 4 days strike.
- Jan. 20:* 400 men employed in Parks and gardens by the Municipality of Bombay struck demanding higher pay for the muqadams; housing allowance for all employees and supply of footwears and uniforms. Authorities sought police protection.
- Jan. 24:* 400 scavengers of Bhatpara (Bengal) strike, demanding holidays with pay. 100 Municipal employees struck for increase in wages. Demands met.
- Jan. 27:* Clerical staff of the Bombay Municipality numbering 1,500 staged a token strike against the Corporation's failure to concede the demands put by Subordinate Staff Union. Demonstration.
- Feb. 1:* Sweepers and scavengers in Ahmednagar struck work demanding increased pay and D.A.
- Feb. 2:* 600 sweepers and scavengers went on strike in Hugli following refusal of Municipal Board to meet their demands.
- Feb. 2:* 1,000 stall holders of Crawford Market on strike on question of Stallage charges. All markets except fish and mutton were closed.
- Feb. 5:* Tricumgarh sweepers go on strike.
- Feb. 8:* More than 700 sweepers struck work in Bareilly, demanding wage increase, grant of Provident Fund, 15 days time for reporting birth and deaths, arrangement of light and water in their colonies, one month's leave, representation in arbitration Committee, one

- month's leave, representation in arbitration Committee, one month's leave with full pay. Arrests made. Demonstration by the families—blackflag demonstration.
- Feb. 14:** In Sargodha sweepers went on strike. Demands: grant of facilities in accordance with assurance from Punjab Government and increased wages.
- Feb. 15:** Raipur Municipality workers demand immediate payment of bonus. Five arrested.
- March 14:** Over 1,000 sweepers of Jubbulpore on strike. Arrests were made and 191 were convicted and awarded 6 months' R.I.
- Hapur & Nagpur sweepers as well as sweepers and Mehtars in Dinajpur observed strike demanding increase in pay and D.A. allowance etc
- March 6:** Strike of 250 sweepers and bhangis of Bijapur for increased pay by Rs. 5 per month with retrospective effect from January 47. Service permanancy.
- March 11:** Sweepers of Phulgaon and 450 members of clerical and lower grade staff of Surat Borough Municipality, Fire Brigade and Water Works strike. Demands: Release of leaders, recognition of Staff Union and Bonus on Bombay Government's scale.
- Harda (CP) sweepers strike for payment of 3 days' wage of last strike period in January.
- March 15:** General Strike of 350 sweepers of Amraoti (CP). Sweepers of Burhanpur and Raipur went on complete strike. In Raipur arrests were made and Section 144 imposed.
- March 22:** General strike by 100 employees of Octroi Department, Rawalpindi Municipal Committee.
- April 9-20:** Brindaban Municipal scavengers and Sangrur (Punjab) Municipal Committee Staff went on complete strike for their demands.
- April 28:** Calcutta Corporation Employees, Herring Food-stuffs, Burni Ghats, hospitals, ambulance and water works went on strike for adequate protection and facilities in work.
- May 5:** Strike of 2,000 employees of Allahabad Municipality. Employees of Water Works went on a 24-hours sympathetic strike. Work resumed on these terms—no victimisation, payment for strike period and release of arrested workers.
- June 8:** Thana Borough Municipality workers and staff strike demanding bonus and revision of the grades of salaries.
- June 12:** 1,800 Banaras Municipal Scavengers on lightening strike. 25 arrests—8 sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.

June 30: Sweepers of Saharanpur went on strike for their demands.

July 23: Sweepers in Bombay Municipal markets and slaughter-houses went on strike against transfer of a mukadam and for bonus in connection with Independence Day.

November 10: Complete strike of Almora scavengers.

1948

TEXTILES

Jan. 6: 80,000 Kanpur workers' strike in observance of 'Martyrs' Day' — strike called by Socialists & Communists. S. S. Yusuf arrested.

Jan. 20: Kanpur Workers' strike against drop in earnings in wages caused by 32 points drop in cost of living Index Number.

Jan. 21: 6,000 Kanpur workers strike against retrenchment and for 7 hour day.

Jan. 21: 38,000 Coimbatore workers strike against ration-alisation.

Feb. 6: 10,000 Sholapur workers on sit-down strike against cut in D.A., delay in bonus, etc. Next day 30,000 join in sympathy.

March 5: 32,000 Sholapur workers strike against cut in D.A. Strike declared illegal.

March 19: 20,000 workers strike in Bombay against withholding of bonus for 1947.

April 25: 15,000 Telugu workers on one day protest strike against repression in Telangana.

45,000 Madras workers protest against retrenchment of Coimbatore textile workers.

Ujjain: 5,000 workers strike against arrest of Union leaders.

C.P.: 7,000 workers of Rajnandgaon struck on and from April 18 against victimisation. On April 24, police opened fire killing two.

Bihar: 12,000 workers from mills in Dalmianagar struck on May 19 demanding four months' pay as bonus.

Indore: 15,000 workers strike on June 14 against repression.

July 8: 20,000 workers on a day's protest strike.

July 13: 6,000 workers from 40 silk mills in Bombay struck work for increased wages, bonus & D.A.

- Aug. 2:* 6,000 textile workers of Nagpur struck against terms of Industrial Award, despite Government's warning that it would be treated as breach of Industrial Truce and severely punished.
- Aug. 3:* Strike in defiance of Nagpur Textile Union continues with 9,000 men.
- Aug. 11:* One-and-a-half lakh textile workers of Bombay strike against Industrial Court Award and Public Safety Act.
- Sept. 7:* A Bombay Press Note records that 7 lakh man-days were lost at six prominent textile centres in the Province as a result of strikes in one month.
- Nov. 16:* 10,000 Jari workers of Surat strike for bonus, increased wages & 8 hour day.

JUTE

- June 4:* 15,000 jute workers locked out.
- June 4:* 13,000 jute workers strike for payment of wages for holiday period.
- June 15:* 20,000 jute sorters' strike called off on June 15 with assurance for wage increase.
- June 8:* 500 jute workers attacked mill hospital because doctor did not attend to a worker's wife who later died.
- July 16:* Jute workers attack a European supervisor for firing at a worker. Lock-out declared.
- July 19:* 3,000 workers strike demanding increased wages.
- Oct. 7:* Workers staged demonstration demanding full payment for the previous day's sit-down strike. Police tear-gas and fire injuring many. Workers set fire to two sheds.

MINES

- Jan. 10:* 2,500 miners of three Bermo collieries called off strike after 29 days. Demands—more D.A., no retrenchment.
- Jan. 13:* 20,000 workers of Tata's collieries on strike against retrenchment. Strike for 31 days. Called off on 18th Feb. after substantial victory.
- Jan. 18:* 5,000 miners of Kandri & Mandar mines on one-day strike for higher wages.
- April 3:* 1,500 miners and cement workers of Bihar strike against arrest of leaders.
- April 5:* 27,000 workers of Kolar Gold Fields struck against arrest of 12 leaders.
- April:* 1,000 Mica miners at Gudur struck against arrest of leaders.

- April 7: 8,000 Giridih miners strike against arrest of leaders.
- April 8: 15,000 miners at K.G.F. successfully struck for a change in working hours.
- June 7: 30,000 workers of 40 mines strike, demanding implementation of Conciliation Board's award, basic wage, etc.
- June 12: 10,000 workers of 16 Jharia Collieries strike, demanding implementation of Conciliation Board's award, wages for strike period and protesting against the Public Safety Act.
- June 28: 6,000 workers of KGF struck against arrest of Communist President.
- Nov. 5: 10,000 workers of Nundidoorg and Oorgam Gold-mining companies struck against delay in the implementation of Industrial Tribunal's award.
- Dec. 1: 9,000 colliery workers of Kothagudiam (Hyderabad) struck demanding bonus.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

- Jan. 21: 1,200 workers including supervisors, clerks and drivers of Firestone Rubber Co., Bombay struck against victimisation and harassment.
- Feb. 24: Workers of Kirlosker Engineering Works on strike. Military stationed. Demands: interim payment of increased salaries, etc. Strike declared illegal.
- April 21: 1,500 workers of the Metal Box Co. Ltd., Bombay, locked out for alleged riot by workers following breakdown of negotiations regarding D.A. and bonus.
- July 26: 1,000 workers of Acme Mfg. Co. on strike.
- Oct. 4: Workers of Central India Electric Supply Co. on strike from September 26 against refusal to increase D.A. etc. 70 workers detained.
- Oct. 9: Workers of Bilaspur Power House call off their 8 day old strike successfully when all arrested leaders were released, demands for wage and D.A. increases etc. granted.
- Dec. 21: Over 5,000 workers of Japla Cement Factory and other oil mills in Patna on one day strike.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

- April 29: 5,000 workers of Sewri Ordnance Depot struck, demanding increased wage and D.A.
- June 13: 500 employees of Garrison Engineer's Office at Lucknow strike protesting against retrenchment and transfer of MES Workers' Union Secretary.

July 2: Workers of Ordnance factory at South Calcutta held up clerks and refused to disperse demanding arrears of pay. Police teargas. A police officer wounded in a workers' attack.

July 19: Employees of Calcutta Ordnance Depot go on 2 hour sit-down strike protesting against retrenchment.

Sept. 14: 400 employees of Khamaria (Jubblpore) Central Ordnance Depot go on one-hour protest strike against deduction in wages. Demands won.

RAILWAYS

Jan. 6: Lalguda workshop workers (Hyderabad) stage sit-down strike in protest against new pay-scales.

March 2: Dohad—3,500 workshop workers strike for 5 days against scaling down of pay.

March 17: 9,000 men of Loco, Carriage & Wagon workshop struck against Pay Commission Award & closing down of cheap grain shops.

April 3: 1,000 Loco-shed workers strike against arrest of Union secretary.

May 3: 9,000 Temporary employees of G.I.P. Engineering Department at Byculla (Bombay) struck for 21 days to demand equal pay with permanent employees.

May 5: 3,000 workers of M.S.M. workshop at Hubli struck for better grain.

May 10: One Day General strike on S.I.R. in sympathy with running staff whose strike began on May 1.

June 3: 5,000 men of Parel workshop at Bombay struck against management's refusal to hear demands.

July 13: B.N.R.'s Khargpur staff struck against delay in implementing Pay Commission recommendations.

July 25: Serious hold-up of all passenger and goods trains due to strike of Loco fitters at Moghulserai against non-supply of wheat and other food grains.

Aug. 6: Over 3,10,000 man-days were lost in Railway workshops due to strikes in 1st half of 1948 — Government Note.

Sept. 1: 5,000 Parel (Bombay) workshop workers on strike in sympathy with 200 apprentices who struck against withdrawal of allowances.

Oct. 4: 1,000 Gangmen (BBCI) struck for increase in wages, D.A. and house rent.

Oct. 21: 2,000 workers of Martin Light Railway on a four-hour strike to draw public attention to their grievances.

Nov. 11: 6,000 workers of O.T. workshop struck.

BUS AND TRAM LABOUR

- Jan. 6:** 1,200 BEST Scheduled Staff (Bombay) struck protesting against dismissal of General Secretary, G. L. Patil.
- Jan. 7:** 1,000 workers engaged in passenger and goods transport service in Belgaum District on strike.
- Jan. 27:** Police teargas and lathi-charge striking transport workers of Southern Roadways, Madras. Workers pelted stones, six policemen wounded. Petrol pump set on fire. Road barriers thrown up by strikers with cement benches, cinema posters, etc.
- March 9:** All workers of Government Transport Service struck against police harassment of workers on duty.
- March 27:** Calcutta tramwaymen struck on March 27-28 in protest against illegalisation of the Communist Party.
- June 21:** 1,200 workers of Nonatala workshop struck. The strike spread, involving 2,000 workers. Strike against victimisation.
- June 28:** Entire transport staff of SIBT Co. struck protesting against failure to implement award.
- Dec. 15:** Calcutta tramwaymen on token strike at the call of the Union and Panchayat against the Industrial Tribunal's award.
- Dec. 20:** Calcutta tramwaymen strike against dismissal of 9 workers for leading the token strike. Bombs thrown at trams.

DOCK & PORT TRUST WORKERS

- Jan. 3:** 8,000 workers of the Engineering Dept. of Bombay Port Trust on strike from Dec. 21. Troops drafted to guard five-and-a-half mile long pipe line and unload ships. Demands: Holidays with pay and leave concessions, allowances, etc. Government withdrew graft concessions to strikers. Gandhiji asks for withdrawal. Ashok Mehta asks Sardar Patel to intervene.
- Kamgar Maidan meeting on Jan. 20. Worker fired at. GKU's suggestion for General Strike rejected by Socialist leaders. Strike called off on February 6.
- April 13:** 4,500 workers of Mazagaon docks struck against the arrest of the Union President, K. T. Sule.
- July 12:** About 2,000 Calcutta Port Commissioner's employees strike against introduction of new rates of pay.
- Aug. 2:** 18 workers of Calcutta Port wounded in police firing. Earlier a police party was attacked, wounding 4 officers and men.

- Aug.* 11: Police officer shot at and killed by workers.
- Aug.* 29: 1,000 Bombay dock workers under various contractors strike demanding higher wage rates and higher overtime wages.
- Sept.* 11: Tuticorin boatmen strike, their women and children march in procession defying prohibitory order.
• Police teargas — 39 arrested.
- Oct.* 12: 20,000 Port Trust and Stevedore workers on strike, paralysing entire dock area. Strike declared illegal, leaders arrested.
- Nov.* 10: 6,000 HMI Dockyard workers in Bombay on lightning strike demanding wages for days they were compelled to remain idle due to cyclone.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS

- March:* Numerous sweepers' strikes took place in Madras Province, e.g., 300 of Pallavaram Corporation, 256 of Tanjore, 300 of Kumbakonam, 700 of Coimbatore, went on strike.
- March 22:* 200 workers struck for promised bonus and reinstatement of victimised workers. Almost all workers, including 90 women, 25 boys and 26 babies jailed. Strike called off on April 25.
- April 12:* 3,000 Municipal scavengers of Madras struck work demanding increased wages, D.A. and better service conditions. Strike called off after one month. 100 workers not taken back.
- July 1:* 9,000 sweepers of Bombay and suburbs strike demanding increased D.A. and better housing. Police fire on the first day, killing an old woman of 70 and wounding two kids and a boy. Strike called off on assurance of a speedy settlement.
- May 25:* Menial staff of Hindu 'Varsity (Benares) struck; on 36th day, all strikers were dismissed and ordered to vacate premises.
- July 28:* 5,000 scavengers struck in South Calcutta against assault on one of them. Corporation offered protection while on duty.
- Oct. 18:* 2,000 Agra Municipal scavengers strike.
- Dec. 8:* 1,500 Sholapur Municipal workers strike, demanding house rent, leave facilities and end to fines.

BIDI, CIGAR & HOTEL ETC. WORKERS

- March 5:* 5,000 workers of Anglo-American Tobacco Factory at Monghyr struck, protesting against wage deduction.

- April 15:** 700 workers of rubber factory at Jogeshwari strike for 10 days against victimisation of 35 women workers, increase in wages, non-victimisation of union leaders, etc. Demands won.
- April 17:** 5,000 bidi workers of Chirala (Andhra) strike against arrest of leaders.
- April 28:** 1,500 tennery workers struck against retrenchment and demanding interim relief.
- April 31:** 1,700 workers of a cigarette factory at Agarpara struck against retrenchment.
- May 3:** 30,000 bidi workers strike in protest against low wages. Demonstrated before secretariat. (Bombay)
- May 21:** Gorakhpur workers strike, defy Section 144; when police arrested 8 leaders, workers surrounded the van; more police were rushed and 98 workers were arrested.
- May 26:** 500 workers of Vijay Printing Works, Kurla, Bombay struck for 3 months' bonus.
- June 2:** Employees of Bombay Gas Co. strike.
- June 3:** 500 women bidi workers demonstrated in front of the Secretariat.
- June 4:** 5,000 bidi workers strike against re-arrest of released Communist detenus.
- June 12:** 500 employees of Gaffison Engineer's office struck for a day against retrenchment and transfer of union leaders.
- June 25:** Hotel workers of Delhi on one day token strike demanding minimum wage of Rs. 65.
- July 5:** 750 workers of 5 cinema studios in Madras struck demanding increased D.A.
- Aug. 2:** Employees of A. B. Patrika (Calcutta) struck protesting against dismissal of 11 employees. Three strike leaders arrested under Public Safety Measures Act.
- Aug. 23:** 500 workers of P. Orr & Co. Madras strike for increased D.A.
- Oct. 18:** 1,200 employees of the Royal Western India Turf Club strike demanding increased D.A., House Rent, etc.
- Nov. 6:** After 36 days of strike 600 press workers of Bandra successfully call off strike.
- Nov. 12:** 615 workers of George & Co. and Addison & Co. on stay-in strike demanding 3 months' wage as bonus, etc. 54 workers arrested.
- Nov. 15:** About 343 Ayas, ward boys, etc. of N. Wadia Maternity Hospital Tata Memorial and other hospitals in Bombay strike demanding wages, D.A., etc. on par with those in municipal hospitals.

Nearly 400 Patwaris in Ludhiana strike for better grades and pensionable posts.

Dec. 5: 6,000 workers in Dalmianagar (Bihar) protesting against Govt. recognition to INTUC union and demanding bonus and increased wages.

MISCELLANEOUS

Jan. 3: 3,000 workers of Ravalgaon Sugar Factory strike demanding recognition to Union, bonus proportionate to profit, etc.

Jan. 16: 1,200 workers of Doab Sugar Mills (UP) strike for 3 days. Won reinstatement of dismissed workers, full pay for strike period, etc.

During January a number of workers from UP sugar mills struck; government promised to announce their decision shortly.

Jan. 22: 3,000 Butchers of Delhi on strike against new bye-laws of Municipality; strike on even after a month.

Jan. 26: Barang Glass Works, Cuttack, strike enters 3rd month. 61 arrested; section 144 proclaimed.

Jan. 27: Over 1,000 workers of Standard Clay & Tile Works and Calicut Tile Works strike for wage & D.A. increase.

Jan. 29: 500 workers of Crompton Parkinson (Bombay) after 51 days of strike go to Red Flag Union.

Feb. 3: 45 days old strike of 1,000 Firestone Workers settled.

Feb. 7: 400 Canal Patwaris of Western Jamuna Canal on a sit-down and hunger strike for increase in salary, living allowance, pension, etc. Present work 18 hours a day. Have to cover 20-25 miles a day on foot.

Feb. 25: 331 Revenue Patwaris in Jullunder Dist. on strike on decision of Revenue Patwaris Union.
200 Patwaris strike in Ludhiana.

Feb. 26: 1,000 workers of Asbestos Cement Co. (Mulund) Bombay strike demanding reinstatement of five workers, higher wages and D.A. — Sec. 144 in district.

March 3: 1,300 Match Factory workers in Assam on strike following failure of negotiations. Demands: higher wages and other facilities.

March 5: 50,000 Sugar Mill workers from 35 mills strike.

March 7: Over 1,000 Halwais on strike demanding increase in sugar ration.

March 18: On basic Demands Day, hand-cartmen workers in Govt. Press & Mint, P.W.D. Workshops and others strike. Demands: living wage, social security, right to work, no retrenchment.

- March 20:** About 650 workers and staff on Nanal's Works strike for certain allowances and facilities.
- March 31:** 1,000 Workers of restaurants in Fort, Bombay strike following arrest of 2 waiters.
- April 4:** 7,600 Workers and clerical staff of Bata Shoe Factory on strike at Batanagar. Demands: reinstatement of dismissed workers, 25 per cent increase in salary with a fixed minimum, etc.
- April 20:** 1,000 Workers of Cigarette factory in Calcutta, strike against dismissal of union bearers — called off next day on assurance.
- April 29:** 1,500 Glass workers in Allahabad strike.
- May 1:** 2,000 workers of Metal Box Co. strike demanding bonus, wage increase, recognition of Union.
- May 1:** Workers of Commonwealth Trust Factory in Cannanore strike for 3 months bonus, higher basic wage and D.A. Reports available upto 27 days of strike.
- May 5:** 3,000 workers of East Asiatic Oil Co. strike against retrenchment of 250 workers.
- May 16:** 5,500 workers in Jute, Textile & Hosiery mills etc. strike. Arrested leaders on hunger strike against maltreatment.
- May 23:** 69 days old strike of two paper mills in Calcutta involving 8,000 workers. Tribunal accepted.
- May 25:** Strike of WIMCO workers in Bareilly — called off on June 14. Terms: Reinstatement of 5 discharged workers — other demands referred to arbitration.
- May 27:** 1,000 workers of Calcutta Match Co. (Katihar) strike—called off after 24 days after settlement of demands reg: increased wages, D.A., bonus, leave, etc.
- June 2:** Lockout by Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Jamshedpur.
- June 3:** 400 employees of Central PWD on one day strike against policy of Department of sudden transfers and recommendations of Pay Commission.
- July 3:** 5,000 workers of Tobacco factory at Chirala (Andhra) resumed work on 11th, after agreement on some demands like transfer of some officers, reinstatement of discharged workers; wages for strike period to be settled later.
- July 13:** 100 days old strike of Bata Shoe workers ended. Terms: union recognised, dismissed workers re-instated with better payment, bonus and dearness allowance increased also basic weekly wage, better rules regarding leave, etc.

- July 28:** 10,000 tea garden labourers in Assam strike demanding withdrawal of externment order on President and Secretary of the Union.
- Aug. 9:** 10,000 Surat Jari workers on strike demanding restoration of wage-cuts. Called off on September 1 after settlement.
- Sept. 8:** 10,000 workers strike on the call of Mazdur Sangh of Rohtas.
- Oct. 3:** WIMCO declares lock-out after offering work to 450 out of 2,000 workers on the payroll. All refused, settlement next day.
- Oct. 13:** 2,000 Shellac workers of Gundia (C.P.) strike demanding dismissal and punishment of owner's agent and immediate reinstatement of all dismissed workers.
- Oct. 18:** 600 daily-rated employees of the Mysore Paper Mills on a stay-in-strike against non-payment of wage increases to some.
- Nov. 1:** 500 employees of a shipping firm in Calcutta strike demanding reinstatement of dismissed workers. Lock-out declared from 8th to 30th.
- Nov. 23:** 3,000 Hyderabad workers of Madura strike demanding 4 months' wages as bonus, increased allowance, security of service. Called off on 28th on Government intervention.
- Nov. 25:** 1,000 workers from five Trichur Factories locked out. Bosses refuse implementation of adjudication award.
- Nov. 30:** Strike of workers of Parry & Co., Ranipet against retrenchment. Called off after 75 days action; no victimisation.

1949

TEXTILES

- Jan. 31:** 10,000 Hyderabad Textile workers strike against offer for Conciliation Board. Strike declared illegal.

RAILWAYS

- Jan.:** Railway workers of Podanur, Coimbatore Golden Rock Workshop on strike against grainshop policy.
- Jan. 11:** Dibrugarh workers and running staff on a sit-down strike against closure of grain shops.
- Jan. 26:** 4,500 workshop workers of Nizam State Railway on strike in protest against dismissal, and for reinstatement of a worker. 4,000 Bus workers also join strike.

MINES

Jan. 7: 4,000 under-ground workers of Mysore mines struck work.

Feb. 5: 5,000 Mysore Gold-mine workers on strike.

Feb. 7: 21,000 KGF miners strike. Sweepers and students come out on sympathetic strike—students defying ban.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Jan. 26: 2,000 workers of Cawnpore Electric Supply Administration on stay-in strike demanding equal D.A. with textile workers.

Feb. 1: 3,000 workers of Jamshedpur struck work.

Feb. 17: 400 workers of Baroda Power House and Electric Sub-stations strike.

Feb. 16: 2,500 workers of Alwaye Fertilisers, Travancore, struck against victimisation.

1,200 Firestone workers of Bombay struck demanding 3 months' pay as bonus. Strike continues.

BUS AND TRAM LABOUR

Jan. 24: Madras bus workers strike against arrest of 3 union leaders. 108 drivers and conductors arrested. Strike declared illegal.

Jan. 25: Drivers and conductors of Hyderabad Road Transport Dept. strike in sympathy with sweepers.

4,000 Hyderabad bus workers strike in sympathy with railway workers.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS

Jan. 22: 2,000 Hyderabad sweepers struck work demanding increase in wages; clashed with police following demonstration by 1,000.

DOCK & PORT TRUST WORKERS

March: Bombay dock workers' demonstrate for release of leaders and against withdrawal of grain concessions.

BIDI, CIGAR & HOTEL ETC. WORKERS

Jan. 19: Over 8,000 hotel and restaurant workers in North Bombay struck work against Govt.'s delay in referring their dispute to adjudication.

March 17: Over 500 discharged workers of Military Engineering Service staged demonstration demanding reinstatement and marched in a procession.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY THE 23rd SESSION OF THE AITUC

1. *Delete Clause 5 (a) (iv)* which reads as under:

"No Union should be affiliated to the AITUC which has not been in existence for at least one year."

2. *Delete Clause 5 (b)* and substitute the following:

"The Working Committee of the AITUC shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application for affiliation from a Trade Union, provided, however, that in case of acceptance or rejection of any such application by the Working Committee, it will be open to the General Council or the General Body of the AITUC to confirm or set aside such a decision".

3. *In Clause 7 (a)* for line 1 and 2 substitute the following:

"The annual contribution shall be paid by the 30th of June each year."

4. *Clause 15:* Add clause 15 (c) as under:

"Emergency meeting of the Working Committee can be called by giving a notice of seven days".

5. *Delete Clause 16 (a)* and substitute the following:

"One delegate for each Union having a membership of 200 or less and one additional delegate for every complete set of 200 members and a further delegate for the last fraction of 200, if the said last fraction consists of 100 or more members.

6. *In Clause 16 (e)* delete the words "for at least 12 months".

7. *Delete Clause 25* and substitute the following:

"Election of Delegates to International and other Conferences: Delegates and advisers for the World Federation of Trade Unions and other international and national Conferences and meetings shall be ordinarily elected at meetings either of the General Council or of the Working Committee, whichever is being in session. In case of emergency, and when either the General Council or the Working Committee

cannot be convened, decisions may be taken by circular to the members of the Working Committee.

"Ordinarily, each affiliated Union shall have the right to nominate candidates for election of the delegation; all nominations must reach the General Secretary within a fortnight from the date of the circulation of the notice."

8. *Clause 27:* Delete the words "shall" and substitute in its place "may".

9. *Clause 28: "Emergency Decision":* On all occasions of emergency decisions may be taken by the General Secretary in a meeting of the members of the Working Committee available at the headquarters. Other Working Committee members shall be posted with information of all such decisions taken by the General Secretary."

10. *Clause 29: "Disciplinary Action:* The General Council may take disciplinary action against any office-bearer or a member of the General Council who acts in a way harmful to the interests of the AITUC."

11. *"Filling Up Vacancies:* In case of a vacancy or vacancies from amongst the members of the Working Committee or in case of a vacancy of any of the office-bearers other than that of the President or the General Secretary, the Working Committee may fill up the vacancies by electing new members or office-bearers as the case may be subject to the approval of the next meeting of the General Council. In case of vacancy in the post of the President or that of the General Secretary due to death or resignation, the General Council is authorised to fill up the vacancy and in case of vacancy due to detention, the General Council is empowered to elect persons to act in their place. The General Council may also fill up any vacancy in any Trade Group from amongst the members of that particular Trade Group."

**INDIAN WORKING CLASS
ON
GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR PLAN**



STATEMENT

BY

All-India Trade Union Congress



Office Address :

55, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay

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P R E F A C E

The Government of India convened a Conference of the representatives of organised labour and employers at New Delhi on December 6, 1946, to discuss the programme of work proposed to be undertaken by the Government during the next five years for the purpose of improving the condition of industrial labour in India. The All-India Trade Union Congress was represented at this Conference by Messers. N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi, Assistant Secretaries of the AITUC, who placed before the Conference the views of the AITUC on the Memorandum presented by the Government of India, giving the outline of the programme proposed to be undertaken by them and also on the views expressed by Government's representatives at the Conference.

This statement, summarising the suggestions made by the two representatives of the AITUC on the programme of the Government of India, is being published in the form of this pamphlet for the information of the Affiliated Unions and of the general public.

BOMBAY }
31-1-1947 }

General Secretary
All-India Trade Union Congress

CONTENTS

	Page
Implications of Industrialisation	3
Industrial Worker vs Agricultural Labour	4
Industry's Capacity to Pay	6
General Observations	7
The Wages Policy	9
Social Security	11
Hours of Work	14
Housing for Industrial Workers	14
Industrial Relations	16
The Payment of Wages Act	18
Factory Conditions	19
Factory Inspection	20
Vocational Training	22
Standing Orders	22
Employment Exchanges	22
Contract Labour	24
Mine Workers	25
Plantation Labour	25
Railway Workers	27
Road Transport and Tramway Workers	27
Dock Workers	28
Road Construction and Building Workers	28
Municipal Labour	29
Shop and Commercial Employees	30
Agricultural Labour	30
Ratification of I. L. O. Conventions	31
Statistics and Labour Information	32
Conclusion	32
Appendix	34

STATEMENT BY THE AITUC

It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have prepared a programme for the next five years setting out the measures which they propose to take in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments "to bring about an effective improvement in the working conditions and standards of living of workers in industries, mines and plantations". Certain "general considerations" set out by the Government of India in the programme are not really as innocuous as they *prima facie* appear to be. The real progress will largely depend upon the interpretation which Government choose to put upon these principles.

Implications of Industrialisation

2. It may be true as stated in the programme, that "substantial improvements in the standards of living of the working classes can be brought about only by a rapid and large scale development of the country's resources"; but at the same time, it is equally true that such development cannot take place if the standard of life is permitted to remain at its present low level. It should be obvious that India can never be adequately industrialised unless there is sufficient demand for the products of the expanded industry.

3. India cannot be expected to have foreign markets for its industrial products to any appreciable extent. This is particularly true in view of the fact that most of the Asiatic countries which have so far remained industrially backward are themselves launching upon their own programmes of industrial development. In these circumstances, the only market that can be found for Indian finished goods will be inside the country itself. This expansion of internal demand for the products of industry cannot be realised unless the purchasing power of the Indian masses, including the organised working class, is substantially raised. This fact has been realised even by the employing class in India. The Bombay Millowners' Association, for instance, in their letter to the Government of India,

4

dated 18th August, 1946, clearly stated that their "view is that the enhancement of the industry's productive capacity, if necessary, should be attained by instalments to ensure that the increase in the purchasing power of the masses really keeps pace with increased production." This statement makes it clear that India cannot be sufficiently industrialised unless the purchasing power of the masses is immensely raised, and that the processes of raising the standard of life of the working class and other sections of the community can only be simultaneous with the process of industrialisation. The interdependent character of these two factors must be fully appreciated, and vigorous efforts for improving living standards must not be delayed on the ground that the country's resources are not yet fully developed.

4. It is stated in the Government's programme that the present condition of high prices and low production is an obstacle in the way of early realisation of a plan for improving the conditions of the workpeople. But Government here seem to overlook the fact that the present conditions of scarcity and high price levels can never be removed unless production is immensely increased and that industrial production cannot be adequately increased unless the material condition of the people is improved as stated above. This vicious circle has, therefore, to be broken by making an energetic move in the direction of improving living standards and working conditions. Upto now, the tendency on the part of the Government to emphasise the wrong aspect of this situation has been strong; but it is earnestly hoped that in future this will be corrected.

Industrial Worker vs Agricultural Labour

5. Another argument advanced by Government against a programme of rapid improvement in the conditions of industrial labour is that "compared with the vast millions of agricultural labourers, the industrial workers are on the

whole much better off." In the first place, it is not true to say that industrial workers as a class are much better off than agricultural workers. Only certain sections of industrial labour such as skilled workers are comparatively better off than the common run of landless labourers in the rural areas. The fact that an industrial worker gets a higher *money* wage does not necessarily mean that his *real* wage is higher than that of the agricultural labourer in view of the fact that the cost of living is much higher in industrial areas than in the rural areas. That even the money wage given to a large section of the industrial labourers is incredibly low can be seen from the various reports recently published by the Labour Investigation Committee appointed by the Government of India.

6. Furthermore, the condition of industrial labour has very much deteriorated since the war. The rise in the money wage varies from about 25 to 125 per cent while the rise in the cost of living has been more than 200 per cent. In the case of the agricultural labourers, however, the deterioration of conditions since the war has not been so great. This is because the real wage of the vast majority of agricultural labourers has not gone down in the same proportion as that of the industrial worker owing to the fact that the vast majority of agricultural labourers are paid in kind (grains), while the industrial worker has to purchase grain in the market. The payment of wages in grain has the advantage of neutralising to a greater extent the rise in the cost of living in times of high prices, especially in the case of the poorer sections of the community who have to spend most of their income on grain only. This factor must, therefore, be taken into consideration in a comparison between the conditions of industrial workers and agricultural labourers.

7. The war has also demonstrated that industrial centres may not be in a position to secure an adequate number of

labourers from the rural areas unless they are given an attractive wage. This is particularly true in the case of such industries as mines and plantations. It is thus obvious that even the real wage in the case of an industrial worker should be substantially higher than that of an agricultural labourer if we want to avoid shortage of labour in our plan of industrial development.

8. In their Memorandum, Government also state that it would be wrong to improve the condition of the industrial workers alone without at the same time securing improvement in the conditions of agricultural labourers. Government here do not seem to realise the essential fact that the condition of agricultural masses can never be improved unless and until all surplus labour on the land in the rural areas is diverted to industrial centres. In fact, all the agrarian evils such as the prevalence of low wages to landless labourers, rack-renting of the tenantry and the existence of uneconomic holdings have to be ultimately traced to the pressure of population on the soil. This pressure of population can only be relieved by diverting all surplus labour from agriculture to industry. What is, therefore, needed is a programme of progressive industrialisation and a policy of ensuring a decent standard of living to the industrial worker in order to attract the agricultural labourer to urban centres. This, in its turn, and nothing else, can really bring about an improvement in the lot of the agricultural labourer.

Industry's Capacity to Pay

9. Another consideration mentioned in the programme in more than one place must also be closely examined. In our view, too much is made in the programme of "the capacity of the industry to pay". At one place, reluctance is shown even to reduce the volume of profits of the employers under the plea that lesser profits will mean smaller revenue available to the State to spend for the benefit of the community as a whole. This line of thought,

if logically pursued, will lead to the conclusion that the employers should be enabled to make the highest possible profits so that they can pay the largest possible amount in the form of taxes to the exchequer, so that these could be utilised for the benefit of the community. This point of view, however, has been considerably modified by the Hon. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member of the Government of India, in his public utterances since the preparation of the programme. It is gratifying that the Labour Member holds the view that no industry has a right to survive if it cannot maintain its workers in decent living conditions. A living wage and at least humane conditions of life and work are the basic rights of every wage earner, and every other consideration must be subordinated to the prime consideration of making these available to him. If an industry really cannot afford to pay its employees even a living wage, there must be something wrong with the industry. In such circumstances, it should be the duty of the State to take it over and to run it in public interest and not for private profit.

General Observations

10. Considering the programme as a whole, it may be pointed out that it does not go far enough in certain directions and that it does not go fast enough in any direction. At the rate of progress indicated in the programme, India will not be able to catch up with the rest of the civilised world within any conceivable period of time. It has also to be remembered that during the next five years the rest of the civilised world will have gone far ahead of where it stands to-day. As the International Labour Office publication *War-time Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India* points out, "the extent of the gap to be covered will be apparent from a calculation made by Mr. Colin Clark who, taking an international unit to mean the amount of goods and services which could be purchased for

one dollar in the United States over the decade 1925-1934 (average), estimated the annual average *per capita* income in that country at 1,300—1,400 international units as compared with less than 200 such units in British India". Due to various causes, this gap is being constantly widened and not lessened. Our progress must, therefore, be far more speedy than is contemplated by the programme.

11. Moreover, the programme is in a number of places vague and lacking in precision especially in point of time. It is not enough to state that the whole programme is meant to be implemented during the course of the next five years. It is essential that this period should be sub-divided into smaller periods of not more than six months each, and smaller programmes should be prepared and given effect to within each of these smaller periods. This method will make it easy to check the progress from time to time and to adjust the pace. At the end of each six months' period, a tripartite meeting similar to the recent one held at New Dehli should be convened and a report of the progress achieved should be presented to it. This method is calculated to ensure steady progress and a periodical review of the methods of achieving it.

12. The Labour Investigation Committee set up by the Government of India in 1944 have now made their reports on various industries and these reports contain very useful information. A Committee should now be appointed without delay to go through each one of these reports and to prepare practical schemes and measures of reform based on each one of the items in these reports. This Committee should make definite proposals within six months and these proposals should be implemented immediately afterwards. It is hardly necessary to point out that on this Committee adequate representation should be given to labour.

The Wages Policy

13. With regard to the wage policy of industrial workers, it is necessary to emphasise that the mere introduction of a minimum wage in sweated industries and occupations will not be enough. The fixation of a minimum wage only will not serve the purpose unless that minimum is also a 'fair' or a 'living' wage and is enforced not only in sweated occupations but for the benefit of all categories of workers and in all industries.

14. From what is stated in the programme, it is not clear what exactly Government propose to do to ensure a 'fair' and 'living' wage to workers. The statement made in the programme that "the rise in prices during the war period was neutralised by the grant of cash dearness allowance or the supply of foodstuffs to workers at pre-war rates or as the 1942 rates or a combination of both these methods" is not at all true. As a matter of fact, real wages of workers during the war period went down to the extent of 20 to 60 per cent on account of the inadequate amount of dearness allowance.

15. This is evident from the following table giving the percentage increase in the average earnings of workers in different industries since 1939 as worked out by the Government of India and published in the *Indian Labour Gazette* of August 1946 :

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Percentage increase in earnings since 1939</i>
Engineering	123.8
Textiles	115.0
Chemicals and Dyes	98.0
Wood, Stone and Glass	89.7
Mints	98.2
Skins and Hydes	86.2
Miscellaneous	82.7
Ordnance Factories	51.1
Paper and printing	42.5
Minerals and Metals	25.4

It is thus obvious that the increase in the money wage varies from only 25 per cent in the case of minerals and metals to 123 per cent in the engineering industry, while the cost of living has gone up by about 200 to 250 per cent.

16. It is, therefore, essential that a 'fair' or 'living' 'wage' must be made available to the workers irrespective of every other consideration including the capacity of the industry to pay. In this connection, we would like to point out that the Minimum Wages Bill which has been recently introduced in the central legislature is quite inadequate in as much as the minimum wage that may be fixed under the Bill need not be necessarily a living wage. Secondly, the proposed piece of legislation is to be made applicable only to a few industries or occupations given in the schedule attached to the Bill. The Bill is to be made applicable only to these industries and occupations because, according to Government, "sweated labour is most prevalent" in them. This means that, in the opinion of the Government, sweated labour is not prevalent in industries or occupations not shown in the schedule. This assumption is unwarranted in view of the fact that there is sweated labour in almost every industry as the term 'sweated labour' can be rightly interpreted to mean labour which does not get even a living wage. That the Minimum Wages Bill is extremely limited in its scope is evident from the fact that it is not proposed to be made applicable to the textile workers, a majority of whom are very poorly paid. It is, therefore, urged that Government should amend the Bill in such a way that (1) the minimum wage to be paid under the law will be ensured to workers in all industries and that (2) this minimum wage will also be a living wage.

17. As has been shown above, the real wage of industrial workers in India has gone down considerably since the war. It is, therefore, essential that, in the first place, the wage level in all industries should be raised immediately

so that the real wage that the workers got before the war should at least be restored to them. Even this restoration of the cut in the real wages will not at all be adequate as it is generally agreed that the pre-war wage level also was extremely low from the point of view of a living wage standard. What is, therefore, needed is a substantial rise in wages over and above the pre-war level of real wages. It is strange that Government's Memorandum is silent on the point of raising the general wage level of industrial workers.

18. Under these circumstances, it is imperative that the Government should forthwith define their wage policy and should fix a National Minimum Living Wage for all workers in all industries, as the basic standard of human needs is similar for all workers in whatever industry they might be employed. We, therefore, suggest that Government should immediately create the requisite machinery for the purpose of operating such a progressive wage policy and to co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Wages Boards that may be set up. To begin with, a special officer, who may be called the Wages Commissioner, with adequate staff, may immediately be appointed.

Social Security

19. On this question, we would like to point out at the outset that the problem of social security is one and indivisible and should be treated as such not only from the point of view of the different forms of security to be provided but also from the point of view of the classes of workers to which it is to be provided. This is not to suggest that the progress that is now being made with the recently introduced Workmen's State Insurance Bill should be checked pending an all round and all embracing scheme of social security. What is sought to be emphasised is the fact that the present rate of progress is much too slow and the present scope of its application is much too narrow to gen-

20. The Bill, for instance, is very limited in its scope nised as it is made applicable only to workers employed in factories, thus leaving outside its purview a large number of orgaworkers such as miners, plantation workers, railwaymen (excluding those employed in workshops), dockers, tramwaymen and seamen. We, therefore, urge that the scope of the Bill should be widened so as to include work-people from all organised industries.

21. The scope of the Bill is also restricted with regard to the various risks that are required to be covered in order to ensure real social security to the workers. Provision should, therefore, be made in the Bill to give relief during unemployment and old age.

22. Our detailed views on this Bill have been eparately submitted to the Government of India in the form of a Memorandum. The Bill should be suitably amended in the light of this Memorandum.

23. We would like to suggest that Government should immediately appoint special officers to deal with different problems and forms of social security including unemployment insurance, old age and widows' and orphans' pensions and allowances and so forth. These officers should study their respective problems with the help of an adequate staff and should make their reports within one year. At the end of the year, when their reports are received, they should be carefully studied and discussed at a tripartite Conference and practical schemes based on these reports should be immediately launched. In any case, the work done by these officers and the reports submitted by them cannot be wasted. We do not want to criticise the Government in the air for not having done this, that or the other thing. But, at the same time, we insist that Government should immediately proceed to take the practicable steps that we are suggesting here. This begining at any rate must be made immediately.

24. As regards seamen, it must be emphasised that in so far as the question of financing the scheme of social security is concerned, it is comparatively easier to introduce it immediately. Under the British legislation, the shipowners in respect of all seamen whom they employ are required to pay their share of contribution towards sickness and unemployment benefits. Since a vast majority of Indian seamen are employed by British shipowners, contributions under this legislation are being made regularly. But, for want of a scheme of social security for Indian seamen, this money has been all along utilised for giving pensions to British seamen. Even then, a substantial balance amounting to nearly a million-and-half pounds (approximately two crores of rupees) is still lying in Great Britain. When the question of transferring this balance was raised by the Indian Seafarers' Delegation at the Preparatory International Maritime Conference of the I. L. O., held in Copenhagen in 1945, the British Government's representative gave an assurance that future contributions to be made by British shipowners in respect of Indian seamen would be transferred to India the moment the Government of India introduces a scheme of social security for Indian seamen. Under these circumstances, it would be highly wrong on the part of Government to delay the introduction of the scheme any further or to refuse to extend its application to Indian seamen.

25. In this connection, we would also like to suggest that the problem of seamen should be taken over by the Labour Department of the Government of India. It should no longer be permitted to be within the purview of the Commerce Department. For it should be remembered that the problem of seamen is essentially a human problem and not just a problem of commerce. This transfer, we believe, will be found to be convenient from the administrative point of view also.

Hours of Work

26. While welcoming Government's proposals to reduce the hours of work in mines from 54 to 48 per week thus bringing them into line with the hours of work in factories, we would urge that hours of work in other industries and occupations, to which the Indian Factories Act does not apply, should also be reduced to 48 per week without delay, say, within a period of six months. This reduction in the hours of work should, therefore, be extended, among others, to railwaymen and workers in inland transport, plantation workers, dockers, seamen, workers in road and building industries, shop assistants and commercial employees and municipal workers. In fact, a 48-hour week should be immediately introduced in all organised industries and occupations. This reduction in the working hours, it is needless to point out, must be brought about without reducing the total earnings of the workers concerned.

27. We would like to make it clear that this proposal for the introduction of a 48-hour week and an 8-hour day is meant only for immediate implementation and that working hours will have to be further reduced within a reasonable time to a 40-hour week and an 8-hour day with two holidays in a week. The present tendency in the western countries also is to have a two-days rest period every week. This arrangement has been found to increase the productive capacity of the workers.

Housing for Industrial Workers

28. Although Government recognise in their Memorandum the problem of housing industrial labour as one of the most urgent problems requiring their attention, it is regrettable that Government's programme in this respect for the next five years is disappointing. In fact, the Memorandum states that it is not possible to give a definite indication about the number of houses to be built during the next five

years. We, therefore, urge that Government should now make it a point to build at least 100,000 dwelling units for the workers to begin with.

29. The resolution on housing which was unanimously adopted at the 9th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee recommended that the Government of India should immediately establish a National Working Class Housing Board and also Provincial Housing Boards for the purpose of carrying out the programme of industrial housing. After noting that the Government of India had agreed to contribute 12.5% of the cost of building houses but not exceeding Rs. 200/- per house, the resolution urged that this subsidy offered by the Government of India should be adequately increased and that the deficit should be made good by equal contributions from the Central Government, Provincial Governments, the Local Bodies and the employers. Since this resolution was adopted unanimously, members of the Standing Labour Committees representing the Government of India were parties to it. It is very distressing that the Government of India should now go back on this resolution on the ground that their consent was given on the basis of certain wrong calculations regarding the financial responsibility of the Government under the contemplated scheme. This was revealed by the Joint Secretary of the Government of India, Labour Department, at the Conference of Employers' and Workers' Representatives convened by Government in December 1946, to consider their Five-Year Programme.

30. The Government's present proposal to contribute only "something" instead of the 12.5% of the cost to which they had given their sanction before, makes the position as regards Government's contribution to the housing project very vague. It also appears that Government are thinking of reducing the standard of accommodation from two rooms and a kitchen, as recommended by the Industrial Housing

Sub-Committee, to only two rooms *including kitchen*. Besides this, the Standing Labour Committee had recommended that each dwelling unit should have an independent bath room and a lavatory whereas Government now seem to propose common baths and latrines. We strongly feel that this change in the attitude of the Central Government is very objectionable and we still urge that the resolution unanimously adopted by the ninth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee should be fully implemented.

31. We are told by Government that the Provincial Governments have been asked to prepare schemes of industrial housing and that no Central Housing Board, as envisaged by the resolution of the Standing Labour Committee, would be set up. We are afraid that the Provincial Governments may not take up this question immediately and as a result the matter is likely to be delayed indefinitely. We, therefore, suggest that the Government of India should take greater initiative in the matter.

32. It is disappointing that Government are now thinking of building only 1000 dwellings for housing the miners. This in our view is a very small beginning. It is, strongly urged that this beginning should be made at least with 5000 dwelling units and should be consistently followed up.

Industrial Relations

33. With regard to industrial relations, the Memorandum of the Government of India refers to the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill introduced in the central legislature. Although the Bill provides for the compulsory recognition of trade unions, it must be stated that the Bill contains certain serious defects from the workers' point of view. For instance, the term 'representative' union is not at all defined in the Bill. Secondly, provision is made for imposing such "further conditions" as may be prescribed to meet local requirements, without giving any indication as

to what these "further conditions" could be. In the third place, right to carry on legitimate propaganda, to collect union subscriptions or to hold meetings on the premises of the factory is not given to the recognised union. We, therefore, urge that these defects should be removed.

34. We should like once again to emphasise that one of the conditions of recognition should be that the rules of a union should not provide for the exclusion of members on communal or religious grounds. If unions are exclusively meant for members of a particular caste or creed, they should not be recognised under the Bill. If communal unions are encouraged, it would defeat the very purpose of recognition and it would cut at the very root of the trade union movement itself.

The Government's Memorandum also refers to the Industrial Disputes Bill recently introduced in the central legislature. We are strongly opposed to the Bill as it contains a number of objectionable features of the wartime emergency legislation such as those given below :

(i) The principle of compulsory arbitration making awards binding on the workers and making strikes illegal during the pendency of conciliation and adjudication proceedings is highly objectionable.

(ii) The period allowed for the purpose of conciliation proceedings is unduly long, as it extends up to four months and a half. Again, no time limit whatsoever has been fixed for a tribunal to complete its proceedings and to submit its award. There is also no time limit fixed for the publication by the Government of the report either of the Board or of the Court or Tribunal.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. To maintain that peace in industry can be established by prohibiting strikes is to betray ignorance regarding the real causes

of industrial unrest. This unrest can only be checked by introducing beneficial legislation for the purpose of the fixation of a minimum living wage for all workers, establishment of a comprehensive system of social security and provision of decent housing. We, therefore, urge that the Bill should not be proceeded with and instead, Government should immediately undertake beneficial legislation as pointed out above.

The Government's Memorandum further refers to joint committees of workers and employers to be set up in individual industrial establishments. It is necessary that the functions of these proposed joint committees should be strictly confined only to day-to-day questions pertaining to the establishment concerned. These committees should have no powers to deal with such questions as wages, hours of work, and other working conditions which are general to the industry in a particular industrial centre. If these joint committees are empowered to deal with questions which are general, they will tend to usurp the legitimate functions of a trade union which may cater to many factories in that industrial centre.

The Payment of Wages Act

35. The question of the revision of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, has been under consideration for a longtime and the revision should not now be delayed any longer. The extension of its application in a number of cases is a matter of executive action only and there is absolutely no justification for any delay. In fact, we fail to see why this should not have been done long ago. In view of the reluctance of the Provincial Governments to exercise their powers of extending the application of this Act, it has become necessary that the Central Government should have these powers and that they should exercise them immediately. In this case, the question of practicability, in our view, should not have been raised by Government.

Full and prompt payment of earned wages is a natural right of every worker, and it is really incomprehensible why Government should not ensure even this to every worker irrespective of the type or class of industry or establishment in which he works. In our view, this can be done and must be done at once.

36. The scope of the present Payment of Wages Act is not sufficiently wide to cover all the industries and occupations. For instance, the sugar cane plantations in the Bombay Province, which employ as many as nearly 30,000 workers do not come within the scope of the Payment of Wages Act. We, therefore, urge that the scope of the Act should also be extended so as to cover all industries and occupations.

Factory Conditions

37. The overhauling of the Factories Act, 1934, is an essential and long-awaited reform and should be undertaken without any further delay. It is good that Government have realised this need in view of the "shockingly bad" conditions of work, especially in unorganised industries and workplaces to which the present Act does not apply. The power given under Section 5 of the present Act to provincial Governments to extend the application of certain provisions of the Act to a large number of concerns and establishments has been very tardily used by these Governments and it is essential that there should be a sufficiently comprehensive and progressive piece of central legislation in this respect. One of the reasons why Provincial Governments are reluctant to make adequate use of this power given to them is that none of these Governments like to take any initiative. Each one of them waits for some other Government to move first. As a result, the policy of these Governments has not at all been progressive or in keeping with the times. Moreover, it is desirable that there should be uniformity in the matter of factory conditions as far as possible. We, therefore,

suggest that the Central Government should also have powers to issue the necessary orders under the Factories Act. In fact, the Government of India, without waiting for action to be taken by the provincial Governments, should themselves take the initiative in such matters.

38. The present provisions in the Indian Factories Act, 1934, governing the actual working conditions in factories have become inadequate and obsolete. To cite only one instance, the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, which reported in 1940, were of the opinion that the atmospheric conditions in some textile mills in Bombay were "intolerable". If this is the position in a city like Bombay in a highly organised industry, the general factory conditions in India as a whole might well be imagined. We therefore, urge that the Factories Act should be thoroughly revised so as to make adequate provisions with regard to such vital matters as proper lighting, ventilation, atmospheric condition, protection against dust, spacing of the machinery, supply to workmen of protective appliances and so forth.

39. Moreover, there is no provision in the Act for making rules regarding the welfare of the workpeople. We, therefore, suggest that such a provision should be made and the Central and Provincial Governments be empowered to issue from time to time regulations and orders on the lines of the Factory Orders issued in Great Britain under the British Factories Act. As this question is of vital importance and urgency, we urge that Government should immediately set up the appropriate machinery to go into this question and to formulate proposals regarding the scope and nature of the Factory Orders to be passed under the Factories Act.

Factory Inspection

40. We agree with the Government's statement that the present standard of factory inspection leaves much to be desired and that a large number of factories are not

inspected even once a year. We, therefore, urge that the present factory inspectorate should be greatly strengthened so that every factory may be visited at least twice a year. It is also necessary that additional surprise visits should be paid particularly to those factories which are in remote parts of the country. The strengthening of the inspect- orate can be economically achieved by creating a subordinate category of inspectors without special technical qualifications to inspect such matters as hours of work and minimum wage, thus freeing the technically qualified inspectors to concentrate their attention on health and safety problems. We would also suggest that representatives of registered trade unions should be permitted to accompany the factory inspector whenever the latter pays an official visit to a factory.

41. As in Great Britain, there should be four technical groups attached to the inspection headquarters and directly under the Chief Inspector of Factories. These should be composed of (1) the inspectors of technical particulars, (2) medical inspectors, (3) engineering inspectors and (4) electrical inspectors. In addition, a sufficient number of women inspectors should also be appointed with a view to securing better enforcement of regulations such as those relating to the establishment of creches in undertakings where women are employed.

42. The Government's Memorandum points out that the enforcement of the Factories Act being a provincial responsibility, action in this matter lies with the provincial Governments. Since it is necessary to have uniformity in enforcing labour legislation all over the country and to ensure a minimum standard of efficiency in the matter of inspection, we urge that the Government of India should take power under the Factories Act to compel the Provincial Govern- ments to adhere strictly to certain minimum requirements with regard to factory inspection.

Vocational Training

43. It is not clear from the programme what is exactly proposed to be done for the organisation of industrial training and apprenticeship. The plan of training should be sufficiently comprehensive to include not only apprentices but also the lower classes of workers.

44. Training in the mining industry is a peremptory need. It is suggested elsewhere in this statement that the Government should immediately appoint a Mines Labour Adviser for certain purposes. A special officer working under him should be entrusted with the task of arranging adequate vocational training for miners.

Standing Orders

45. While welcoming the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, which has been recently passed, we would like to point out that the Act suffers from certain serious defects. In the first place, the Act does not guarantee that the existing practice in a particular industrial establishment will not be changed for the worse by the employers when framing the Standing Orders. This freedom given to the employers to worsen even the existing conditions may result in actual worsening of conditions. In order to prevent this, it is necessary to provide that there should be no deterioration of conditions in framing the Standing Orders for the first time. Secondly, in future, possible worsening of conditions by revising the Standing Orders in course of time should also be prevented. As a matter of fact, Model Standing Orders should be framed by Government in consultation with organised labour and employers and the latter should be required to adhere to these Model Standing Orders. Unless this is done, the mere introduction of Standing Orders will not mean much.

Employment Exchanges

46. The Government's Memorandum does not go far enough on the question of Employment Exchanges. Gov-

ernment have failed to give an assurance to extend the scope of the organisation to cover all employment seekers. This question, they say, will be examined in consultation with the Provincial Governments. Thus it is doubtful whether the scope of the organisation will be extended particularly because the attitude of the Central Government is likely to be determined by what the Provincial Governments may say in the matter. In fact, the Government Memorandum itself says that at the request of the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces, it has been decided that the Employment Exchanges in these two provinces should deal with all categories of employment seekers, provided the Provincial Governments agree to bear the cost of the extra staff. It is thus clear that the Central Government has left the question of extending the scope of Employment Exchanges mainly in the hands of the Provincial Governments. We would, therefore, urge that the Government of India should introduce legislation to make it obligatory on every Provincial Government to bear the extra cost involved in the extension of the scope of the Employment Exchanges. If a particular Provincial Government is not really able to bear this cost, the Government of India should take upon themselves the responsibility of bearing the cost.

47. Employment Exchanges, as they are functioning at present, are not made use of for the purpose of recruiting ordinary industrial labour as distinguished from technical personnel who are skilled workmen. Since the evil of bribery and corruption obtains in an aggravated form in recruiting ordinary labour, it is essential that it should be made obligatory on the part of every employer to recruit even ordinary labour through the Employment Exchanges. As a matter of fact, this element of compulsion to recruit all employees through the Employment Exchanges must be introduced immediately. Unless this is done, Employment Exchanges cannot be really effective.

48. In this connection, we would like to emphasise that Employment Exchanges should not be used for the purpose of recruiting workers during strikes. It has come to our notice that the Employment Exchanges in a number of places had recently recommended blacklegs to be employed in industrial establishments during the course of strikes. This was done in spite of protests lodged on behalf of the AITUC. If this continues, the Employment Exchanges will lose their value.

Contract Labour

49. It is generally agreed that the system of contract labour is an evil and is detrimental to the interests of the workers. The Government, therefore, should immediately give the lead in this matter by abolishing all contract labour in concerns under Government control. With regard to private undertakings employing contract labour, it is essential that they should be prevented from doing so. At any rate, the conditions of work of all contract labour employed either by Government or by private employers must be adequately regulated by means of reduction of working hours, guarantee of a 'fair wage' to all categories of workmen, provision of holidays with pay and a paid weekly-off, the application of the Payment of Wages Act and all other forms of labour legislation which is usually applied to the class of workers concerned. As a matter of rule, contract labour should get all the amenities that are enjoyed by workers under the Factories Act or other similar legislation. Welfare measures regarding safety, provision of canteens and so forth should also be strictly enforced.

50. Government's proposal regarding the fixation of the "fair terms of service" are very vague and we would very much like to know what is exactly proposed to be done and within what time limit.

Mine Workers

51. The revision of the Mines Act is a very necessary item in the programme and should be undertaken immediately so that miners may be enabled to enjoy all the benefits and amenities made or proposed to be made available to factory workers, such as holidays with pay, a paid weekly-off day or Sunday, and reduced working hours without loss in earnings.

52. Moreover, all workers employed in oil fields should be immediately brought under the Mines Act. There is absolutely no justification for their present exclusion.

53. The Government of India have recently appointed an officer called the Factory Labour Adviser. On the same analogy, it is advisable to appoint a Mining Labour Adviser. He should be entrusted with the task of preparing a scheme for the amendment of the Indian Mines Act immediately. He should also advise Government on all relating matters to mining labour.

54. It is stated in the Government's Memorandum that one of the purposes for which the Coal Mines Welfare Fund is to be utilised is to provide better nutrition to miners along with proper housing. We fail to understand how the Welfare Fund which amounts only to Rs. 5500,000 per year can be in a position to provide better nutrition along with other amenities to 350,000 mine workers. It is absurd to suggest that the problem of nutrition can be tackled by this method. The only way to ensure proper nutrition to the workers is to pay them adequate wages so as to enable them to purchase sufficient protective foods such as milk, vegetables and fruits.

Plantation Labour

55. It is very urgent and essential that the problems of plantation workers should receive from Government the attention that they have been wrongly denied up to now. It is

not clear what 'steps' Government propose to take for the regulation of working conditions on the plantations and for the provision of a decent standard of life and work to plantation workers. If 'steps' mean only executive or administrative action, this, in our view, would not be enough. It is essential that adequate legislation should be passed for the benefit of the hitherto neglected plantation workers. The caution suggested by Government in this respect in their Memorandum is misplaced not only because no such thing can be justified in view of the appalling conditions bordering on servitude under which plantation workers have to live and work but also because Government's fears regarding the competitive capacity of the tea garden industry being reduced are quite ill-founded and the caution arising out of these unnecessary fears is itself quite unnecessary.

56. A glance at the enormous profits made by the plantation owners can indicate the possibility of improving the conditions of workers by cutting down these profits to the utmost possible extent. In any case, no consideration whatsoever can provide any the least justification for the prolongation of the present miserable labour conditions on India's plantations. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that within a very short and definite time limit, legislation should be passed for the benefit of all plantation workers. The task of framing a scheme for such legislation should be entrusted to an officer who should be specially appointed for this purpose and who should be asked to make his report within a short period of time.

57. We would also like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the problem of nearly 30,000 workers employed on sugar cane plantations in the Province of Bombay. No piece of labour legislation, even such as the Payment of Wages Act, is applicable to them. In fact, the definition of the term 'plantation' in the Payment of Wages

Act does not cover the sugar cane plantation workers. The condition of these workers, particularly with regard to housing and wages, are very unsatisfactory. The sugar cane plantation industry, which is practically confined to the Bombay Province, is a comparatively young industry and is giving rise to many labour problems. We, therefore, urge that Government of India should take into consideration the problems of these workmen who have been so far completely neglected when dealing with the questions of plantation labour in general.

Railway Workers

58. The Government's Memorandum, although it recognises the importance of improving the conditions of the railwaymen who constitute nearly a million, is practically silent as to what Government propose to do for their benefit during the next five years. We are told that the question of the railway workers would be considered after the Pay Commission makes its report and after the Railway Adjudicator's award is given. The terms of reference of both the Pay Commission as well as of the Railway Adjudicator are not wide enough to cover all important questions concerning railway workers. The question of housing railwaymen, for instance, is not referred either to the Pay Commission or to the Adjudicator. We, therefore, urge that Government should define their policy regarding these questions without any further delay.

Road Transport and Tramway Workers

59. Government's Memorandum states that it is proposed to enact legislation for securing to these workers regulated conditions of work, rest periods and holidays with pay, and that the question of extending to these workers regulated similar to those provided to factory workers under the Workmen's State Insurance Bill will be examined from the point of view of administrative practicability.

We really fail to understand the argument of administrative difficulties in the way of securing health insurance and other benefits to these workers. Workers in these industries are in steady employment. We are, therefore, of the view that there cannot be any practical difficulties in applying schemes of social security to these workers.

60. Government's Memorandum further says that holidays with pay can be granted only if the labour force is a steady one. It is wrong to assume that workers employed in motor transport and tramways in India to-day do not form a stable labour force. It is, therefore, necessary that these workpeople also should get holidays with pay.

Deck Workers

61. Government's proposal to decasualise dock labour is welcome. The object of the proposed Bill is stated to be "to enable the appropriate Government to direct preparation of schemes for regulating employment of labour in docks. The schemes will be prepared by such authority as may be prescribed or the appropriate Government itself may prepare them." It is thus clear that the proposed Bill will only enable the Provincial Governments to prepare schemes. This really does not take us far enough as it is quite possible that Provincial Governments may not prepare any schemes. What is, therefore, necessary is that the Central Government themselves should prepare the schemes and enforce them, particularly in view of the fact that the question of dock labour is a central subject.

62. We also suggest that all the benefits that accrue to the factory workers under various forms of labour legislation should also be made available to dock workers by enacting similar legislation.

Road Construction and Building Workers

63. We welcome the Government's statement that workers employed in road construction and building works

will be benefitted by the revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, enactment of central legislation for maternity benefits, the revision of the Factories Act, the application of the Payment of Wages Act, and the introduction of the minimum wage legislation. We, however, do not know when these benefits will be actually made available to these workers. We, therefore, urge that a definite time limit should be fixed, say one year, within which the proposed legislative measures should come into force.

64. Again, it is not clear whether these workpeople will have their hours of work regulated under the proposed revision of the Factories Act. In fact, we would like to urge that these categories of employees who are amongst the most exploited should be ensured all amenities made or proposed to be made available to factory workmen.

Municipal Labour

65. Although the Government's move to fix minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Bill is in the right direction, it is necessary to point out that the minimum wage under this proposed legislation need not necessarily be a living wage. In view of the fact that a vast majority of municipal employees are very poorly paid, though a large number of them live in big cities, it is essential that they should be paid at least a living wage. It is also necessary that the municipalities should provide decent housing to their employees. We, therefore, suggest that Government should introduce legislation compelling the municipalities properly to house their own employees. A fair share of the cost of housing may be borne by Government.

66. We regret that the Government's Memorandum is silent regarding workers employed by the Local Boards. The problems of these employees also should be dealt with along with those of municipal employees.

Shop and Commercial Employees

67. It is stated in the Government's Memorandum that certain proposals for central legislation for regulating the conditions of shop and commercial employees are under consideration and that a Bill is being drafted. While welcoming this proposed piece of legislation, we would like to point out that the following provisions should be included in the Bill:- (i) The weekly hours of work should be 40 and not 48 as mentioned in the Government's Memorandum; (ii) No overtime should be permitted and if at all permitted it should be at double the ordinary rate of pay; (iii) One-and-a-half day should be given as weekly holiday as provided in the Bengal Act; (iv) The annual holidays should be for at least 15 days with full pay and 10 days with half pay as provided in the Bengal Act; (v) No distinction should be made as regards the hours of work in shops and commercial establishments; (vi) Shops should remain closed during the period of weekly holiday to ensure weekly rest to the employees and (vii) No person under the age of 15 should be allowed to be employed in these establishments.

Agricultural Labour

68. In the prefatory note of the programme, it is stated that "it is proposed to set up an enquiry into the wages of agricultural labourers with a view to get a clear idea of the condition of this problem and to consider what steps should be taken to give a measure of protection against their wages being pushed below the minimum". As this is an extremely important and pressing problem, the proposed Committee should be appointed immediately with instructions to make a report within six months. If this time limit is not set, it is feared that the matter will be delayed indefinitely.

69. Again, this Committee should have sufficiently comprehensive terms of reference and should have in its personnel representatives of agricultural labour. It should be asked to investigate into all the conditions and grievances

of agricultural labour though these have not yet been ventilated by them with sufficiently effective propaganda. The questionnaire drawn up in this connection by the Government must be immediately circulated. In such cases in which the Government is not constantly moved to take action, the likelihood of delay is much greater than in most other cases. This possible delay must be avoided.

Ratification of I. L. O. Conventions

70. The Government are aware that out of 68 Conventions passed by various Conferences of the International Labour Organisation, the Government of India voted in favour of 29 Conventions but have ratified only 15. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

71. We, therefore, urge that the assurance given by the Government of India's Delegate at the recent 29th session of the International Labour Conference that henceforward the Government of India would not lag behind any other country in ratifying the I. L. O. Conventions should be put into practice without any further delay.

72. The Government's Memorandum states that it is not possible in many cases to accept in full the I. L. O. Conventions on account of the absence of the "social and economic conditions necessary for their enforcement." We would like to know specifically as to how it is not possible for Government to ratify these Conventions in each case. We, therefore, suggest that Government should immediately publish a statement giving details regarding practical difficulties in respect of each of the unratified Conventions. If this is done, the ALTUC will be in a position to suggest remedies for overcoming difficulties if there are really any. Government should also appoint a Committee with adequate representation to organised labour to go into this question and to make recommendations regarding the application of the Conventions.

73. We are glad to note that the Government of India have under consideration the question of appointing a Committee with a view to ascertain the factual position regarding the extent to which forced labour is being exacted in the country and with a view to considering the possibility of ratifying the I.L.O. Conventions on the subject. Since this question has been delayed for many years, it is necessary that the proposed Committee should be appointed without any further delay. As certain forms of forced labour are intimately associated with some types of land tenures in India, we suggest that the terms of reference of this Committee should be wide enough to cover every form of forced labour or forced supplies to be given by certain classes of agricultural tenants.

Statistics and Labour Information

74. We welcome Government's proposal to set up a Labour Bureau for the purpose of collecting labour statistics and for conducting research in labour problems. We would like to emphasise that statistics relating to every aspect of the labour problem should be collected by this Labour Bureau.

75. It is, however, to be regretted that Government's Memorandum is silent on the necessity of enacting a Statistical Act. As it may not be possible to collect the necessary statistics by voluntary methods, legislation should be passed enabling the competent authorities to collect the necessary information from employers, merchants, money-lenders and other such persons. In fact, recommendation to this effect was made by the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925 and also by the Royal Commission on Labour in 1931. Along with the compilation of statistics, scientific studies of the human problems of industry should also be undertaken and encouraged by the Government,

Conclusion

76. Lastly, we suggest that in order to achieve substantial progress in the direction of labour legislation and

labour reforms, it is necessary that Government should immediately take steps to create the requisite machinery for the formulation and the subsequent execution of the programme. Let the officers and committees suggested be appointed without any delay. No programme can be expected to move forward without a machinery of the type suggested above. The appointment of these officers and committees should not be delayed on the ground that they would be appointed when the actual need arises. They are needed now and they should be appointed immediately. We are sure that they will justify their appointment by producing practical schemes of value to the working classes. The utility of these officers will largely depend upon the powers that they are invested with to deal with the problems entrusted to them. We suggest that a fair measure of executive power should be given to these officers so that they may not have to look to the Labour Department for every little thing. Of course, the final control will remain with the Labour Department and the Government of India, but the officers may not be made dependent on the Labour Department even in the matter of small details.

77. In conclusion, we may state that the suggestions made by us in this statement are made only after giving careful thought to the conditions of industrial labour in India and the urgent need for reform in order to bring them into line with those obtaining in other civilised countries of the world. We believe that by accepting and implementing the suggestions made in this statement, the Government of India will be fulfilling their legitimate obligations to the working masses of this country thereby earning their gratitude and support.

APPENDIX

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the next session of the Central Legislative Assembly:—

“ This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council, **firstly**, that in the Five Year Plan, which the Labour Department proposes to make immediately and implement in cooperation with Provincial Governments during that period, they should include in particular the following:—

- (1) Fixation of a living wage for all wage earners in industry, transport, distributive occupations and agriculture;
- (2) Regulating, by statute and by executive action, in all organised forms of industry, transport, distributive work, and plantations, conditions of work, such as reasonable hours of work, weekly and annual holidays, occupational training, hygienic, sanitary and safe surroundings;
- (3) Provision for decent housing; and
- (4) Statutory initiation of measures in organised forms of industry, transport, distributive work and plantations, for protection during sickness and old age, for protection of unprovided widows and children and for providing employment and also for providing relief during unemployment.

Secondly, that they should divide the Five Year Plan into programmes to be completed in each year in order of priority to be determined before in consultation with the interests concerned.

Thirdly, that in order that the necessary detailed schemes and legislation may be prepared and implemented according to the programme, they should immediately appoint a body of experts and administrative officers essential for the purpose.

Fourthly, that before the period of first five years is over, they shall prepare a detailed plan for further action to be taken during the next period of five years in consultation with the interests concerned."

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and

Published by Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress at 55, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

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CONSTITUTION OF ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' UNIONS.

Adopted and accepted in the All-India Convention of the Central Government Employees held at Calcutta on 17th, 18th and 19th November, 1949.

1. Name :

The name of the organisation shall be All India Federation of Central Government Employees Unions (hereinafter referred as 'the Federation').

2. Office :

The registered office of the Federation shall be located in Calcutta or at any other place or places as the General Council of the Federation may decide from time to time.

3. Objects :

The object of the Federation shall be :

(a) To organise the whole body of non-gazetted employees (hereinafter referred as employees) working in any department (barring the Railways & P & T departments) under the Central Government of the Indian Dominion and to foster a spirit of co-operation, comradeship and spirit-decorps among all persons employed in different offices under the Central Government of the Indian Dominion.

(b) To co-ordinate and supervise the activities of Unions affiliated to the Federation.

(c) To secure

(i) improvement of status and position of every member of the affiliated unions with regard to pay, allowance leave, hours of work, Provident Fund, Security of services etc.

(ii) Equality of rights and privileges for the same work to any member of any affiliated union what other employees of the institution concerned are entitled to, irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex.

(iii) Amelioration of economic and social conditions and safeguarding the interests of the members of the unions affiliated to the Federation in particular and of all employees in general by all legitimate means including strikes.

(iv) freedom of speech, freedom of ventilation of grievances through the Press and freedom of movement and association.

(d) To provide funds for

(i) the relief to the members of the affiliated unions in case of needs.

(ii) The compensation to all members of the Federation whose interests have been damaged by reason of their service to the Federation.

(iii) Legal assistance to any member of the affiliated unions in respect of matters arising out of or incidental to employment or service condition.

(e) To establish co-operative stores, credit societies, clubs, libraries, night classes, free reading rooms, to organise occasional lectures, social gathering for the benefit and with a view to developing an understanding of the advantages or facilities of organised life of members of affiliated Unions.

(f) To publish an organ and to issue Bulletines, leaflets etc. to meet the needs of propaganda and organization.

(g) To participate in the regulation of the economic life of the country in the control of production and distribution of commodities, in the fixation of pay scales, hours of work and in the working out of schemes of full employment, old age and other social insurances.

(h) To establish a Socialist State in India.

(i) To affiliate or be affiliated to other institutions in and outside India, having kindred objects.

4. Membership :

(a) The Federation may affiliate to itself any bona fide Union of employees working under the Government of the Indian Dominion on acceptance of the constitution of the Federation and the following conditions.

(i) The Union seeking affiliation shall make an application in the prescribed form.

(ii) It shall pay an annual contribution and special levies, as provided in the rules of the Federation.

- (iii) It shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of office bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official-year giving an average paying membership for that period, and such other information or material as the General Secretary of the Federation may require.
- (iv) The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the zonal or provincial committees, wherever such committees exist, to the General Secretary of the Federation, with remarks, if any, made by the Provincial or Zonal Committee regarding the eligibility of the Union for affiliation under the Rules of the Federation.
- (v) The minimum fee which a Union desiring affiliation shall charge to its members shall not be less than annas twelve annually.
- (b) The General Council of the Federation shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application for affiliation from a union but the Union shall have the right to appeal to the Annual General Conference.
- (c) The General Council shall have the power to disaffiliate or expel any union or office bearer of the Federation which or who is proved to have been guilty of breaches of the spirit of this constitution or has worked against the interest of the Federation and the General Conference will have the authority to confirm or set aside such decision.
- (d) Every affiliated union shall be entitled to possess a copy of Rules of the Federation on payment of As. -/- only Ignorance of rules on the part of any union or individual shall be no excuse for the breach of any rules.
- (e) The Union must have a minimum membership of 10 Establishments having lesser strength are at liberty to bring before the Federation any issue concerning the general interest of the employees through the nearest unit of the Federation or through the Zonal or Provincial Committees, if any. They can also donate to the fund of the Federation direct or through affiliated Unions.

5. Affiliation :

- (a) **Fee.** Each affiliated Union will have to pay to Federation :
- An affiliation fee of Rs. 10/- at the time of admission.

- (ii) An annual contribution in the following scale.
 - (a) Rs. 5/- for the first 50 members or below.
 - (b) Rs. 10/- for the membership of 51 to 100.
 - (c) Rs. 15/- .. " .. 101 to 250.
 - (d) Rs. 20/- .. " .. 251 to 500.
 - (e) Rs. 30/- .. " .. 501 to 750.
 - (f) Rs. 40/- .. " .. 751 to 1000.
 - (g) Rs. 50/- .. " .. 1001 and above.
- (iii) Such other levies as may be fixed by the Working Committee.
- (b) The annual contribution shall be payable to the General Secretary by the 31st March each year. The special contribution or levy shall be paid as and when fixed in each case.
- (c) Affiliation to the Federation terminates on expulsion or failure to pay annual contribution within the scheduled date or non-payment of levies if any fixed by the Working Committee within date, but the Union concerned may be re-affiliated on payment of arrears or on payment of fines that may be imposed by the Working Committee.
- (d) On termination of affiliation the union shall forfeit privileges of membership of the Federation forthwith.
- (e) The Federation shall maintain a list of its affiliated Unions.

6. Composition of the Federation :

The Federation shall consist of :

- (a) The affiliated unions.
- (b) The delegates assembled at the General or Special conference.
- (c) The general council including the office bearers.
- (d) The Working Committee of the General Council.
- (e) The Provincial or Zonal Committees.

7. General Council

- (a) (1) General Secretary—one.
- (2) Assistant Secretaries—not more than four.
- (3) President—one.
- (4) Vice Presidents—not more than four.
- (5) Treasurer—one.
- (6) One member from each affiliated Union having 10 to 200 members and in the case of bigger unions one for each 200 members or part thereof subject to the maximum of 10.

(In these cases the term 'members' will mean fully paying members abiding by the rules and the verdicts of the Union).

- (b) Any office-bearer or member of General Council who ceases to be member of any affiliated union on whose behalf he or she has been elected, shall forthwith cease to be a member of the Federation.
- (c) Outsiders who are not in employment in Central Government Offices but having sympathy with the object of the Federation may if elected by the annual general conference serve the Federation as office-bearers or members of the General Council provided the number shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of members of the General Council.

8. Working Committee:

There shall be a working committee of the General Council of :

- (a) The General Secretary, President, Vice-Presidents, Assistant Secretaries and Treasurer.
- (b) Another 5 to 7 members elected from among the General Council members by the General Council.

9. Management:

The supreme powers of the Federation shall be vested in the annual General Conference (Session) which shall meet annually (i) to accept report of the work done by the Working Committee and the General Council during the year and audited statement of accounts and balance sheet duly certified by auditors, (ii) to consider all matters concerning the well-being of the affiliated units of the Federation in particular and the non-gazetted employees of the Government of India in general, (iii) to lay down programme and line of action to be followed by the Federation for the year and (iv) to elect the office bearers of the Federation.

10. Powers of General Council and Working Committee :

- (a) The General Council shall have the powers including framing and changing of the constitution and office bearers if necessary of the Annual General Conference when it is not in Session; subject to confirmation of its decisions in the next Annual General Conference.

(b) The Working Committee shall be responsible

- (i) To take all steps for carrying out the resolutions passed at the previous session of the General Conference or the General Council.
- (ii) To deal with any emergency that arises during the year affecting interests of the employees of the Government of India.
- (iii) Generally to advance and further the aims and objects of the Federation.
- (iv) To appoint such sub-committee or sub-committees either from its members or from the members of any affiliated union and assign such functions to them as may be considered necessary in the best interest of the Federation.
- (v) To appoint either at fixed salary or on remuneration such person or persons as are necessary in its opinion for the purpose of conducting the business of the Federation and to suspend or dismiss such person or persons.
- (vi) The Working Committee shall be responsible to the General Council.

11. Powers of Respective Office Bearers :

- (a) The President shall exercise general supervision of the General Council and Working Committee and will preside over meetings of the Working Committee, General Council and general session or special sessions. He shall have a second or casting vote in case of equality of votes. He may authorise expenditure up to Rs. 100/- (one hundred) during the period between two meetings of the Working Committee.
- (b) The Vice-Presidents will perform all the duties of the President in his or her absence.
- (c) The General Secretary shall be in charge of office of the Federation and shall be responsible for all correspondence, printing and publication of rules, notices etc., and for keeping registers. He shall prepare a periodical report and balance sheet and read them at every meeting of the Working Committee. He shall call for meetings of the General Council, Working Committee ordinary and extra-ordinary. In addition to monthly

routine expenditure he may incur expenditure up to Rs. 150/- (one hundred and fifty only) between two meetings of the Working Committee and can keep a sum of Rs. 20/- (Twenty) with him.

- (d) Assistant Secretaries in addition to other specific duties which may be entrusted with them by the Working Committee or General Secretary, will in the absence of the General Secretary, (the Assistant Secretary (H. Qrs.) in charge of office) perform all his or her duties and will always work in co-operation with him and assist him.
- (e) The treasurer shall be responsible for all sums of money that may be paid to him and shall pay such bills as may be presented to him duly passed or sanctioned by the Working Committee or General Secretary as the case may be. The Treasurer shall be authorised to keep Rs. 100/- (Rupees one hundred) with him.

12. Meetings :

- (a) The Annual General Conference shall be held as soon as practicable after the completion of the annual auditing of the accounts.
- (b) The General Council shall meet at least twice a year.
- (c) The Working Committee shall meet as and when necessary at least once in every three months.

13. Notice :

- (a) Notice of the time and place of meeting of the Working Committee, General Council and General or Special Conference of the Federation shall be given by the General Secretary.
- (b) For the meeting of Working Committee at least 7 days notice shall be given ; for the meetings of General Council and General Conference of the Federation at least 15 days and one month's notice respectively shall be given.

14. General Conference (Session) :

- (a) For the General or special sessions of the Federation the affiliated unions shall be entitled to elect delegates on

One delegate for each Union having a membership of 50 or less and one additional delegate for each block of 50 to the extent of 250 and one for every block of hundred members above 250 subject to the maximum of 10.

- (b) To ascertain the number of delegates an affiliated Union is entitled to send to the session, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union, as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union for the year prior to the session of the Federation duly certified by the auditor.
- (c) An affiliated Union shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates 10 days before the date fixed for the session, along with a copy of the resolution, passed at the General Meeting or a meeting held for election of delegates bearing signatures of the delegates.
- (d) Delegate's card will be issued on production of a certificate of election of the Secretary of the Union concerned and after verifying the signature of the delegate concerned.
- (e) Propositions for the agenda of the session of the Federation must be signed by the General Secretary or President of the Union sending them and must reach the General Secretary of the Federation at least two weeks before the date fixed for session.

Questions coming for decision before the Working Committee General Council and General Session of the Federation shall be decided by a majority of votes of members present, voting shall be by show of hands or by ballot as decided by the members present.

16. Reception Committee :

- (a) The Union or the group of Unions in the place where the session is to be held will form a Reception Committee.
- (b) The Reception Committee shall have the power to collect funds for the expenses of the Session of the Federation. After meeting the expenses of the session, if there be any surplus, the same shall belong to the unit or unions forming the committee.

17. Special Sessions :

A session other than the annual General Session can be convened by the Working Committee on receipt of a requisition from Unions representing one third of the total strength of the Federation for the purpose of transacting specific business mentioned in the requisition. In case the Working Committee or the General Secretary fails to issue notice of such meeting within 20 days of receipt of the requisition the requisitionists are free to call meetings at a place of their own choice with due notice.

18. Quorum :

The quorum for the general session of the Federation, and the meetings of the General Council or Working Committee shall be one fourth of the total number of delegates elected, and one third of General Council or Working Committee members respectively.

19. Funds and Accounts :

The funds of the Federation shall consist of General and Political fund.

(a) The General fund of the Federation, shall comprise of donation, delegate fees and contribution received from and through affiliated Unions or associations together with special levies imposed by the General Council or Working Committee and can be utilised for the purposes as those are prescribed in Section 15 of the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926.

(b) The Political Fund shall have no connection with the General Fund and shall be spent for the purposes as laid down in Section 16 of Act XVI of 1926.

(c) The responsibility for the safe custody of the money of the Federation shall rest in the Working Committee of the Federation. The fund shall be deposited in a Scheduled Bank or in the Post Office Savings Bank. If deposited in Scheduled Bank, it may be withdrawn therefrom as and when required by cheques signed jointly by the Treasurer and either the General Secretary or the Assistant Secretary in charge of propaganda attached to the Head quarter.

(d) The accounts shall be maintained and audited by a qualified person in the manner prescribed by Indian Trade Union Act 1926.

(e) The accounts of the Federation shall be open for inspection during the office hours of the Federation on not less than 7 days' time given by any member of General Council or officebearer of the Federation.

20. Financial year:

The financial year of the Federation shall be from 1st April to 31st March.

(i) All items of expenditure shall be placed before the next meeting of the Working Committee for approval.

(ii) The annual audited statement of accounts and the report of the auditor shall be placed before the annual General Conference.

21. Alteration of rules and dissolution of the Federation :

The rules of the Federation can be amended, varied or rescinded on a decision :

(a) Taken by a majority at a General Council meeting of the Federation, specifically called for the purpose, subject to approval by General Conference.

(b) The Federation may be dissolved on a decision taken by a three fourth majority of delegates present in a General Conference especially for the purpose. The conference shall arrange for the proper disposal of the assets and liabilities of the Federation when dissolution of the Federation has been registered.

22. Provincial or zonal Committees :

Provincial or Zonal Committees of the Federation may be formed with the permission of the Working Committee by the Units of the Federation in a province or Zone in order to develop and co-ordinate the activities of the local organisations situated in a province or nearby areas. The Committees shall have the power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of the constitution.

A. I. T. U. C.'S CHALLENGE

**Regarding
The Credentials Of The
I. N. T. U. C.
To Be The Most Representative
Organisation Of The
Indian Workers**

**N. M. JOSHI
General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress**

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Secretary AITUC, 55 Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.**

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

*President : S. A. DANGE
Secretary: N. M. JOSHI*

55, Girgaon Road,
Bombay 4 (India)

Bombay, 3rd June, 1948

To

The Secretary General,
International Labour Organisation,
SAN FRANCISCO (U.S.A.)

SUBJECT : Protest against the nomination of the Indian Workers' Delegation by the Government of India, to the 31st session of the I.L.O. at San Francisco.

Sir,

1. I am writing this letter on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to challenge the credentials of the Workers' Delegation from India, nominated by the Government of India in agreement with the Indian National Trade Union Congress, which the Government of India, in my view, have wrongly declared as the most representative central organisation of Indian workers. I request the I.L.O. Conference that for reasons given below the credentials of the Indian Workers' Delegation should not be accepted.

Inquiry into the representative character of the rival organisations

2. By a Press Note published on 1st June, 1948, the Government of India announced that the Indian National Trade Union Congress is more representative of workers in the country than the All-India Trade Union Congress. This statement has been made, presumably, on the basis of an inquiry conducted by the Government of India some time ago. I have to point out in this connection and at the outset that the inquiry was not impartial in the first place, and secondly, circumstances were created which put obstacles in the way of the All-India Trade Union Congress to prove its claim as being the most representative labour organisation.

3. By a letter dated, 21st January, 1948, the Government of India informed the AITUC that they had decided to hold an inquiry for ascertaining which of the two central organisations of the workers in the country was the most representative, as there was a challenge to the claim of the AITUC by another organisation, namely, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, which claimed to be the most

representative central organisation of workers instead of the AITUC. I, as the General Secretary of the AITUC, wrote to the Government of India requesting that the enquiry should be open and that it should be held by a strictly impartial tribunal, such as a Committee of High Court Judges or at least a High Court Judge and not through Provincial Labour Ministries as the Government had proposed. I made this request on the ground that, in my view, these Ministries and Governments could not be expected to be impartial judges in this matter. This contention was made on the basis of several instances pointing out the special favour and help the INTUC enjoyed from the Government of India (Vide enclosure No. 1, Extracts from AITUC letters, dated 27-1-1948 and 11-2-1948, asking for an impartial inquiry).

4. I regret very much that the Government proceeded with the inquiry in their own way, not heeding the suggestion made by the AITUC. The AITUC, however, was prepared to co-operate fully with the inquiry, and its affiliated and associate Unions tried their best to send preliminary information according to the inquiry form which was prescribed by the Government.

Attacks on Trade Unions—AITUC obstructed by Government repression to participate in the Inquiry.

5. Just as the inquiry was proceeding, i.e. in the last week of March, office-bearers and organisers of a very large number of affiliated Unions of the AITUC all over the country were arrested and detained without trial, and warrants were issued against many others, on the ground that they were Communists. Along with this, offices of some of the Provincial Committees of the AITUC and many of its affiliated Unions were sealed and their registers and papers confiscated or taken away so that it was impossible for the Unions to participate properly in the inquiry and to provide the material asked for by the Government investigators. More than 50 per cent of the Trade Unions of the AITUC, at a fair estimate, had directly suffered under the repression and were prevented from presenting their credentials to the officers holding the inquiry (Vide enclosure No. 2, AITUC General Secretary's letter to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, dated 3rd April, 1948, protesting against Trade Union repression).

6. Beyond pronouncing in a communique their verdict that the INTUC is more representative of workers in the country, as mentioned above, we are not as yet provided by the Government with the detailed report of the inquiry. We do not know as yet the number of Unions and mem-

bership which was considered valid for comparison between the two organisations. It is not hence possible to make any detailed remarks regarding the actual report of the inquiry, though we have evidence from certain places that the AITUC Unions have not been given a fair deal. We are at a loss to understand how the large proportion of membership which the AITUC possesses in various industrial centres all over the country has been unaccounted for and how the INTUC, which came into existence only a year ago, and which only a few months back had claimed only a small membership, could have developed so fast, as to have a larger membership than that of the AITUC, except on the supposition that the inquiry was unfair to us. We have learned that the Bombay Government has credited the INTUC with more membership than the organisation itself claimed, while figures of the AITUC membership submitted by our Unions have been set aside.

INTUC Membership Figures Questionable

7. The INTUC has recently announced a high figure of membership. These figures are questionable in their validity. Further, as the organisation collects membership subscription in the presence of agents of the employers, a good part of the membership shown in their registers is brought in by pressure.

8. We hear from several Provinces, particularly, Bengal, Assam and the United Provinces, that the Unions belonging to the INTUC were granted special favour and facilities, to score high in the inquiry, through the agency of the Government Labour Departments and employers. Where workers could not be persuaded by temptations or gratifications, threats and victimisation and police measures have been utilised (Vide enclosure No. 3 and No. 4, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Committee of the AITUC's letter, dated 30th September, 1947, to Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, the then Minister of Labour, Industries and Commerce, Government of Bengal, and a letter from our Provincial Organiser from Andhra, dated 14-5-1948).

9. I CATEGORICALLY STATE THAT THE RESULT OF SUCH AN INQUIRY CANNOT BE ACCEPTABLE TO US, AND WE CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THAT THE AITUC IS THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE CENTRAL ORGANISATION OF WORKERS IN OUR COUNTRY.

Origin and Development of the INTUC

10. In fact, to explain the correct situation regarding the favour shown to the INTUC by the Provincial Govern-

ments and the Government of India, it is necessary to point out the origin and development of the INTUC, during the last year.

11. On 3rd May, 1947, at a Conference of Congressmen convened by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh—Congress Party Labour Organisation—at New Delhi, a decision was taken to start the INTUC. The Conference was presided over by the Home Member of the Government of India who is in charge of Law and Order and was attended by a number of Ministers of the Government, both Central and Provincial.

12. Later several prominent Ministers of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments publicly declared their support to the INTUC. Some prominent Ministers of the Government were holding positions in the organisation itself. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, the then Minister of Labour in Bengal Government, was at the same time the President of the INTUC. Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Dravid, Ministers of Labour in the Bombay Province and the State of Indore respectively, are still members of the Executive Committee of the INTUC.

INTUC Dependent on Employers as well as Government

13. Some of the Provincial Governments helped the INTUC to enter into agreements with employers' organisations, showing the dependence of the INTUC on Government as well as employers. I am enclosing herewith as illustrations—(1) A circular issued by the Indian Tea Association, Assam, dated 21st July, 1947 and (2) a copy of a letter written by the General Secretary of the Assam INTUC to the Labour Officer of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association and the latter's reply. (Vide enclosures 5, 6 and 6A). The first letter gives authority and promise of help to an agent of the INTUC to organise workers in the tea plantations, and the second one promises every assistance including financial help to organise a Conference of Tea Plantation workers. The name of the Prime Minister of Assam, Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, has been specifically mentioned as being a party to the agreement besides the INTUC, by the Indian Tea Association.

14. Similarly, the Indian Sugar Syndicate, an association of Sugar Mill employers, entered into an agreement recently with the Sugar Workers' Federation, United Provinces, led by Pandit Hariharnath Shastri of the INTUC, though the Federation does not represent the majority of workers and is smaller in membership than the rival organisation. By this agreement, Unions not affiliated to the INTUC Federation cannot negotiate for amenities with the

employers, unless they change their present affiliations and affiliate themselves to the INTUC Federation. This agreement was also ratified by the Government of the United Provinces. The U.P. Government has announced recently that it would not deal in any way with any Trade Union unless it is sponsored by the INTUC.

15. Thus, the INTUC, which was brought into existence with the help of the Ministers of Government and was bolstered up as a country-wide Trade Union organisation by means of departmental machinery and Government Press propaganda, (Vide enclosure No. 7—AITUC statement to the Press regarding the publication and circulation of Mr. Nanda's note) through the help of and in close co-operation with employers of Labour, is not a free and genuine Trade Union movement. It is thus incapable of representing the true interests of the workers of India, and, as such, I claim that it cannot be given a place in the International Labour Conference.

AITUC is the Most Representative Organisation

16. Under the circumstances, we claim that the AITUC still continues to be the most representative organisation of workers. The All-India Trade Union Congress, after the last session of the General Council held at the end of February 1948, had a total membership of 8,49,636 in more than 811 affiliated and associate Unions all over the Indian Union.

17. To summarise, I maintain that the inquiry held by the Government of India between the credentials of the AITUC and the INTUC was not impartial. Therefore, we cannot accept the decision of the Government giving to the INTUC the most representative character. We maintain that its real membership is much smaller than that of the AITUC. Secondly, I maintain that the INTUC, rival organisation to the AITUC, is not a free Trade Union Organisation, being dependent on Government and employers for support and help. It has little genuine support from the workers of the country.

18. I, therefore, request that the 31st Session of the I.L.O. Conference, to be held at San Francisco, should not accept the credentials of the Workers' Delegation from India and should disqualify it from attending the session.

Yours fraternally,
N. M. JOSHI,
General Secretary.

P.S.: As the result of the inquiry was learnt by us only through a Government Press Note published in morning papers on 1st June, I regret that we were unable to post this letter earlier. I hence request that any objection that might be raised regarding proper notice may be waived.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

- A. (Extracts from a letter written by the General Secretary of the AITUC, dated 27-1-1948, to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour.)

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

To

27-1-1948.

The Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour,
Secretariat, New Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L.C.28(9) of the 21st January, 1948, the All-India Trade Union Congress notes that the Government propose to hold an enquiry as to which of the all-India organisation of workers should be considered as the most representative organisation for the purpose of consultation in regard to the nomination of delegates and advisers to the International Conferences and other purposes. The A.I.T.U.C also notes that while the Government is proposing to hold an enquiry, the mode and terms of reference are still under the consideration of the Government.....

2. In connection with the enquiry to be made, the A.I.T.U.C. would like to say that while welcoming the proposal of the Government to hold such an enquiry, it is necessary that the enquiry should be held by a strictly impartial tribunal and in an open manner. But the A.I.T.U.C. would not approve of the enquiry to be made by the Government of India or the Provincial Governments directly or through their officials.

3. One of the reasons why the A.I.T.U.C. is opposed to such a method of enquiry is that several prominent Ministers of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have already declared their support and preference to one of the Trade Union organisations in this country, namely the I.N.T.U.C. Some prominent Ministers are holding positions in that organisation and the Labour Minister of the Government of Bombay has even gone to the extent of making public statements against our organisation. Therefore, we think it would be unfair to the A.I.T.U.C. if the Government were to undertake an enquiry which is not through an impartial tribunal, such as a Committee of High Court Judges or by a High Court Judge. We would like the enquiring tribunal to go to different Provinces and places and check the information supplied by the Unions. We also suggest that the contending central organisations should have a right to challenge the information supplied by the rival organisation.

4.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
Sd. N. M. JOSHI,
General Secretary.

B. (Extracts from the reply of the Government of India, dated 6th February 1948, to the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, dated 27th January, 1948).

Government of India,
Ministry of Labour

No. LC—310 (1)

From

Shri V. Narayanan,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

To

The General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress,
R. L. Trust Buildings, 55, Girgaum Road.,
Bombay 4.

Dated: New Delhi, the 6th February, 1948.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter dated the 27th January, 1948. The suggestions made in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter, namely—

- (a) that the enquiry should be conducted by a Committee of High Court Judges or by a High Court Judge
- (b) that the enquiring tribunal should visit different Provinces and places and check the information supplied by the Unions, and
- (c) the contending Central organisations should have the right to challenge the information supplied by the rival organisations.

have been carefully considered and Government regret their inability to accept them for the following reasons:—

- (i) it is very difficult to find the necessary compliment of judges to do the work;
- (ii) the time factor is all important; the type of enquiry suggested in your letter cannot be completed in time to enable nominations being made to the forthcoming International Labour Conference about to be held early in June next;
- (iii) the position in regard to the labour movement is fluid and may change from time to time;
- (iv) the responsibility for nomination is that of Government and the decision of the Government can be challenged in the Credentials Committee; the judicial finding in India does not take the case of the purview of the Credentials Committee; no judicial tribunal is likely to agree to conduct an enquiry under circumstances which would subject its findings to challenge before and review by a lay Committee.

.....

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
Sd. V. NARAYANAN
Deputy Secretary
to the Government of India.

- C. (Extracts from a letter written by the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, dated 11th February, 1948, to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour.)

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

11-2-1948

To

The Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour,
Secretariat, New Delhi.

Sir,

I am sorry I cannot accept the validity of arguments used by the Government in support of rejection.

(1) You state in para (1) of your reply that it is difficult to find the necessary complement of judges to do the work of enquiry, according to the suggestion made by me. This reply ignores part of the suggestion made in my letter that we agree to the appointment of even one High Court Judge, though, by preference, a committee of judges would be more desirable.

(2) Your argument in para (2), saying that "the time factor is all important", is understandable.

The fact that the next I.L.O. Conference is to be held in June 1948, has been known to the Government of India since July 1947. It may be true that the I.N.T.U.C. thought of challenging the credentials of the A.I.T.U.C. only quite recently. But I fail to understand the grounds on which the Government of India accepted their demand for an enquiry, the findings of which are to be used for the selection of the delegation for the next I.L.O. Conference, being aware full well that there could be no time for proper enquiry to enable the Government to make the nomination of the delegation on the basis of such an enquiry and also knowing that a machinery through which you could make an enquiry cannot claim to be impartial for the reasons mentioned by me in my previous letter.

As a matter of fact, the claim of the I.N.T.U.C. for such an enquiry can be considered as rather premature. It has not yet formally come into existence, by being formed by properly elected representatives of Trade Unions, intending to be affiliated to it. Its constitution has not yet been formally adopted by an authoritative body. In fact, the decision for the formation of the organisation was taken at an *ad hoc* Conference, in which a large number of Ministers in the Government of India and in the Provincial Governments had taken part; and which was inaugurated by the President of the Indian National Congress, who is not connected with any trade union. In this

Conference, moreover, many people participated who had no connection with any trade union, and many others voted in favour of starting the I.N.T.U.C., but the Unions with which they were connected, have yet not joined the I.N.T.U.C.

Under the circumstances, I claim that it was wrong for the Government of India to have complied with the demand for an enquiry, made by a body so informally formed, and knowing especially that there was no time for a proper enquiry.

(3) I fail again to understand your argument regarding the position of the labour movement being fluid. The position of the A.I.T.U.C., in any case, is not so fluid, as it is an old and well established organisation, though of course, continuously growing.

(4) Your last argument, regarding the possibility of a Committee of High Court Judges being unwilling to undertake the enquiry on account of its being subject to challenge and review by the Credentials committee of the I.L.O., is inadmissible. High Court Judges have taken part in many enquiries, which were not conducted on strictly judicial legal procedure, the reports of which Government was not bound to accept.

The suggestion that the enquiry should be conducted by a Committee of High Court Judges, or even by one Judge was made by me, not for insisting on a strictly legal procedure but with a desire for an independent and impartial enquiry. A High Court Judge is trained to sift evidence impartially, and is not subject to an order by any Government, nor is he dependent upon the favour of the Ministers for his promotion. Therefore, enquiry made by such an authority is likely to command more confidence than the enquiry made and reported upon by officers appointed by Provincial Governments, the Ministers of which have openly taken part in favour of one of the competing organisations as against the other.

I, therefore, strongly protest that you should have rejected the reasonable proposals made by me for the enquiry being made in a proper and impartial manner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd. N. M. JOSHI
General Secretary.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2

Copy of a letter written by the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, on 3rd April, 1948.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

3-4-1948

To

The Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour,
New Delhi.

SUBJECT: Repression of Trade Unions and the inquiry between the A.I.T.U.C. and I.N.T.U.C. regarding the most representative central organisation of workers.

Sir,

In connection with the enquiry that is being conducted at present with regard to the rival claims of the A.I.T.U.C. and the I.N.T.U.C. to be the most representative central organisation of workers in the country, I have to send you information as follows:—

A large number of the A.I.T.U.C. Unions in different Provinces have been served with notices asking them to submit their books, accounts etc., to be scrutinised for the purpose of the enquiry. As the Unions were preparing themselves for the submission of their papers, repression has started in several Provinces and many of the Union offices as a result of it have been locked up. This has happened particularly in the Province of Bengal. The Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress had approached the Labour Commissioner with an application to extend the date of the submission of the papers, required for the enquiry but it has been refused. News has been received from several Unions in Madras Province that the offices of the Unions were searched by the police under the Madras Public Safety Maintenance Act and membership registers and other papers were seized, with the result that the Unions were unable to furnish the required information. We have also learned from Benares that our affiliated Unions there are unable to participate in the enquiry, because Trade Union officials have been arrested and the Union offices have been locked up. Telegrams to the same effect have been received from Ratlam and Beawar. Several Trade Union officials have been arrested in the Central Provinces. Besides this, from newspapers it can be noted that several other Trade Unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. have been subjected to the same treatment, though we have not as yet heard anything from these Unions themselves, perhaps because they are not free to write. . .

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress at its meeting held on 27th March, 1948, has adopted the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the action of the West Bengal Government and its police in preventing labour Unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress from functioning, by keeping under lock and key several Union offices including the office of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress. This has further resulted in making it impossible for the Unions to take part in the enquiry that is being done at the instance of the Government of India to adjudge between the A.I.T.U.C. and the I.N.T.U.C. the representative character of each. It has also had the effect of making it impossible for many of the Unions to continue to take part in the proceedings before the labour tribunals.

"This meeting believes that on the plea of suppressing the Communist Party, the West Bengal Government have been trying, as a matter of deliberate policy, to help the I.N.T.U.C. which they have actually been doing by allowing the machinery of the Government including the police to be used in furtherance of the disruptive activities of the I.N.T.U.C.

"This meeting calls upon the Government to immediately release the officials of the B.P.T.U.C. and all those of its constituent Unions from the possession of the police, failing which they will stand before the bar of public opinion as partisans as between the A.I.T.U.C. and the I.N.T.U.C."

I have to bring to the attention of the Government in connection with the enquiry that the repression which has started practically all over the country against Trade Unions is to the disadvantage of the All-India Trade Union Congress in comparison with the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The A.I.T.U.C. strongly protests against the action of the Provincial Governments against the Trade Unions, making it impossible for the Trade Unions to participate in the inquiry. Such action must not affect the functioning of Trade Unions of workers. One of the reasons for the widespread repression is the action the Provincial Governments are taking against the members of the Communist Party. The All-India Trade Union Congress is a joint organisation. I would like to bring to the attention of the Government that the Trade Unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. include amongst its members, besides Communists, several non-Communists also. The non-Communists and the Communists have worked together in these Trade Unions with the common object of advancing the interests of the workers by all legitimate

means. As such it is absolutely unjustified on the part of the Provincial Governments to take repressive action against the Trade Unions because some of its officials are Communists. I have to point out in this letter particularly that such action is vitiating the impartial character of the enquiry that is being carried on between the I.N.T.U.C. and the A.I.T.U.C. I hence urge upon the Central Government to direct the Provincial Governments to the effect that the affiliated Unions of the A.I.T.U.C. are given full freedom to participate in the inquiry that is being conducted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Sd. N. M. JOSHI
General Secretary.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3

Copy of a letter written by Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the AITUC, to Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Minister in charge of Labour, Commerce and Industry, Government of Bengal, on 30th September, 1947.

30th September 1947.

To

Hon'ble Dr. S. C. Banerjee,
Minister in Charge of Labour,
Commerce and Industry,
Writers Building, Calcutta.

My dear Dr. Banerjee,

I am in receipt of your letter No. 519 dated 23-9-1947 for which thanks.

You have asked for specific instances in which "pressure" has been exercised on Unions to be admitted to the I.N.T.U.C. I am giving below some instances. But this is not necessary having regard to the admission in your letter that "advice and persuasion" have been used to induce Unions to get themselves affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C. You will agree with me, I believe, that there is a world of difference between "advice and persuasion" by the Government (and in the matter of Labour you represent the Government) and similar effort made by a private individual. When the Unions concerned know that you are in a position to help the Unions with the machinery of the Government if your "advice" is acted upon, and your "persuasion" is accepted, how does it differ from "pressure"? On the other hand, if the workers and the Union officials are told that Government help will not be available in case they do not accept your "advice" and "persuasion" in the matter of affiliating themselves to the I.N.T.U.C., what is likely to be the effect on

their minds? In the following instance, according to the information I have received from the workers and office-bearers of the Unions, you have personally either advised them directly or told them in the plainest manner that they could only have their cases considered if they joined the I.N.T.U.C.

1. Texamaco Workers' Union
2. M. Bhattacharyya and Co. Employees' Union
3. Military Accounts Union
4. Allenbury Workers' Union, Sodepur
5. Mohini Mill No. 2 Workers' Union
6. Basanti Cotton Mills Workers' Union

In several other cases your agents have done the "advice and persuasion" in your name and on your behalf, that is, on behalf of the Government. A small section of the Government of India Press Workers, for instance, who are members of the Press Employees' Association, have been offered such advice and encouraged to form a rival union of their own, with the result that a fight is going on between two sections of the employees.

Not having received any encouraging response from the old Unions, you have been personally organising new unions, and have accepted the presidentship of some. I see in the papers that a union has been set up under the name and style "Port and Dock Mazdoor Congress". You presided over the inaugural meeting and allowed yourself to be elected president of this union. You are aware there is a union of these workers. And there is also another run by certain Congressmen. I am therefore unable to understand why you have set up another Union with the name "Congress" attached to it.

Recently at Ballygunj you presided over a meeting of certain washermen and "advised" them to join the I.N.T.U.C. A union of washermen was formed at that meeting.

There are numerous such instances. I wonder that it does not occur to you that the organisation of rival Unions and the "advice and persuasion" by yourself personally and by your agents is nothing but disrupting the labour unions and breaking the back of the labour movement. The I.N.T.U.C. of which you are the president, I regret to say, is being used, and the name of the Congress exploited for the purpose. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru resigned the presidentship of the Congress when he came to be associated with the Government of India. He did it no doubt to avoid the suspicion that he would be using the machinery of the Government to advance the cause of a particular political party, namely, the Congress. I regret very much that you did not follow his example, that is, you did not resign the presidentship of the I.N.T.U.C. when you became a Minister of the Government of Bengal.

As you are also Minister in Charge of Commerce and Industry, the disrupting of the Workers' Unions cannot but be

welcomed by the employers and capitalists whose interests also you have to protect and promote. I believe you are aware that the employers as a class have been mightily pleased at the present labour policy and activities of the Government. As to the other points raised in your letter, I shall deal with them in my next communication.

As you have released your letter to the press for publication I am also doing the same.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. MRINAL KANTI BOSE

ENCLOSURE NO. 4

Copy of a report sent to the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress by a Trade Union organiser from Andhra.

"Having failed through negotiations to get minimum wage, etc., 1,500 workers of the Imperial Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Anapathy, went on strike after 14 days' notice from 28th April. On 27th itself the President, Vice-President, Joint Secretary and Treasurer were called by the Labour Conciliation Officer of Madras Government and they were immediately arrested even before conciliation talks began. On 27th, the first day, six workers and on 29th two workers and like them a number of them were arrested. Paid goondas of the company and 50 reserve constables pulled down the flag and destroyed all furniture and locked the office. The local goondas pulled the workers out of the houses and dragged them to the factory while the police bayonets protected the goondas. Village Munsiff, Panchayat Board President and local landlords were all mobilised to threaten the workers. Beating women workers, using the goonda and lathi profusely, intimidation and threats of murder and rape were all employed by police and goondas.

The Congress Ministers talk of industrial peace and this is what is happening in reality.

It is significant to note that the goondas and management asked the workers to hoist the Congress flag and promised all help. **But all this happened because the workers refused to pull down red flag and leave the A.I.T.U.C.**

Sd. P. S. SHARMA,
T.U. Organiser, Andhra.

Cocanada (Andhra),
14-5-1948.

(Emphasis is ours)

ENCLOSURE NO: 5

Copy of a letter written by Mr. W. G. Walsh of the Indian Tea Association, Assam Branch, Labour Department, dated 21st July 1947, addressed to the Managers, Tea Plantations of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association (I.T.A.)

**INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION, ASSAM BRANCH
LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

P. O. Dibrugarh
21st July 1948

**PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL
NOT INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION**

To

The Managers, Tea Plantations of the
Assam Branch of the I.T.A.

Dear Sir,

(1) The Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hon'ble the Prime Minister of Assam have entrusted Babu Ravindra Kakoti of Shibsagar with the responsibility of organising labourers on tea plantations in the Assam valley.

(2) It was decided in a meeting on 9th July 1947 that in order to facilitate the work of this labour organisation a list of authorised organisers should be sent to this office and that this office should forward it to the managers of tea plantations. Your President and the Labour Adviser were present at this meeting. It was also decided at this meeting that all authorised organisers should possess a letter of authority signed by Mr. Ravindra Kakoti. It, therefore, automatically follows that Managers are free to refuse facilities for work to those who do not possess such letter of authority. If such persons ask for permission to hold meetings in the plantation areas, they should be referred to Babu Ravindra Kakoti.

(3) In this meeting, Babu Ravindra Kakoṭi gave an assurance that the ultimate object of the speeches that were delivered by the labour organisers would be to establish a trade union and that there would be no explosive material in them which would spoil the present relations between the workers and the employers.

Yours Truly,
Sd. W. G. WALSH

Copies to:—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam,
Shillong.

The Hon'ble Labour Minister, Assam, Shillong.

The Labour Commissioner, Assam, Shillong.

The Presidents of the District Congress Committees in Assam
Valley.

The President, Assam British Indian Tea Association.
The Vice-President, Assam British Indian Tea Association.
The Deputy President, Assam British Indian Tea Association.
The Labour Adviser to the India Tea Association.
The Secretary, Assam British Indian Tea Association.
Babu Ravindra Kakoti.

(Re-translated into English from Janavani, a Marathi Weekly published from Poona and Reproduced from the 'Trade Union Record', September, 1947).

ENCLOSURE NO. 6

(Letter written by Mr. Ravindra Kakoti, General Secretary of the Assam National Trade Union Congress, Jorhat, to the Labour Officer, Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association. The letter is dated November 18, 1947.)

"I think it is known to you that our workers have already started work in the different districts of Assam Valley and now we propose to form an all-Assam organisation of the tea garden labourers.

"We have formed about 200 Unions in the whole of Assam and our membership is swelling every day. It is now right and proper that all these unions should come under a central body.

"With that end in view, we propose to hold a conference of tea garden labourers in Assam on December 30, 1947 at Jorhat. To that conference we desire to invite one delegate for every 500 labourers or less. In order that the gathering may be representative in character, we intend to invite delegates even from such areas where unions have not yet been formed.

"Therefore, I request you to kindly advise the managers of tea gardens of all districts of Assam so that proper facilities may be given to the delegates to attend the Conference.

"The delegates except those from Sobhagpur District will require four days' leave for the purpose and Sibsagar District three days' leave and I hope you will issue instructions to the managers to allow them four days' and three days' leave respectively with pay and also grant their feeding expenses. Where we have our unions, there will be no difficulty about selecting delegates. But in areas where there are no unions, the managers may be instructed to ask the labourers to select their delegates independently and send the names of the delegates to our office before the 15th of December, 1947.

"I hope you will kindly render all necessary help in the above matter.

"Thanking you,

"N.B. (A) Proposed programme of the Conference

1. 29th December, 1947 — Subjects Committee
2. 30th December, 1947 — Morning Subjects Committee
3. 31st December, 1947 — open meeting

(B) The delegates' fees will be Re. 1 per delegate.

Food Re. 1 per meal and annas four for tea."

[All emphasis ours.]

(Reproduced from People's Age, dated January 18, 1948.)

ENCLOSURE 6A.

Copy of a letter written by the Labour Adviser of the Indian Tea Association in reply to the letter addressed to him by Mr. Ravindra Kakoti, General Secretary of the Assam National Trade Union Congress, Johrat.)

"1. A copy of your letter dated the 18th November 1947 addressed to the Labour Officer of the Assam branch, Indian Tea Association has been forwarded to me.

2. Your letter requests the assistance of the Indian Tea Association in three directions:

- (1) The granting of leave with pay to delegates to attend the trade union conference to be held in Jorhat on 30th December, 1947.
- (2) The payment by the employers of the travelling and messing expenses of the delegates attending the conference.
- (3) Action by the employers, in gardens where unions do not at present exist to arrange for the appointment of delegates to the Conference.

3. As indicated during our discussions in Dibrugarh on the 22nd November, the Indian Tea Association is prepared to issue a recommendation to managers of Assam gardens requesting them to grant facilities to delegates appointed by the various garden unions to attend the Jorhat conference. The Association is also agreeable to recommend that on the occasion of this inaugural conference only, the delegates shall be granted leave with pay for a period of three or four days.

4. The proposals contained in paragraphs 2 (2) and 2 (3) raise important questions affecting the principles of trade unionism generally and in particular, the relationship of the employers to trade unions. While the Association appreciates your purpose in endeavouring to amalgamate the various local unions into a central and responsible body, there are, however, certain very real difficulties which render it impossible for the Association to comply with the requests put forward in the paragraphs referred to.

5. Your proposal that garden managements should pay the expenses of delegates attending the conference is, as I think you now realise, altogether contrary to established trade union practice. Furthermore, compliance with the proposal by this Association might conceivably lay your organisation to the unfair charge that the financial assistance of the employers is being obtained in establishing the union.

6. For similar reasons, it would, I consider, be quite improper for the managers of gardens where unions do not at present exist to take the initiative in arranging for the appointment of

delegates to the conference. Since such action by the employers would, I feel, be liable to misrepresentation.

That opponents of the I.N.T.U.C. are only too ready to seize every opportunity to embarrass and discredit that organisation is borne out by the false and damaging conclusions drawn in the September issue of the AITUC bulletin in connection with the circular issued to managers by the Labour Officer, Dibrugarh, outlining the facilities to be granted to INTUC workers.

It is in order to protect your organisation from further embarrassment of this character that the Indian Tea Association feels compelled to draw your attention to the dangers that would follow from full compliance on the part of the Association with the requests contained in your letter to the Labour Officer, Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(All emphasis ours)

(Reproduced from People's Age, January 18, 1948)

ENCLOSURE NO. 7

(Copy of a statement issued by the Head Office of the AITUC, Bombay, on 24th July, 1947.)

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE INTUC

"It is a matter of surprise that Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Bombay, should utilize the Office of the Directorate of Publicity of the Government for the purpose of carrying on press propaganda against the All-India Trade Union Congress and in favour of the new Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Documentary evidence can prove that Mr. Nanda has been using not only the staff of the Directorate of Publicity but also its equipment including stationery and service postage stamps for the purpose of circulating to the newspapers statements issued by him in his capacity not as a Minister of Government but as the Secretary of a non-official organisation, viz; the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

In the first place, it is improper for a responsible Minister to take sides and to carry on propaganda in favour of one central labour organisation as against another. It is much more objectionable for a Minister to utilize the staff and equipment of the Government Secretariat for this purpose. In fact, this amounts to a misuse of Government funds.

As Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Mr. Nanda has been assuring the public that "the Indian National Trade Union Congress is not tied to any Government." But, the very statement in which this claim is made is cyclorysted on Government paper and paid by using service stamps. It is now for the public to judge.

**ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

Report ...

Twenty-Second

Session

Calcutta, 1947

**R. L. TRUST BUILDING,
55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4**

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE AITUC ELECTED AT THE CALCUTTA SESSION

PRESIDENT:	Com. S. A. Dange, M.L.A. (Bombay)
VICE-PRESIDENTS:	Com. Aftab Ali, M.L.A., (Central) Com. S. S. Mirajkar Com. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A. (Bombay)
	Com. K. N. Joglekar
	Com. S. S. Yusuf
GENERAL SECRETARY:	Com. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central)
TREASURER:	Com. Peter Alvarez
ASST. SECRETARIES:	Com. Shanta Mukherji, Com. N. V. Phadke Com. Manek Gandhi Com. Dinkar Desai

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE

1. Com. Sibnath Banerji, M.L.A.
(Bengal)
2. Com. V. G. Bhagwat
3. Com. R. K. Bhogle
4. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose
5. Com. Biswanath Dubey
6. Com. Fazal Ilahi Qurban
7. Com. M. Kalyansundaram
8. Com. K. K. Khadilkar
9. Com. Abdul Malik, M.L.A.
(Bengal)
10. Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra
11. Com. Abdul Momin
12. Com. Bankim Mukherji
13. Com. P. Rammurthy
14. Com. B. T. Ranadive
15. Com. R. S. Ruikar
M.L.A. (C.P.)
16. Com. N. C. Sekhar
17. Com. Hariharnath Shastri,
M.L.A. (U.P.)
18. Com. D. S. Vaidya
19. Com. P. Venkateswarlu,
M.L.A. (Madras)
20. Com. Mohamed Yamin.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S PERSONAL ADDRESS:

MODEL HOUSE, FLAT A-4,
PROCTOR ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

***ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS***

Tel. No. : 42188.

Telegrams : AITUCCONG.

REPORT . .

**TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
CALCUTTA, 1947**

PRICE RUPEES THREE ONLY

C O N T E N T S

1. Proceedings	
2. Report of the General Secretary with audited statement of accounts and appendices	9
3. Resolutions adopted at the AITUC session at Calcutta	70
4. List of affiliated Unions with their addresses and membership	101
5. List of members of the General Council with addresses	136
6. Addresses of Provincial Committees and Regional Councils of the AITUC	146
7. List of delegates registered at the 22nd session of the AITUC	148
8. Constitution of the AITUC	173
9. Table of affiliated membership	184
10 Ready Reckoner for Affiliation Fee	186

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Twenty-Second Session

PROCEEDINGS

The Jubilee Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Calcutta from 13th to 19th February 1947 under the presidency of Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose.

The AITUC completed its 25th year on 31st October 1945. The Working Committee last year had proposed, by a resolution, to hold the Jubilee Session in a suitable manner in Bombay—the city where the first session was held under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai—on the Foundation Day, i.e. 31st October. However, the disturbed communal situation in the city made it impossible for the session to be held in Bombay as proposed, and the plan had to be cancelled.

In the meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November 1946, office bearers of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the AITUC undertook the task of convening the session at Calcutta, in spite of the dangers and difficulties that lay ahead, and the proposal was approved by the General Council. Accordingly a Reception Committee was formed in Calcutta with Com. A. M. Malik, vice-president of the Bengal Provincial Committee as president and Com. Abdul Momin as General Secretary.

Just a few weeks before the session was to be held, Section 144A of the Criminal Procedure Code was put in operation in the city of Calcutta, and the ban on meetings made the work of the session difficult. The Bengal Provincial Committee of the AITUC made representations to the Provincial Government protesting against this measure and calling for its withdrawal. A one-day general strike was launched, on the initiative of the BPTUC, on 5th February as a protest against prolongation of the measure. Workers, office-employees, students and the public gave splendid co-operation. We regret to state that such emphatic expression of popular opinion was of no avail, and with the permission of the Government, the AITUC Jubilee Session was required to be held within a closed pandal. A special pandal was erected on the Wellington Square grounds, sufficient to accommodate fifteen to twenty thousand people.

Repression of the Trade Union Movement also followed in certain provinces just before the session. Thus, important office-bearers of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Committee and of a large number of the affiliated unions in Madras were put under arrest and hence could not attend.

In such an atmosphere the session started in Calcutta; yet from the results achieved, it turned out to be one of the most successful of the sessions of the AITUC.

1049 delegates were registered at the session from 407 affiliated Unions scattered throughout the country. The delegates were lodged at various places, the farthest being eight miles away from the venue of the session. In spite of the scarcity of foodstuffs, delegates were given food at cheap rates by the Reception Committee. The Reception Committee made collection for the expenses of the session mostly by the sale of tickets to visitors for attending the session.

In view of the increased business of the AITUC, the General Council had allotted a larger period this year for the session. The programme extended over seven full days from 13th to 19th February.

Committee Meetings:—Meetings of the Standing Credentials Committee and the Resolutions Committee were held on the 13th and 14th February. The standing Credentials Committee was appointed by the General Council immediately after the Madras session, and the Resolutions Committee was appointed at its meeting at New Delhi in November 1946.

The members of the Standing Credentials Committee who attended the meeting were:—Coms. S. A. Dange, K. N. Joglekar, R. A. Khedgikar, S. S. Mirajkar, B. K. Mukherjee, N. V. Phadke and Fazal Elahi Qurban. The Committee considered applications from Unions for new affiliation and for increased membership, made enquiries on questions of disputes regarding representation at the session and made recommendations on these subjects.

The members of the Resolutions Committee who attended the meetings were:—Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Peter Alvarez, Biswanath Dubey, Manek Gandhi, R. A. Khedgikar, Abdul Malik, Sudhindra Pramanik, B. T. Ranadive, Ranen Sen, Hari harnath Shastri and D. S. Vaidya with Com. Dinkar Desai as the convener. The Committee prepared drafts of resolutions on problems which were suggested through resolutions received from affiliated Unions for consideration at the session. The Committee also went through the draft report of the AITUC, as prepared by Com. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary, and recommended it for adoption.

General Council Meetings:—Meetings of the General Council were held on 15th and 16th February. Com. Mrinal Kanti

Bose was in the chair. The number of members who attended was 83. The report of the General Secretary and the drafts of 42 resolutions were recommended to the session for adoption. On the recommendation of the Standing Credentials Committee 63 Unions with a membership of 6,001 were granted affiliation. Applications for 29,320 increased membership made by the Unions were sanctioned. The General Council fixed the programme of elections and appointed returning officers and tellers to count votes at the meetings. Some constitutional amendments were considered by the General Council and recommended for adoption. The General Council terminated its session at 3-30 p.m. on 16th February.

Meeting Of The Working Committee

A meeting of the Working Committee was held on 16th February at 4 P. M. to determine the Trade Groupings of the newly affiliated Unions.

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Session Of The AITUC

The session of the AITUC was inaugurated at 6 P. M. on 16th February, in the pandal at the Wellington Square Maidan, amidst a gathering of delegates and visitors numbering more than 15,000. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose presided. Com. A. M. Malik chairman of the Reception Committee, made a speech welcoming the delegates Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose then delivered his presidential address in English. Com. Biswanath Dubey read out its translation in Hindustani.

After the presidential address, Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, presented the printed report of the AITUC to the session. It was proposed for adoption by Com. S. S. Mirajkar and seconded by Com. P. C. Bose. The report of the General Secretary was adopted unanimously. Com. R. A. Khedgikar, the Treasurer, then presented the audited statement of accounts. It was accepted unanimously.

Com. Abdul Momin read out the messages received from Com. Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, U.S.S.R., and the Central Committee of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Finland, Bulgaria and Poland.

Members of the International Youth Delegation, who were touring India on behalf of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, were present at the session by invitation. From among them, Miss Olga Chetchotkina of the Soviet Union and Mr. Jean Lautissier of France gave greetings to the AITUC. Mr. George Reed of the National Union of Seamen of Great Britain also greeted the AITUC session on behalf of his organisation. The

inaugural meeting of the AITUC session terminated at 8-30 P. M. on 16th February.

On the 17th, the session started at 12 A. M. Com. N. V. Phadke proposed amendments to the Constitution of the AITUC. The first amendment laid down a minimum fee of not less than Re. 1/- per year, which an affiliated Union was required to charge its members. The second amendment proposed a minimum of Rs. 15/- per year to be charged by the AITUC, to affiliated Unions for 500 membership and below and a minimum of Rs. 20/- for membership above 500, the fee increasing with membership at the rate of three pies per member per year. Both these proposals were opposed by Com. Benoy Chatterjee of the Burns Labour Union and some other delegates, on the ground mainly that they imposed heavier liabilities than those existing on affiliated Unions and their membership. In favour of the proposals it was explained that the measures were necessary to bear growing charges. Vote was taken and the President declared that the proposals were passed by a very large majority. By another amendment, the number of Assistant Secretaries was increased from three to four. The next amendment laid down the number of delegates which affiliated unions were to send to the AITUC session. Hitherto the number of delegates which could be sent by one Union was fixed in such a way that Unions with large membership got a smaller and smaller quota of representation in proportion to increasing membership, with the ultimate result that a number of smaller unions with less of total membership stood in a more advantageous position. By this amendment, Unions with smaller membership were given their proper place in the scheme of representation. This item was also opposed by a few delegates, as it removed the advantages to smaller Unions existing in the present constitution. It was explained that the rising strength of large Trade Unions in different industries must be given proper recognition and the proposal was accepted by a very large majority. By the next amendment, the number of the members of the Working Committee besides office-bearers was increased from 15 to 20. By the last amendment, provision was made for the formation of separate Provincial Trade Union Committees by the General Council, in those cases where the Provincial administrative unit consisted of two or more linguistic units. This item again was opposed but was passed with a large majority. Thus all the amendments recommended by the General Council were adopted by the Session. The constitution of the AITUC with these amendments incorporated is printed on pages 173 to 183.

Resolutions.—Forty-two resolutions were adopted at the session, almost all unanimously. The most important resolu-

tion to be noted was on the main objective. It was after a considerably long time that the AITUC was able to adopt unanimously a resolution defining clearly its immediate political objective. The resolution reiterates the aim of the working class movement to be the achievement of a Socialist State. Realising that the immediate objective before the country was national freedom, certain fundamental requirements of a democratic constitution for a free India were laid down in the resolution, which it was declared, can only be framed by a constituent assembly based on adult suffrage.

Another resolution was on the subject of the Basic Demands Day, calling upon all industrial workers and middle class employees to effectively voice their demands for basic rights such as a living wage, social security, right to work and no retrenchment, by observing March 18th, 1947 as Basic Demands Day, throughout India by organising meetings, demonstrations and passing resolutions on basic demands.

The AITUC, by another resolution strongly disapproved of the Industrial Disputes Legislation of the Government of India on the ground mainly that it proposed practically to deprive the workers of their right to strike. It was pointed out that the workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for conciliation and voluntary arbitration. But the legislation proposed to put permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules arbitrarily imposed on the working class during war-time emergency.

A resolution expressing strong disapproval of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill was adopted, chiefly on the same ground. It was specially stressed that by giving Government approval and recognition only to those Unions which agree to accept compulsory arbitration, the Bill militates against the free and genuine trade union movement. Com. Mapara of the Rashtriya Mill Majdur Sangh opposed the resolution. Upon being put to vote, the resolution was carried out by a very large majority, only six persons voting against it.

Resolutions were adopted on the nationalisation of key industries, wages of industrial workers, Workmen's State Insurance Bill, Holidays with Pay, Employment Exchanges, Housing for Industrial workers, Communal Riots, Cloth Shortage, Labour Legislation, Labour Inquiry Committees, etc., etc.

Com. N. M. Joshi, proposed for adoption an agreed list of office-bearers. It was seconded by Com. B. T. Ranadive and was unanimously passed. Com. N. V. Phadke moved for adoption a list of 165 members of the General Council accepted by the delegates in their various trade groups. The proposal was accepted unanimously.

In the concluding part of the session, Com. N. M. Joshi thanked the President. Com. S. S. Mirajkar thanked the members of the Reception Committee for the arrangements they had made for the session. Com. Abdul Momin, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, thanked the General Council for accepting the invitation of the BPTUC to hold the session at Calcutta. The session of the AITUC concluded at 5-30 p.m. on 18th February, 1947.

New General Council Meeting

A meeting of the new General Council was held at Seal's Free School, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, at 11 a. m. Com. S. A. Dange, the newly elected president, was in the chair. Twenty members of the Working Committee were elected by the General Council by the acceptance of an agreed list approved by all the groups inside the General Council. The General Council unanimously elected a Standing Credentials Committee to function for the coming year. The Council elected a Constitution Committee to arrange systematically the clauses of the constitution of the AITUC. The General Council also elected a delegation for the 30th session of the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in June 1947. The General Council after the conclusion of the business terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

At the Jubilee Session, the AITUC reached the membership of 7,98,194 in 601 affiliated Unions, functioning throughout the country in British India and Indian States. It will be found that with the advance of the trade union movement the membership of the AITUC has been steadily increasing.

The chief feature of the Jubilee Session held at Calcutta was the achievement of solidarity. Elections of office-bearers and members of the General Council and the resolutions that were passed were practically unanimous. During the present background of so much disunity in our country, this solid unity displayed by the Trade Union Movement of the country would remain an inspiration not only for the workers' struggle but the general struggle of the Indian people in their advance towards freedom and progress.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

(*January, 1945 to December, 1946*)

INTRODUCTION

The session is being held after a lapse of more than two years. It was in Madras in January 1945 that we held our last (21st) session.

During this period the world has witnessed several epoch-making events. Nazi Germany was vanquished in May 1945. In August of the same year, Japan was defeated and the victory of the United Nations became complete. The United Nations Organisation, with the declared object of peace, amity and freedom, came into existence. On the Trade Union field, for the first time in the history of the world, an all-embracing World Federation of Trade Unions has been created. The people of Asia are on the move and almost everywhere the freedom battle is on the agenda of the day.

The period has witnessed gigantic growth in the Trade Union membership all over the world, particularly in the liberated countries. In our country the Trade Union Movement is no longer confined to the workers in large industries. It has spread to white-collared clerks, scavengers, peons and Government servants. Workers are becoming more and more conscious of their rights.

The Strength of the AITUC: The total number of Unions affiliated to the AITUC in January 1945 was 401 with a total membership of 4,51,915. Today 608 Unions with a total membership of 7,26,439 are affiliated to the AITUC. It is hoped that soon the AITUC will cross the million mark.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE

During the period under report, four meetings of the Working Committee were held, the first in July 1945 at Calcutta; the second in September 1945 at Bombay, the third in April 1946 at Nagpur and the fourth in November 1946 at New Delhi.

The meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay discussed the situation arising out of the cessation of war, issued a comprehensive statement on behalf of the AITUC on the impending unemployment and wage cuts and made concrete suggestions to the Government of India to avert the threatened large-scale retrenchment and mass unemployment. This statement is published in full in Appendix A.

The same meeting passed resolutions urging upon the Provincial Governments the necessity to give adequate opportunities to all eligible persons both in the General and Special Labour Constituencies to get their names registered as electors on the rolls for the purpose of the elections of the Provincial legislatures which took place in 1946.

The Working Committee, by a circular resolution, appointed a new Editorial Board for the TRADE UNION RECORD consisting of Coms. N. M. Joshi, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, R. A. Khedgikar, N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi. Com. Manek Gandhi was appointed as the Editor.

The meeting of the Working Committee held at Nagpur recommended to the General Council an amendment to the Constitution making the Assistant Secretaries ex-officio members of the Working Committee.

Several circulars were addressed to the members of the Working Committee asking for their approval of the names suggested by the Bombay members of the Working Committee for the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee meetings.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Three meetings of the General Council were held during the period under report. The first held at Calcutta, in July, 1945, framed rules for the guidance of the Standing Credentials Committee. The delegation to the 27th session of the I.L.O., the delegation to the World Trade Union Conference, and the representatives on the various Industrial Committees of the I.L.O., were elected at this meeting. Questions regarding the organisation of Affiliated Unions from the Indian States and their affiliation with the adjoining Provincial Committees were also decided. Resolutions passed at this meeting have been published in the issue of the TRADE UNION RECORD for August 1945.

The meeting of the General Council, held in April, 1946, at Nagpur, elected the Delegations to the 28th (Maritime) and the 29th Sessions of the I.L.O. It appointed a Sub-Committee to go

into the U.P. Provincial Trade Union Committee dispute. It decided to hold the next session of the AITUC at Bombay in October-November, 1946. The Council recommended to the open session a constitutional amendment making the Assistant Secretaries ex-officio members of the Working Committee.

The Meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November-December 1946 declared its unanimous opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration and demanded that the right of the workers to strike should not be restricted. The Council reviewed the communal situation in the country and adopted two resolutions on it. The Council condemned in unequivocal terms the severe repression including lathi charges, arrests and firing which the Trade Union workers had to face during the last six months. (Texts of the resolutions on these subjects are given in Appendix B).

The Council unanimously urged upon the Interim Government the necessity to cut off diplomatic relations with Franco-Spain and to support the demand of the WFTU for representation on the Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O. The Council also decided to convene the annual AITUC session at Calcutta in February 1947, as the session fixed to be held in Bombay had to be postponed on account of the communal situation.

THE STANDING CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Madras Session of the AITUC took a very important decision by appointing a Standing Credentials Committee consisting of the following seven persons to examine the credentials of all the Affiliated Unions and also of Unions which apply in future for affiliation: Coms. (1) S. A. Dange, (2) S. S. Mirajkar, (3) Dinkar Desai, (4) K. N. Joglekar, (5) Fazal Ilhai Qurban, (6) B. K. Mukherjee and (7) N. V. Phadke.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Calcutta in July, 1945. The Committee recommended certain rules for judging the credentials of Unions. The second and third meetings of the Committee were held at Nagpur and at New Delhi respectively.

The appointment of the Committee helped considerably in the work of judging the credentials of Affiliated and Applicant Unions as it led to more efficient and uniform checking. The Committee could not undertake a tour of the different Provinces to examine the credentials of the existing Unions, though a plan was prepared for that purpose. If the Standing Cre-

dentials Committee is to be of real use, it should be a very small committee. Its members should also have sufficient time to undertake long tours.

OFFICE-BEARERS' TOURS

1. **Assam.** Com. Shanta Mukherjee attended the Assam Provincial Conference and visited almost all the important centres in Assam including the tea gardens and studied the conditions of the plantation workers.

2. **Bihar.** Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose went to Jamalpur and other Trade Union centres in Bihar and gave the necessary guidance to the local Unions. Com. Shanta Mukherjee was deputed by the President to Kharagpur to study the situation arising out of the sit-in-strike on the B. N. Railway.

3. **Bombay.** Com. S. S. Mirajkar went to Amalner to enquire into the firing on textile workers which had resulted in the death of nine workers. He issued a statement urging the Government of Bombay to institute an impartial public inquiry.

4. **C.P. and Berar.** Com. Manek Gandhi attended the C.P. and Berar Provincial Conference held at Nagpur and helped the trade union workers in their deliberations.

5. **C. I. and Rajputana.** Com. Manek Gandhi attended the C. I. and Rajputana Provincial Conference at Beawar. He also visited Ajmer and Udaipur and addressed meetings of workers.

6. **Delhi.** The General Secretary and the office-bearers of the AITUC who went to Delhi several times in connection with the Tripartite deliberations helped and gave active guidance to the local Trade Unions.

7. **French India.** Com. Mirajkar visited Pondicherry and inaugurated the French India Trade Union Conference.

8. **Gujerat.** Com. Mirajkar inaugurated the third session of the Gujarat Regional Council held at Ahmedabad.

9. **Indian States.** Com. N. M. Joshi inaugurated the first session of the Hyderabad State Trade Union Conference and gave guidance to the growing Trade Union Movement.

Com. Manek Gandhi went to Baroda to preside over the third Annual Conference of the Baroda Mill Kamgar Mandal. He also went to Navsari in connection with the strike of the textile workers.

Com. Mirajkar paid several visits to Gawlior in connection with the firings on the local textile workers. He also visited Indore and Ujjain in connection with the demands of textile

workers there and met the State authorities. He went to Ratlam to settle the textile strike there and was appointed on the Enquiry Commission as workers' representative. Later he visited Ratlam after the firing on the people of Ratlam.

10. **Madras.** Com. S. A. Dange inaugurated the Madras Provincial Conference, presided over the Madras Provincial Textile Conference and addressed meetings at Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem, Madras, Madura, Ambasamudram, Vickramasingapuram, Pondicherry and Trichinopoly.

11. **Punjab.** Com. Manek Gandhi visited Okara to attend the Punjab Provincial Trade Union Conference. He also visited Lahore and had discussions with Trade Union workers.

12. **United Provinces.** Com. R. A. Khedgikar visited Cawnpore and Lucknow in connection with the U.P. T.U.C. dispute.

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Immediately after the Madras session, circulars were sent to all Provincial Committees and Regional Councils to hold their annual Conferences. Almost all the Provincial Committees and the Regional Councils held their Conferences. One of the office bearers of the AITUC was usually deputed to attend. The Conferences discussed urgent and pressing labour problems facing the workers in their respective Provinces and Regions and chalked out programmes of action both agitational and organisational for the year. It is gratifying that all these Conferences were successful from the point of view of attendance, problems discussed and the enthusiasm they created amongst the workers of the Province or the Region.

The ASSAM Provincial Conference was held in May, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. Shanta Mukherjee. The report submitted by the General Secretary showed that "during the preceding year-and-a-half the Trade Union organisation in Assam had suffered considerable repression. At one time the Provincial office was almost at a standstill as not less than 19 important workers were either arrested, interned or exterted." The Conference extended its "warmest sympathy to over 13 lacs of workers engaged in tea plantations in Assam who are living under conditions which resemble serfdom." These workmen, the resolution stated, are denied civil liberties and in some cases cannot even give their sons and daughters in marriage without the previous sanction of the plantation managers. They cannot go where they like and cannot hold meetings in plan-

tations. Com. Arun Kumar Chanda and Com. Chittaranjan Das were elected President and General Secretary respectively.

The BENGAL Provincial Conference was held at Calcutta in June, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose. Out of 99 affiliated Unions, 94 participated in the Conference by sending in all 321 delegates. Resolutions expressing joy at the defeat of the Nazi Germany, sending fraternal greetings to the Soviet Trade Unions, demanding releases of all political prisoners and protesting against the attempts of the British Government to restore the pre-war Imperialist system in Burma were passed. Amongst other important resolutions were those demanding appointment of Wage Boards or Wage Fixation Committees for all industries with adequate representation for labour. The Conference expressed its grave concern at the prospect of large-scale industrial unemployment likely to be caused by retrenchment. The resolution demanded of the Government full employment to those who were thrown out of work as a result of the cessation of war. Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Abdul Momin were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The BOMBAY Provincial Conference was held in October, 1945, at Sholapur, under the presidentship of Com. R. K Bhogle. In all, 108 delegates representing 39 Affiliated Unions attended. Resolutions were passed greeting the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on their triumph in defeating Nazi Germany, the people of Indonesia for their heroic struggle to achieve independence from the yoke of Dutch Imperialism, the struggle of the Palestine Arabs for their right of self-determination and the people of China for their victory over Japan and the liberation of China from the foreign yoke. The Conference adopted a charter of fundamental demands for all the workers in the Province which included statutory enactment providing for a 44-hours week, a minimum living wage, one month's leave with full pay, compulsory recognition of Trade Unions and establishment of Industrial Courts to settle industrial disputes. The Conference appealed to the "responsible leaders of all political parties to cry a halt to the clashes which are taking place all over the country" and demanded the release of the I.N.A. prisoners. Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and Dinkar Desai were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The second session of the CENTRAL INDIA and RAJPUTANA Provincial Conference held at Beawar under the presidentship of Com. N. R. Newaskar was attended by 31 delegates from all the six Affiliated Unions. Resolutions demanding increase in basic wages, adequate housing accommodation for the industrial workers, enforcement of factory laws and

the introduction of labour legislation at least of the standard prevalent in British India, institution of social security measures and a 44-hour week were passed. The Conference greeted the World Federation of Trade Unions and expressed the hope that, under the guidance of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the workers of different countries of the world will march shoulder to shoulder to defend the rights of the working class in all the countries. Coms. Abdul Shakur and N. R. Newaskar were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR Provincial Conference was held in April, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. V. R. Kalappa. Delegates from all the 22 Affiliated Unions attended. Amongst the important resolutions passed were those demanding release of national leaders, formation of a National Government at the Centre based on the right of self-determination and adult franchise, appointment of an adjudicator to examine the demands of textile workers for a 40 per cent increase in basic wages, monthly payment of regularity bonus and the institution of Provident Fund schemes. Com. V. G. Balwaik and Com. R. K. Haldulkar were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

DELHI: a Conference of the Affiliated Unions from DELHI was held in January, 1947, at New Delhi under the presidentship of Com. S. Raghubir Singh, president of the Central P.W.D. Workers' Union. One hundred delegates from 18 affiliated Unions representing more than 15,000 workers attended. Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITUC, while regretting his inability, to attend, sent a message wishing "success to the Conference, and the starting of a vigorous and united working" of the Trade Union Movement in the Province. Com. S. A. Dange, inaugurated the Conference. Amongst the resolutions adopted were those supporting the teachers' strike in Delhi, protesting against police searches of the offices of Trade Unions and other organisations, protesting against police firing in Cawnpore and other places, and condemning the attack on Baba Ram Chander, a member of the General Council of the AITUC, by the management of the Birla mills. Com. Chando Bibi was elected as the president with Com. Mahamed Yamin as the General Secretary.

The MADRAS Provincial Conference was held at Madura in December, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. V. Chakkalai Chettiar. 193 delegates attended. The General Secretary's report showed that the membership of Affiliated Unions

had increased during the last three years from 27,917 to 1,25,388. Special reference was made in the report to the organisation of the handloom workers' Unions in Tamilnad with a membership of 30,000. Important amongst the resolutions passed were those dealing with the release of I.N.A. prisoners, reduction in the hours of work, retrenchment on railways, consolidation of dearness allowance with wages and repression in Travancore and Cochin States. Com. V. Chakkrai Chettiar and P. Balachandra Menon were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The PUNJAB Provincial Conference had its third session held in May, 1945, at Amritsar under the presidentship of Com. Fazal Ilahi Qurban. The General Secretary's report showed that the total number of Unions in the Provinces had increased considerably during the period under report. Important amongst the resolutions passed were those demanding commutation of death sentences of the Ashti, Chimur and Jainpur prisoners, greeting the Red Army, greeting the people of China, supporting the demands of the Railway workers, the Post and Telegraph workers, primary teachers and tonga drivers. The Conference also demanded the immediate introduction of a minimum living wage.

The fourth session of the PUNJAB Provincial Conference was held in October, 1946, at Okara under the presidentship of Com. Romesh Chandra. Resolutions were passed criticising the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding constitutional development of India, condemning the proposed legislation regarding industrial disputes, supporting struggles of the people of Indian States such as Kashmir, Ratlam and Hyderabad, demanding a minimum living wage, the introduction of social security measures, adequate dearness allowance, provision of workers' quarters at cheap rents and recognition of Trade Unions. The Conference welcomed the growing consciousness amongst the military workers, postal workers, clerks and Patwaris and supported the demands of the Government servants. The Conference congratulated the N.W.R. workers on their protest strike and paid its homage to the martyrs of Amalner and Golden Rock who were fired upon by the police, demanded release of the arrested workers and supported the demands for an enquiry into the firing. Coms. Kishorilal and Iqbal Singh were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The ANDHRA Regional Council held its Conference in June, 1945, at Rajhmundry under the presidentship of Com. C. V. K. Rao. Three hundred delegates from 52 Unions (affiliated as well as associated) attended. Resolutions demanding

institution of a tripartite machinery for Madras, adequate dearness allowance, increase in basic wages, equal pay for equal work, prohibition of women for underground work, in Mica mines and provision of creches in all factories where women are employed, were passed. Coms. C. V. K. Rao and P. Venkateshwarulu were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The GUJERAT Regional Council held its third Conference at Ahmedabad in May, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. M. A. Potkar. In all 80 delegates from 19 Unions attended. Amongst the resolutions passed were those demanding abolition of contract labour in the textile industry of Gujarat, introduction of labour legislation in the States of Kathiawar and Baroda on the lines prevailing in British India, 33 per cent increase in basic wages and introduction of a living minimum wage. The Conference protested against the decision of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to stop dearness allowance on the technical plea that the war in Europe had ended.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL COUNCILS

The Provincial Committees and Regional Councils have shown increasing interest in the growing Trade Union Movement in the Provinces and Regions. Most of them gave active assistance in preparing memoranda for the Governments and guided the Unions during strikes and several other difficulties. Most of the Provincial Committees attained leadership of the working class of the Province. A summary of activities of some of the Provincial Committees is given below on the basis of information supplied by them.

THE ASSAM PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE had to face severe repression during 1945. Several members of the Provincial Committee were either excommunicated, interned or arrested. Two meetings of the Provincial Committee were held. The Committee met Mr. D. V. Rege, the Chairman of the Labour Investigation Committee and submitted a memorandum on the conditions and demands of the plantation workers in Assam.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE submitted several memoranda to the Government of the Province and the Government of India on problems affecting the working class, important amongst them being retrenchment and demobilisa-

tion and delay in the adjudication proceedings. The Committee gave a call for one day's protest strike in sympathy with the postal workers. The Committee with several affiliated Unions took active steps and called upon the workers to keep away from the riots and to run to the assistance of members of the other community. On the whole, the Bengal working class was able to keep itself aloof from the riots. The Committee gave assistance to the various Unions in a number of strikes that took place in the Province.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE met several times and took important decisions. It submitted to Government a memorandum on involuntary unemployment. Com. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the BPTUC was requested to enquire into the firing on Amalner workers which resulted in the death of nine workers. The report revealed that the firing was unjustified. The Working Council also adopted a statement on unemployment and wage cut and submitted it to the Government of Bombay. The Working Council discussed the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill and passed a resolution on it, disapproving of the Bill as a whole and recording its protest against it. The Council pointed out that if the Bill was passed into an Act without carrying out the fundamental changes mentioned in the resolution, it would not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement.

On the food problem as it affected the working class the Council expressed its opinion that the Government should give sufficient rations to the workers so as to keep up their efficiency. It also called upon the Government to take steps to check the soaring prices and to continue the price control so long as the food situation does not come to normal. The Council viewed with grave concern the decision of the Government of Bombay to give up the Subsidised Milk Scheme and urged the Government of Bombay to continue the same.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA COMMITTEE held five meetings during the period under report. Amongst the important resolutions adopted were those deplored failure of the Congress and the League to establish a National Government at the Centre and requesting the Congress and the League to come together with a view to form an Interim National Government (August 1945). Other resolutions demanded full civil liberties in Central India and Rajputana, supported the demands of the postal employees (Feb. 1946), condemned the Gwalior firing and supported the demands of Ujjain, Beawar, Vijayanagar and Indore textile workers. Eight new Unions were organised in the Province during the period under report. Com. Ram Singh, president of the Ujjain Mazdoor Sabha was elected to the Gwalior Legislative Assembly on labour ticket.

C. P. AND BERAR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE observed May Day, Bus Workers' Day, and Ruikar Day. It submitted a memorandum of grievances of workers in different industrial centres in the Province to the Governor of C. P. and Berar. The Committee led the textile workers' strike in the Province in support of their economic demands. Com. R. S. Ruikar and V. R. Kalappa have been appointed as labour representatives on the Textile ad hoc Committee to represent the case of textile workers. Both of them have also been appointed on the sub-committee to prepare Bills regarding the settlement of industrial disputes and working conditions in shops and other establishments.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE made representations to the Government on the following subjects: (1) Weekly Holidays; (2) Application of the Factories Act to Tobacco and non-power factory workers; (3) Amendment to the Factories Act; (4) Madura Mill Standing Orders; (5) Maternity Benefit Act; (6) Demands of textile workers, municipal workers, handloom weavers, engineering workers, tannery workers and bus workers. The Provincial Committee issued 36 circulars and 20 press statements on various subjects affecting the working class movement. The Committee called for a one-day sympathetic general strike on the R. I. N. Day, Kashmir Day, Postal Workers' Day and Corporation Workers' Day. It held 30 mass rallies in the city to popularise and support the demands of the workers. It observed several days such as May Day, Release Political Prisoners' Day, Anti-Franco Day, Hands-off Indonesia Day, and All-India Railwaymen's Day.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE witnessed an unprecedented upsurge in the working class movement in the Province. The membership of all affiliated Unions has gone up. Several new Unions have come into existence. Most of the strikes in the Provinces have been successful.

U. P. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE had to face an internal dispute during the period under report. The General Council of the AITUC at its meeting held at Nagpur, in April, 1946, appointed a Committee of three to supervise the elections. The elections were held but the dispute was not settled. Com. Dinkar Desai has been appointed as an Election Tribunal.

GUJARAT REGIONAL COUNCIL met thrice during the period under report. The office-bearers toured various centres in Gujarat and helped in conducting the activities of the local Unions. As a result of this, the influence and membership of the Unions affiliated to the AITUC in Gujarat increased. The Committee conducted a general strike of more than one hundred thousand textile workers in Gujarat excluding Ahmedabad as a protest against the stopping of the dearness allowance.

The Council conducted a one-day strike on 22nd July, in support of the Postal workers. Nearly 16,000 workers participated in it. The Council has been able to spread its activities into Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Billimoria and other centres in Indian States.

THE KERALA REGIONAL COUNCIL held eight meetings and issued 13 circulars. The Council has six local Councils in different Trade Union Centres, such as Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Travancore. The Council was able to hold a Bidi and Cigar Workers' Conference in July, 1946. It also conducted a Handloom and Pitloom Weavers' Conference in December, 1946. The All-Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Conference was held in February, 1946; the All-Cochin Bidi Workers' Conference was held in April 1946; All-Cochin Labour Conference was held in January 1946. The Council observed the MPTUC week from 8th June to 15th June 1946. It observed 21st October as an Anti-Repression Day and 31st October as the AITUC Day. It also observed the 1st June to 8th June as a Railway Workers' Week to popularise the Railway workers' demands. The Council organised a one-day strike in support of postal workers, S.I.R. workers and Railway workers respectively. They also observed a Travancore Day to protest against the repressive policy of the Travancore government culminating in mass arrests, firings and so forth.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES

The Madras Session of the AITUC had discussed the question of convening group and Industrial Conferences of Workers in different industries. In pursuance of this, it was proposed to hold Group Conferences for several industries. Due to certain difficulties, these Conferences could not be held. However, we have been able to form an All-India Mine Workers' Federation, with 12 Unions of mine workers from all over India affiliated to it. Com. P. C. Bose was elected as the President of the Federation and Com. Chapal Bhattacharya as the General Secretary.

A meeting of the representatives of the textile Unions affiliated to the AITUC was held at Bombay on 30th June, 1946. It appointed a Committee of five comrades to draft a Constitution of the Federation. A representative Conference of the delegates of the textile workers' Unions is called at Calcutta on 20th February, 1947. This Conference will adopt the constitution and elect office bearers.

HEAD OFFICE

THE TRADE UNION RECORD

Immediately after the Madras Session, the size of the TRADE UNION RECORD was increased from six to eight pages. As the then Editor, Com. Shanta Mukherjee, left Bombay in May, 1945, Com. Manek Gandhi was asked to edit the RECORD. Later on, the Working Committee appointed a new Editorial Board. In October, 1945, the size of the RECORD was further increased from eight to twelve pages.

Due to the co-operation and assistance from Affiliated Unions, Provincial Committees and Regional Councils, we were able to make the TRADE UNION RECORD a better mirror of the Trade Union Movement in the country. Special attempts were made to make it more informative and useful by featuring workers' struggles and the memoranda submitted by the Provincial Committees and Unions on the workers' demands. A critical analysis of various Bills dealing with labour problems and the summaries of the proceedings of the Tripartite Conferences and the Standing Labour Committee meetings were also printed from time to time.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS

The AITUC submitted memoranda to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on various labour problems. Important amongst them were:

1. Adarkar Report on Sickness Insurance;
2. Amendment of the Payment of Wages Act;
3. Implementation of Adjudicators' Award;
4. The Maximum rent that may be charged to Industrial workers;
5. The Minimum Wages Bill;
6. Indian Trade Unions Act (Amendment) Bill;
7. Bombay Industrial Relations Bill;
8. Proposed amendment to the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; and
9. Need for instituting Tripartite Committees for Coal, Textile, Plantation and other industries.

Com. N. M. Joshi issued a comprehensive statement on the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill. It was sent to all Provincial Governments and distributed among the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

AITUC QUESTIONNAIRES

A detailed questionnaire was issued by the office asking for information regarding the extent of involuntary unemployment

and the compensation obtained. The replies received showed that compensation was obtained only in a very few cases. The question was taken up with the Government of India and the rules regarding compensation were somewhat modified.

The office also issued a questionnaire regarding the extent and the amount of dearness allowance and bonus obtained by workers in various industries. The replies showed that there was no rational system of granting dearness allowance. It was also found that in no case dearness allowance was sufficient to compensate the rise in the cost of living.

CIRCULARS

In all 42 circulars were issued by the office regarding organisational, agitational and other problems of the Trade Union Movement.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Though our constitution was amended last year, it was found that with the rapid growth of the movement, some fresh amendments have become very essential. One of the proposed amendments deals with the increase in the Affiliation Fee and its calculation on a more scientific basis. It was found that there was a tendency to start very small Unions. This tendency is sought to be combated by a proposed amendment giving right to send delegates only to those Unions which have a membership above 100. It is also proposed to secure representation at the session on a uniform basis. One further amendment which seeks to put the Affiliated Unions on a more stable financial basis requires the affiliated or applicant Unions to keep Re. 1/- per year as the minimum annual subscription chargeable to its members. These amendments were discussed at the meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November-December, 1946 and will be moved at the meeting of the General Council and the open session in February, 1947.

INFORMATION REGARDING AFFILIATED UNIONS

Information Forms were sent to all Affiliated Unions. Only 180 Unions sent replies. It is earnestly hoped that the Unions will henceforward send replies required in the Information Forms as this information is very essential for the office.

TRIPARTITE DELIBERATIONS

During the period under report, several meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee were held and several measures legislative, administrative and others relating to the workers were discussed.

SIXTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The sixth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held in March, 1945, at New Delhi. Coms. V. V. Giri and S. S. Mirajkar represented the AITUC as Delegates with Coms. Maqdoom Mohiuddin and T. V. Thomas as Advisers.

The agenda before the meeting was (1) Health Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers and (2) Changes in the Constitution and functions of the Tripartite Organisation.

The Health Insurance Scheme: The AITUC representatives insisted that the scheme should be introduced without any further delay. They demanded that it should cover all organised industries as well as seasonal factories; that the benefits provided under the scheme should be substantially raised; that the qualifying period for obtaining benefits should be reduced from six months to two months; that workers' contributions should be reduced; that no exemption should be given to any industry from the operation of the scheme; and that there should be no waiting period for drawing cash benefits. They supported the suggestions made by the I. L. O. experts, Messrs. Stack and Rao, that the scheme should cover employment injuries and maternity benefits in all perennial factories and that provision should be made to extend its scope to other classes of workers at the discretion of the Insurance Fund.

Constitutional Changes: The question of changes in the Constitution and functions of the Tripartite Organisation was referred to a Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee with Com. Giri as the AITUC representative on the Committee.

SEVENTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The seventh meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in August, 1945. The AITUC was represented by Coms. V. V. Giri and S. S. Mirajkar as Delegates with Coms. A. M. Malik and Z. R. Chowdhary as Advisers. The agenda before the meeting included (1) Report of the Sub-Committee on the Constitution of the Tripartite Organisation; (2) Industrial Housing and responsibility of the employers in connection therewith; (3) Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act and (4) Draft Rules under the Factory. (Amendment) Act 1945 relating to Holidays with Pay.

Constitution of the Tripartite Organisation: Dealing with the Sub-Committee's report on the constitution of the Tripartite Organisation Com. Mirajkar suggested that immediate steps should be taken for the establishment of permanent Industrial Committees on the lines of the I. L. O., particularly

for plantation, labour, mine., inland transport, textiles, steel and metal trades instead of having ad hoc Committees.

Housing: The question of Industrial Housing and the responsibility of the employers in connection therewith was referred to a special Sub-Committee on Industrial Housing appointed by the Standing Labour Committee on which Com. Giri was deputed to represent the AITUC. Both Coms. Giri and Mirajkar pointed out the urgency of the housing problem and insisted that immediate steps should be taken to implement the programme mentioned in the Government memorandum. They said that in any scheme that is evolved as a result of these deliberations, the employers should have no control over the management of the housing of industrial workers.

SEVENTH TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE

The seventh TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE was held at New Delhi in November 1945. The AITUC was represented by Coms. V. V. Giri, Z. R. Chowdhary, Hariharnath Shastri and P. Ram Murthy as Delegates with Coms. Shanta Mukherjee, Indrajit Gupta and Manek Gandhi as Advisers. The agenda included the reduction of working hours under the Factories Act; (2) Minimum Wage Legislation; (3) Unemployment:—(a) Involuntary unemployment resulting from controls; and (b) in transition period; (4) Attitude of Employment Exchanges during strikes and lock-outs; (5) Legislation regarding Standing Orders and (6) Amendment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, providing for recognition of Trade Unions and industrial canteens.

Reduction in Hours of Work: With regard to the Government proposal regarding the reduction of working hours from 54 to 48 in perennial factories, Com. Hariharnath Shastri said that the AITUC would like the hours of work to be reduced to 40 per week. He also said that the factories with continuous processes ought to provide weekly holidays to workers by employing a larger number of persons. He expressed the opposition of the AITUC to payment of wages in kind. He insisted that coal mining and plantations should be included within the purview of the Government Bill and that all contract labour should be covered by the minimum wage fixing machinery.

Trade Union Recognition: Dealing with the amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act providing for the recognition of Trade Unions, Com. Manek Gandhi observed that the Government should define the term 'representative Trade Union' and that the rights given to the representative Unions should be considerably increased. He said that they must have the right

to do Union propaganda, collect subscriptions and hold meetings within the factory premises and that the employer should be forbidden from introducing any changes without previously notifying them to the Union.

As no unanimous decision could be reached on the Government draft Bill to amend the Trade Unions Act for the purposes of recognition of Trade Unions and also on the draft Bill to fix minimum wages, it was decided to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee.

Employment Exchanges: Dealing with the attitude of the Employment Exchanges during strikes and lock-outs, Com. Shanta Mukherjee said that the Employment Exchanges should not take any sides during strikes and lock-outs, that they should not supply workers for employment when there are strikes. She said that Employment Exchanges would be able to have the confidence both of the employers and the workers if only they adhere to this principle.

Unemployment: Dealing with the question of unemployment, Com. Z. R. Chowdhary insisted that the Government of India should immediately take steps to provide employment to those who are thrown out of work and that cash benefits should be given immediately. He made concrete suggestions to absorb a large number of unemployed workers.

Involuntary Unemployment: With regard to involuntary unemployment resulting from controls, the AITUC representatives insisted that the compensation for involuntary unemployment should be given in full, that the period of eligibility should be reduced from more than seven days in any month and that the workers should be given full compensation for involuntary unemployment even if it is for a day. They pressed upon the Government of India the need to pass, if necessary, an ordinance to meet this requirement.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Minimum Wages-Bill and the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill met at New Delhi in January, 1946. Dealing with the Bill amending the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Com. N. M. Joshi said that the Government should define a 'representative Union' as a Union which has not less than five per cent of the workers as members or not less than 500 workers as members, whichever is the lesser of the two. He opposed the Government proposal to grant powers to the Provincial Government to fix any other conditions which they deem fit before recognising any Union. Dealing with the rights of recognised Unions, he suggested that these rights should include facilities such as holding of meetings, etc.

lection of subscriptions, special leave for workers to attend Committee meetings and facilities for putting notices on notice boards of the factories.

Dealing with the Minimum Wage Bill, Com. Joshi insisted that payment of wages in kind should be forbidden. He suggested that there should be Wage Boards in the Province and a Central Wage Board at the centre to co-ordinate the work of different Industrial Wage Boards. Summing up the discussion, Com. Joshi said that though the Bill was not satisfactory, he would not like to delay the passage of the Bill.

EIGHTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The eighth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in March, 1946. Coms. N. M. Joshi and N. V. Phadke attended as Delegates and Coms. Manek Gandhi and Chapal Bhattacharya as Advisers. The following was the agenda of the meeting:—(1) Amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; (2) Review of employment in industry and the extent to which unemployment is likely to occur; (3) Mine Workers' Charter as proposed by the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O.; (4) Central Legislation for unregulated factories; (5) Employment Exchanges and (6) Possibilities of Welfare Trust Funds for industrial employees.

The Trade Disputes Act, 1929: Dealing with the Amendment to the Trade Disputes Act, Com. N. M. Joshi expressed the opposition of the AITUC to any restriction on the right of workers to strike before the State took upon itself the responsibility of providing them with work or maintenance and complete social security in other respects and before the workers had secured their due share in political power. As both the workers' and the employers' representatives had not studied the Bill, it was decided to refer it to an *ad hoc* Committee of the Standing Labour Committee for further discussion. Com. N. M. Joshi was nominated on that Committee on behalf of the AITUC.

Employment in Industry and Extent of Unemployment: Speaking on the question of employment in industry and extent of unemployment, Com. N. V. Phadke deplored the lack of adequate information and asked the Government to procure as much information regarding the probable volume of unemployment as possible. He suggested that there should be no discrimination between demobilised servicemen and discharged industrial workers in the various plans that the Government of India were making for creating more employment. He reiterated the suggestions made by the AITUC in its memorandum submitted to the Government of India in September, 1945, dealing with the impending large-scale retrenchment and mass unemployment.

Mine Workers' Charter: Dealing with the Mine Workers' Charter prepared by the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., Com. N. M. Joshi deplored the fact that the Government was not able to supply to the Committee the proceedings of the Coal Mines Committee or even the text of the Mine Workers' Charter. While speaking on this subject, Com. Joshi protested against the action of the Government of India in choosing, as representatives of Indian miners, nominees of the Indian Federation of Labour in preference to those of the AITUC for the meetings of the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., held in December, 1945. Com. Joshi also criticised the misleading statement made by Mr. Ikramulla, the Government of India's representative at the meeting of the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., in which he stated that the output of the Indian miner was the lowest in the world.

Com. Chapal Bhattacharya welcomed the proposals made in the Charter and said that they should be immediately implemented. He demanded that contract labour in mines should be immediately abolished and suggested the appointment of a separate committee of the Standing Labour Committee to devise practical measures for giving effect to the proposals contained in the Charter.

Central Legislation for Unregulated Factories: Speaking on the Government's proposals regarding Central legislation for unregulated factories, Com. Manek Gandhi said that the Factories Act should be so amended as to apply to any work place where more than two persons are employed and that all distinction between regulated and unregulated factories should be done away with. He added that if the Government of India insisted upon bringing Central legislation for factories not using power, the AITUC would insist that the new legislation must contain all the important provisions embodied in the Factories Act, 1934, and that it should be applicable to all factories working without power and employing ten or more persons.

Employment Exchanges and Strikes and Lockouts: Dealing with the attitude of the Employment Exchanges during strikes and lockouts, Com. Joshi said that if employment exchanges have to serve any real and useful purpose, they should refuse to accept vacancies or to register workmen in cases of strikes and lockouts. Acceptance of the British model, which the Government of India recommended would work adversely to the interest of the workers. As no decision could be arrived at, it was agreed that the Government should consult the employers' and workers' organisations once again.

Welfare Trust Fund: Dealing with the Government proposal regarding Welfare Trust Funds for industrial employees, Com. Joshi said that if the proposed Welfare Fund does not

result in weakening the well-known responsibilities of the Government and the employers and was an additional ameliorative measure, the AITUC would not oppose its establishment. He, however, warned the Government that this fund may do disservice to labour, if it led to non-payment of adequate wages or to relaxation in the efforts of the Government or the employers to raise the living standards of the workers.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill met at New Delhi in June, 1946. In the course of his observations on the Government proposals, Com. Joshi said that the AITUC was opposed to the idea of making strikes without notice illegal, and that it was also opposed to compulsory arbitration and conciliation during which strikes are made illegal. He suggested to the Government that the best way for them to minimise industrial disputes was not to make strikes without notice illegal or to enforce compulsory arbitration but to remove the industrial discontent by introducing beneficial measures such as those for the establishment of minimum wages and social security. He also opposed the Government's proposal to require a strike notice in all "essential industries" as defined by them.

NINTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The ninth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in July, 1946. The AITUC was represented by Coms. N. M. Joshi and S. S. Mirajkar (Delegates) and Coms. Sibnath Banerjee and Mirza Ibrahim (Advisers). The items on the agenda were:—(1) Legislation for unregulated factories; (2) Regulation of conditions of employment etc., in business houses and commercial undertakings in urban areas; (3) Revision of the Indian Factories Act, 1934; (4) Holidays with Pay Act—Desirability of the provision of paid holidays to workers in mines, unregulated factories and plantations and seamen, dock labourers, Local Board employees etc.; (5) Revision of the Employment of Children Act, 1939; (6) Revision of the Indian Mines Act, 1923; (7) Report of the Housing Sub-Committee; (8) Amendments to the International Labour Office Questionnaire on Protection of Children and Young Workers and (10) International Labour Office questionnaire on Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories.

At the outset, Com. N. M. Joshi requested the Government of India to make it a practice to put before the Standing Labour Committee a report on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the decisions taken by the

previous meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Labour Conferences. This request was accepted by the Chairman.

Legislation regarding Conditions and Hours of Work: It was decided to take up items 1, 3, 4 and 5 together. Speaking on them, Com. N. M. Joshi welcomed the Government memorandum to revise the Factories Act, 1934. He said that on the whole the AITUC was pleased with the proposals mentioned in the memorandum but he would like the Government to raise the age of children in employment from 12 to 15. He suggested that among factory inspectors there should be persons trained in public health, engineering and welfare work.

Housing for Industrial Workers: Dealing with the report of the Housing Sub-Committee, Com. Mirajkar, while expressing the general agreement of the AITUC, emphasised the urgency and the seriousness of the problem and urged the Government of India immediately to undertake a countrywide housing programme for industrial workers. After some discussions, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India immediately to establish a National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Housing Boards for preparing schemes of housing the working class and for carrying out the housing programme as speedily as possible. The text of the resolution is given in Appendix C.

Reduction of hours of work in mines: Com. Mirajkar, welcomed the Government proposals to reduce the hours of work for miners over ground from 10 per day and 54 per week to 8 per day and 48 per week; and in the case of underground workers, from 9 per day and 54 per week to 7½ per day and 40 per week. He, however, said that the hours of work for both the under-ground and over-ground workers should not be more than 40 per week. This reduction should be brought about without any decrease in the present earnings of the workers.

Legislation for shop and commercial assistants: Com. Sibnath Banerjee suggested that the weekly hours of work should be 40 and not 48 as mentioned in the Government memorandum; that no overtime should be permitted and if at all permitted it should be paid at double the ordinary rate of pay; that one and a half days should be given as weekly holidays as provided in the Bengal Act; that annual holidays with pay should be at least 15 days and that all persons under the age of 15 should be prohibited from getting employment in these establishments. He suggested that the municipal and P. W. D. workers should also be covered by the proposed legislation.

Amendments to I. L. O. Constitution: Com. N. M. Joshi suggested that the Government of India should ask its delegation to the next session of the I.L.O. to insist that at least four seats should be reserved for the employers and workers from the Asiatic countries on the Governing Body of the I.L.O. He also stressed the urgent need for internationalising the staff of the I.L.O. and particularly demanded an adequate number of Indians on the staff of the I.L.O.

THE TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Trade Policy Committee of the Government of India was held in September, 1946. Com. N. M. Joshi and Com. S. K. Pramanik attended on behalf of the AITUC. Com. N. M. Joshi thanked the Government of India for giving the AITUC an opportunity to tender its advice to the meeting and requested them always to recognise the claims of the organisations of the workers and peasants in considering national and international problems in regard to economic development and trade as these affect the interests of the common people in the country. It should be recognised that those who are engaged in the actual work of carrying on the trade should have as much voice in determining the policy of the country as any other class. He suggested to the Government of India that an attempt should be made to secure proper balance between production of primary and manufactured articles nationally and internationally and added that as the purchasing power of the common people in India is very low, their standards of life is also low. The Government of India, he said, should immediately take steps to raise the standard of life of the Indian workers by equitable national distribution of wealth. This object can only be achieved, he said, by economic development which will result in raising the standard of life of the common people. Com. Pramanik suggested that at the World Trade Conference the representatives of India should not join any bloc but should judge issues on their merits.

MINERAL POLICY CONFERENCE

The Government of India convened a Mineral Policy Conference, which met in New Delhi, on 10th January, 1947, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Bhabha, the Member for Works, Mines and Power in the Interim Government.

The Conference was composed of representatives of Government, employers, scientists and labour. Coms. S. A. Dange and P. C. Bose represented the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The AITUC representatives demanded nationalisation of mines and mineral resources in India, immediate liquidation of all foreign capital at present operating in the minerals such

as oil, coal, etc., warning to the Indian States that any concessions granted to foreign capital will not be recognised, introduction of living wages and decent working conditions for all workers and development of minerals with a view to the needs of the people and not with a view to armaments.

THE FIVE YEARS LABOUR PLAN

In December, 1946, the Government of India convened a Conference of the representatives of employers and workers to discuss a Programme of labour legislation and labour reform, prepared by them and intended to be implemented during the next five years. The Programme sets out certain legislative and administrative measures which the Government propose to take in consultation with Provincial and State Governments, the object being "to bring about an effective improvement in the working conditions and standards of living of workers in industries, mines and plantations". At this Conference the AITUC was represented by Coms. N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi.

At the outset, Com. Phadke protested on behalf of the AITUC against the inclusion in the Conference of the nominees of the Indian Federation of Labour.

On behalf of the AITUC, a detailed memorandum was submitted to the Government explaining the AITUC point of view on all matters under discussion.

General Considerations: According to the Government memorandum, the industrial workers being "much better off" than the agricultural labourers, diversion of funds to further improve the lot of industrial workers "would naturally require the strongest justification". Our representatives pointed out that this formulation was basically wrong in as much as the lot of agricultural workers themselves cannot possibly be expected to improve unless the present pressure of population on land is relieved to a very great extent by diversion of agricultural labour to industrial occupations. This can be achieved only by a vigorous programme of industrialisation of the country, which cannot be expected to be successful unless the labour standards in industry are improved to a very great extent. Thus, improvement in the working conditions of industrial labour can alone result in the improvement of working conditions of agricultural labourers.

Much emphasis was laid in the Government memorandum on the "capacity of the industry to pay". Fortunately, the chairman in his opening remarks made observations to the effect that an industry which is incapable of maintaining its workers in decent living conditions was not worthy of survival. This point of view was also emphasised by our representatives.

Considering the Programme as a whole, our representatives stated that at the rate of progress indicated in the Programme, India would not be able to catch up with the rest of the civilised world within any conceivable period of time. It was, therefore, emphasised that our progress must be far more speedy and comprehensive than was contemplated by the Programme.

It was also suggested that the Programme was in many places very vague and lacked precision, especially in point of time. It is, therefore, essential that the proposed period of five years should be sub-divided into much smaller periods and smaller programmes should be prepared and given effect to within each of these small periods. The Government of India was also called upon to convene similar Conferences periodically and to make reports on the progress of the Programme.

As an immediate step towards the implementation of the Programme, our representatives suggested that Government should appoint a Committee to go through each one of the reports of the Labour Investigation Committee and to prepare practical schemes and measures of reform based on each one of the items in these reports. The need for adequate representation to labour on this Committee was also stressed.

The Wages Policy: Our representatives challenged the Government's statement to the effect that, during the period of war, the rise in the cost of living was neutralised by the dearness allowance and other concessions given to the industrial workers. They pointed out that real wages of workers during war period had gone down to the extent of between 20 to 60 per cent. With regard to the Government's proposals regarding minimum wage, it was pointed out that the establishment of a minimum wage in sweated industries and occupations as contemplated by the Programme would not be enough. A demand was made for the establishment of a "fair" or "living" wage not only in the sweated industries but in all industries. Dealing with this important question, it was concretely suggested that the Government should immediately appoint an officer who may be called the Wages Commissioner to work out the necessary schemes and measures.

Labour Legislation: With regard to the Government's proposals regarding the revision of the Indian Mines Act, our representatives stressed the urgency of reduction in working hours so as to bring the mining labour into line with the factory labour. They also stated that the miners must be enabled to enjoy all the facilities and amenities made available to factory workers such as holidays with pay, paid weekly-off on Sunday, reduced working hours without loss in earn-

ings and so forth. The Government was also requested to apply the Mines Act to Oil field workers without any further delay.

Our representatives also suggested that the Factories Act must be completely overhauled so as to bring it in line with the analogous British legislation. Dissatisfaction was expressed about the Government's delay in revising the Payment of Wages Act. It was pointed out that full and prompt payment of earned wages is the natural right of every worker and it is really not understandable why the Government should be slow in ensuring even this natural right to every worker irrespective of the type or class of industry or establishment in which he works.

Legislation for Shop Assistants and others: With regard to the contemplated legislation regulating the working conditions of other classes of workers, it was pointed out that workers employed in shops and commercial establishments, road transport services, docks, plantations, municipalities and so forth were in urgent need of protective legislation.

Legislation for Plantation Workers: On the question of proposed 'steps' to improve the working conditions of plantations, it was pointed out that only executive or administrative action could not be enough and that an adequate piece of legislation should immediately be passed for the benefit of the hitherto neglected plantation workers. It was concretely suggested that the task of framing a scheme for such legislation should be entrusted to an Officer who should be asked to make a report within a very short period of time.

Labour Inspection: Our representatives made it clear that all these Acts will not be of much use to the workers unless there is an adequate and efficient staff of inspectors for their proper enforcement. It was also suggested in this respect that a representative of any registered Trade Union, if he so desires, should be permitted to accompany any inspector when the latter pays a visit to any factory or other establishment on official business.

Contract Labour: With regard to the question of contract labour, it was stated that the Government should immediately set an example by abolishing all contract labour in concerns under Government control. As long as contract labour continues to exist, private employers should be compelled to give to their workmen employed under the contract system all the amenities that would be enjoyed by factory workers including fair wages, regulated hours of work, prompt and full payment of wages and dearness allowance and other welfare measures regarding safety, canteens and so forth.

Industrial Disputes: On the question of the proposed Industrial Disputes Bill, it was pointed out that the ATTUC was opposed to compulsory arbitration. It was also urged that strikes must not be made illegal during the continuance of conciliation proceedings and that the definition of 'public utility' that is at present very vague and wide must be made precise and clear. It was made clear to Government that workers would under no circumstances be willing to forego their right to strike.

Social Security: On the question of social security measures, our representatives pointed out that the problem of social security is one and indivisible and should be treated as such not only from the point of view of different forms of security to be provided but also from the point of view of classes of workers to which it is to be provided. It was, however, suggested that, because of these considerations, the progress of the present Workmen's State Insurance Bill should not be checked. It was concretely suggested that the Government should immediately appoint Special Officers to deal with different problems and forms of social security including unemployment insurance, old age pensions, widow's pensions and orphans' allowances. The reports of these officers should be carefully studied and discussed at a representative Conference and practical schemes based on these studies should be immediately launched.

Industrial Housing: On the question of housing our representatives expressed grave concern and consternation at the revelations made by the Government spokesmen. It was stated on behalf of the Government that on account of certain wrong calculations on which Government depended, the scheme of industrial housing discussed and tentatively approved of by the Housing Sub-Committee as well as by the Standing Labour Committee had to be abandoned. It also transpired that the Provincial Governments, except one, had expressed their inability to meet the cost of industrial housing but that they had agreed to prepare some schemes in this respect. Our representatives expressed serious doubts about these proposed schemes and emphasised the need of immediate action. It was pointed out that this problem must not be allowed to remain unsolved for want of funds. Money must be found for this purpose, if necessary by raising loans and increasing taxation on higher incomes. It was made clear to the Government that this inefficient handling of a vital problem was most objectionable. The Government was urged to set an example by providing adequate housing accommodation to their own employees such as railwaymen, Post-and Telegraphmen, Central P.W.D. workmen and others.

Conclusion: Lastly our representatives stated that in order to achieve substantial progress in the direction of labour reform, Government should immediately take steps to create the requisite machinery for the formulation and subsequent execution of the Programme. The officers and Committees suggested should be appointed without delay, for no programme can be expected to move forward without appropriate machinery.

In conclusion, our representatives expressed the belief that by accepting and implementing the suggestion made by the AITUC, the Government would meet only their legitimate obligations to the working masses of this country and would thereby earn their gratitude and support.

AITUC REPRESENTATIVES ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES

THE TEXTILE CONTROL BOARD: Com. S. S. Mirajkar worked on the Textile Control Board in the place of Com. S. A. Dange, when the latter was abroad. He opposed the proposal to increase the prices of cloth. Com. Dange has been working on the Board since his return.

HEALTH SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE: The Committee, of which Com. N. M. Joshi, was a member, completed its report during the period under report.

COAL MINES WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Com. Nirapada Mukherjee who was one of the AITUC representatives on the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee resigned his membership due to ill-health. Com. P. C. Bose was appointed in his place. The other member of the Committee is Com. Chapal Bhattacharya.

POLICY COMMITTEE NO. III (C) PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRIC POWER: Com. N. V. Phadke attended the meeting of the Committee held in February, 1945. The Committee decided to set up an Advisory Board for laying down the principles for the control of electricity supply finance. In spite of the representations of the AITUC, no labour representative was taken on the Board.

SCHEME OF HEALTH INSURANCE: Prof. B. P. Adarkar, with Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and S. C. Joshi as Advisers representing Indian workers, prepared a scheme on health insurance. This scheme was later amended in the light of the suggestions made by Messrs. Stack and Rao of the International Labour Office. A Bill based on this amended scheme has been introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly.

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME: Com. V. R. Kalappa who was nominated

as the AITUC representative on this Committee attended its meeting held at Bombay in February, 1945.

POLICY COMMITTEE NO. 1—RESETTLEMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT: Com. S. A. Dange was appointed a member on this Committee to represent the AITUC.

ALL-INDIA BOARD OF ENGINEERING STUDIES: Com. T. R. Ganesan and K. N. Joglekar were appointed as representatives of the AITUC on the All-India Board of Engineering Studies.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION: Coms. V. Chakkalai Chettiar and Indrajit Gupta were appointed on the All-India Council for Technical Education. One meeting of the Council was held.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Com. Manek Gandhi was appointed as a member of the Central Employment Advisory Committee on behalf of the AITUC. The first meeting of the Committee was held at New Delhi on 25th January 1947.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

The 27th Session of the I.L.O., was held at Paris in October-November, 1945. The Indian workers were represented by the AITUC. The workers' delegation consisted of Coms. N. M. Joshi (Delegate) S. S. Mirajkar, R. A. Khedgikar, Abdul Momin, P. R. K. Sarma and R. B. More (Advisers).

The agenda of the Conference was as under:—(1) Director's Report; (2) Maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion; (3) Welfare of children and young workers; (4) Matters arising out of the work of the Constitutional Committee; (5) Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories; and (6) Reports on the Application of Conventions.

Com. N. M. Joshi was appointed on the Selection Committee while Com. Khedgikar was appointed on the Committee of full Employment with Com. More as a substitute. Com. Mirajkar was appointed on the Committee on the application of Conventions while Com. Momin and Com. Sarma were appointed on the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young Workers and the Committee on the Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories respectively. Com. Joshi was also appointed on the Committee on Constitutional Questions.

Director's Report: Com. N. M. Joshi, in the course of his speech on the Director's report, suggested that the method and procedure for the ratification of Conventions and acceptance of Recommendations may be so altered that much greater action will result especially in countries which are considered to be backward. He suggested that a planned programme for

Improving the conditions of workers in less advanced countries should be formulated by the I.L.O. in co-operation with the national Governments.

Committee on Full Employment: Com. Khedgikar, in the course of his speech in the Conference, said that five million workers in India were threatened with unemployment as a result of the stoppage of war. He made concrete suggestions such as reduction of working hours to 40 per week, holidays with pay for at least 15 days, complete stoppage of overtime work and undertaking of nation-wide programmes of public works to fight effectively the menace of unemployment. He also said that there was no provision for unemployment relief in India and was successful in getting the clause of unemployment relief inserted in the draft resolution.

Com. More brought to the notice of the Committee the sorry and miserable plight of eighty million Schedule Caste people most of whom belong to the wage earning class, either industrial or agricultural, and suffer severe hardships both socially and economically; and besides being treated as untouchables are prohibited from getting employment in several industries. He made a strong plea to the I.L.O. office to prepare a report on the question of restrictions on the employment of persons belonging to the scheduled castes in India and to take up the question at some future Conference of the I.L.O.

Social Policy in Dependent Territories: Com. Sarma, in the course of his speech, demanded that the dependent territories should be admitted immediately as full members of the I.L.O., and expressed the hope that ere long they would grow to their full stature and take part in the I.L.O., proceedings as independent and full members. He added that, in the interest of enduring peace, the colonial system should make way rapidly for self-government.

Application of Conventions: Com. Mirajkar, in the course of his speech, pointed out that out of 67 conventions adopted by the I.L.O., India had ratified only 15. One of them was denounced and two were partially suspended. The I.L.O. should insist on larger number of ratifications of Conventions and acceptance of recommendations, resulting in a much larger amount of progress. He made a pointed reference to the people of the Indian States where no labour legislation worth the name exists. He protested against the Government of India suspending the Convention prohibiting women workers being engaged underground in mines and increasing the hours of work for railwaymen without consulting the workers' organisations. Referring to the question of labour inspection Com. Mirajkar suggested that the International Labour Organisation should organise international Inspectorate of

their own so that they will provide independent testimony to the real situation in each country in the matter of labour inspection.

Protection of Children and Young Workers: In the course of his speech, Com. Momin pointed out that in India regulation of the employment of children exists only in a few organised industries, such as factories, mines, railways and ports. The regulation of employment of children as regards minimum age does not exist at all in several other highly organised occupations such as tea, coffee, sugar and rubber plantations and building works, where thousands of persons are employed in one undertaking and where children of six or seven are employed. He referred to the failure of the Government of India to ratify any of the two Conventions passed by the I.L.O., on the employment of children and said that free medical treatment and maintenance allowance for those found unfit for work should be given till the unfitness is removed. He stressed the need to prohibit night work for all children and young persons.

PREPARATORY TECHNICAL MARITIME CONFERENCE

Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference: The International Preparatory Technical (Maritime) Conference was held at Copenhagen in Denmark in November-December, 1945. India was represented by Com. Aftab Ali (Delegate) and Coms. Dinkar Desai and Abdul Malik (Advisers) all belonging to the AITUC.

The agenda for the Conference was as under: (1) Wages and hours of work on board ships and manning; (2) Leave; (3) Accommodation on board ships; (4) Food and catering; (5) Recognition of Seamen's Organisations; (6) Social Insurance; (7) Continuous employment and (8) Entry, Training and Promotion.

Com. Aftab Ali was elected to the Committee on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning and to the Committee on Continuous Employment. Com. Dinkar Desai was elected to the Committee on Social Insurance and also to the Committee on Continuous Employment as a substitute member. Com. Malik was elected to the Committee on Accommodation and also on the Committee on Leave.

Minimum Wages: Com. Aftab Ali vehemently opposed the proposal of the British, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Portuguese shipowners to exclude Asiatic, African and West Indian seamen from the application of the International Minimum Wage for a seafarer which was fixed at £18 (Rs. 235) per month. The Conference finally agreed to the principle of equal pay for equal work under which the Indian seaman would, if the Convention is ratified, approximately get Rs. 160 per month.

Hours of Work: The Conference agreed to have an eight-hour day with a forty-eight hour week for all seamen.

Social Insurance: At the instance of Com. Dinkar Desai, the Committee on Social Insurance agreed to insert a new clause in the Convention on Social Insurance laying down that seamen be entitled to free medical and cash benefits in countries where there is no such provision for industrial workers. Benefits will be given till the seaman reaches the port near his home and not to any port in the country.

Com. Desai urged that the entire Special Fund for Indian seamen created in Great Britain amounting to 1½ million pounds should be transferred to India and was able to get an assurance from the Delegate of the British Government that the Government would be willing to transfer future contributions to India when a Social Insurance scheme for seamen is instituted in India.

Accommodation and Leave: Speaking on these questions Com. Malik said that the floor area for combined sleeping and mess room accommodation for Asiatic and African seamen should be on the same scale as provided in the draft resolution.

THE 28TH SESSION

The twenty-eighth (Maritime) session of the I.L.O. was held at Seattle (U.S.A.) in June 1946. The Indian seamen's delegation consisted of Coms. Aftab Ali (Delegate), Dinkar Desai, and George Reed from the AITUC.

The Conference approved of the decisions arrived at by the Preparatory Maritime Technical Conference held at Copenhagen in November-December, 1945.

THE 29TH SESSION

The twenty-ninth session of the I.L.O. was held at Montreal (Canada) in September-October, 1946. The agenda for the session was as follows: (1) Director's Report; (2) Constitutional questions; (3) Protection of Children and Young Workers; (4) International Labour Obligations in respect of Non-self-governing Territories; and (5) Reports on Application of Conventions.

AITUC and the IFL: On learning that the dates of the session were fixed, Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, wrote to the Government of India drawing their attention to his letter dated 5th January, 1944, with regard to the question of labour representation at the I.L.O. "The All-India Trade Union Congress", he said, "continued to challenge the claim of the Indian Federation of Labour in this respect and insisted that for the next Conference to be held at Montreal persons nominated by the All-India Trade Union Congress

alone should be sent by the Government of India as the Delegates and Advisers representing Indian workers." He reiterated the demand of the AITUC for an impartial enquiry into the comparative strength of the AITUC and the I.F.L. as representative organisation of Indian workers. The AITUC, after this, received a letter from the Government of India suggesting that the AITUC and the IFL should submit an agreed list of workers' representatives to the ILO Conference. Com. N. M. Joshi in his reply stated that the proposal made by the Government of India to submit an agreed list "places a premium upon maintaining separate existence by an organisation which has no justification to maintain a separate existence."

Enquiry ordered: Thereupon the Government of India, in May, 1946, ordered an enquiry by Mr. S. C. Joshi, Chief Commissioner of Labour (Central) in order to ascertain which of the two organisations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour, is the more representative of workers in the country.

Findings of the Enquiry: Mr. S. C. Joshi submitted his Interim Report on 27th July, 1946, in which he said "judging from all standards and tests" he had come to the conclusion that the "All-India Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation of Indian workers."

The Government of India appointed Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose (Delegate) Sibnath Bannerjee, Abdul Malik, T. A. Gaikwad and N. V. Phadke (Advisers) as Indian workers' representatives. However, as Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Com. Abdul Malik were not able to leave India due to certain difficulties, the Government appointed Com. S. S. Mirajkar and Com. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy in the place of Com. Bose and Com. Malik as Delegate and Adviser respectively. These' appointments also were made in keeping with the recommendations of the AITUC.

Conference Proceedings: Com. Mirajkar was elected to the Selection Committee of the Conference from the Workers' group. Com. Bannerjee was elected to the Committee on Dependent or Non-self-Governing Territories; Com. Phadke was on the Committee on Constitutional Questions; Com. Gaikwad on the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young Workers and Com. Abidali Jafferbhoy served on the Committee on Conventions and Recormendations with Com. Mirajkar as a substitute.

Com. Mirajkar, in his speech on the Director's Report, emphasised the urgent need for the problems of the Asiatic and *African countries receiving greater and more serious attention of the I.L.O.* He pressed for more adequate representation to the Asiatic and African countries on the Governing Body. He

welcomed the idea of holding in India the preparatory session of the First Asiatic Regional Conference.

Com. Bannerjee was elected to the Drafting Committee of the Committee on Non-self-governing Territories. He moved four amendments to the Report of the Committee, including those for fixing International Minimum Standards for workers in Non-self-Governing Territories by taking into consideration their family needs for food, clothing, housing, education and so forth; for encouraging cooperative Producers' and Consumers' Societies; and for adopting adequate measures for the protection of indigenous agriculturists. Com. Bannerjee delivered two speeches in the open session of the Conference and emphasised the points of view that he had urged in his Committee.

Com. Phadke moved two amendments to the Constitution of the I.L.O., one intended to secure greater representation to the Asiatic and African workers on the Governing Body and the other to secure greater attention from member States of the I.L.O. to the question of ratifying Conventions and accepting Recommendations. For his amendment for greater representation on the Governing Body, Com. Phadke could secure the support from both the Government and the employers of India. On this question, a compromise was ultimately arrived at. The other amendment was in substance incorporated in the Constitution of the I.L.O.

In his speech in the open session of the Conference, Com. Phadke pointed out that the surging tide of nationalism in the Asiatic countries would undermine the doctrine of internationalism itself, unless international organisations like the I.L.O. gave to these nations of the East greater share in their management that is due to them on principles of democracy.

Com. Gaikwad, in his speech in the plenary session, deplored the fact that the I.L.O. felt called upon to make separate provisions for India in the Draft Convention for the Protection of Children and Young Workers. He pointedly drew the attention of the Conference to the conditions of the so-called untouchable children and young persons in India. He also called upon the Director of the I.L.O. to undertake an inquiry into the conditions of employment of untouchable workers in India and to make a report to the Preparatory Session of the Asiatic Regional Conference to be held in New Delhi in 1947.

Com. Mirajkar, working as a substitute for Com. Abidali on the Committee of Conventions and Recommendations, pressed for more energetic measures on the part of the I.L.O. for securing greater compliance on the part of member States in the matter of ratifying conventions and accepting Recommendations of the I.L.O. He expressed great concern at the fact that in India a large section of the working class from the

Indian States is not in any way benefited by these Conventions and Recommendations. He also expressed dissatisfaction at the very slow and tardy progress made by the Government of India in this matter.

Com. Abidali Jafferbhai, in his speech in the open session, emphasised the same point of view and also expressed the hope that with the advent of the new Government in India, matters would now take a turn for the better.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES OF THE I.L.O.

The International Labour Organisation has set up seven Industrial Committees for the following industries with a view to providing specialised machinery to consider the problems of these industries which are of major importance: (1) Inland Transport (Except maritime transport); (2) Metal Trades; (3) Coal Mining; (4) Textiles; (5) Iron and Steel Production; (6) Petroleum Production and Refining; and (7) Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works.

India was invited to participate in all the Committees except the Petroleum Production and Refining Committee. The agenda before the first meetings of these Committees was as follows: (1) The social problems of the industry during the period of transition from war to peace, and (2) Future international co-operation concerning social policy and its economic foundation in the industry. Subsequently it would be for the Committees to choose the problems to which they would wish to devote attention.

The Government of India selected two representatives of the AITUC for some of these Committees while for some others they selected representatives of the I.F.L.

The INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE met in London in December, 1945 and was attended by Coms. V. R. Kalappa and B. K. Mukherjee on behalf of the AITUC.

The METAL TRADES COMMITTEE met at Toledo, Ohio (U.S.A.) in May, 1946, and was attended by Coms. Fazal Ilahi Qurban and K. T. Sule on behalf of the AITUC.

The TEXTILE COMMITTEE met at Brussels in November, 1946, and was attended by Com. P. Ram Murthy on behalf of the AITUC. The second delegate to this Committee was chosen by the Government of India from the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

The BUILDING, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE met at Brussels in November-December, 1946, and was attended by Coms. K. N. Joglekar and Deben Sen on behalf of the AITUC.

THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE I.L.O.

Com. N. M. Joshi attended a meeting of the Governing Body held at Montreal (Canada) in May, 1946. The meeting decided to hold future sessions of the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The World Trade Union Conference convened by the Preparatory Committee of nine persons, three each from the Trade Union Congress (U.K.), All-Central Council of Trade Unions (U.S.S.R.), and Congress of Industrial Organisations (U.S.A.) was held in London in February, 1945. In all 204 delegates including observers representing 679 million workers from all parts of the world attended the session. The AITUC was represented by Coms. S. A. Dange, R. A. Khedgikar and Sudhindra Pramanik.

The Conference discussed, amongst other things, the attitude of the Trade Unions towards peace settlement, representation of the Trade Unions at the Peace Conference, basis for a World Trade Union Federation, immediate Trade Union demands for post-war period and problems of post-war reconstruction.

The Conference adopted a Charter of Working Class Demands for a maximum forty-hours week without loss of pay, minimum annual holidays with pay of two weeks for all workers, full payment for public holidays, a single and comprehensive scheme of social insurance financed mainly by employers and the Government, equal pay for equal work and removal of discrimination based on religion, race, creed, colour or caste.

The Conference decided to start a new and all-embracing Trade Union organisation and appointed a Committee of 45 delegates to carry on the work of the Conference and to prepare a Constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions. Com. Dange was taken as a full member of the Committee to represent India.

World Trade Union Conference Congress: The first session of the World Trade Union Conference Congress was held in September-October, 1945. The Conference adopted a Constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions. It adopted a resolution authorising the Executive Committee of the Federation to consider the appointment of a Commission to investigate into the working and living conditions of workers in colonial and semi-colonial countries and to make recommendations based upon their investigations.

Com. Dange was elected as a member of the Executive Committee with alternate membership for Mr. V. B. Karnik of the Indian Federation of Labour. Com. Dange agreed to this on the condition that it was a temporary arrangement and reserved the right to raise the question again. Com. Vikramsingam from Ceylon was elected as a substitute member for both. Com. Khedgikar was nominated as a member of the General Council with Com. Dange as a substitute member.

Com. Dange attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U. held in Moscow in June, 1946. It appointed a Commission to visit the far eastern countries to investigate and report on the working class conditions. It was decided to hold a Congress of the Asiatic Trade Unions some time in 1947 at Shanghai.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS CONFERENCE

Delegates from 10 countries representing 12 organisations met in the Miners' International Conference held at Paris on 6th, 7th and 8th August, 1945. Com. S. A. Dange represented the Miners' Trade Unions in India. As a result of Com. Dange's report, the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution moved by Com. Dange declaring its solidarity with the Indian miners in their efforts to improve their conditions and to build up a strong trade union movement.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN UNITED KINGDOM

Com. Dinkar Desai, during his stay in England, visited Liverpool, Glasgow and Cardiff and other parts with a view to study the conditions of seamen in these ports. He submitted to the Ministry of War Transport two notes on the miserable conditions of Indian Seamen in Glasgow and Liverpool. It is gratifying to learn that the Ministry of War Transport took action on the report to improve the conditions of Indian seamen in Great Britain.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The period under report which covers about two years witnessed considerable changes in the political situation in the country. The World War II ended in August, 1945. The election to the Provincial and Central legislatures were held during January and March 1946. New Provincial Ministries were formed in April, 1946. The Parliamentary Delegation visited the country during February and was later followed by the Cabinet Mission, which carried on negotiations with the various political parties in the country for Constitutional changes. Com. N. M. Joshi, was invited to meet the Cabinet Mission. He placed before the Cabinet Mission the point of view of the Indian

workers. On 16th May, 1946, the Cabinet Mission issued a State Paper embodying their proposal regarding Constitutional changes in India. The Constituent Assembly formed under the Cabinet Mission's proposals is not based on universal adult suffrage and is not a sovereign body. The Cabinet Mission's proposals have been accepted by the two major political parties in India, namely, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. An Interim Government composed of the representatives of the Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League and other minorities has been formed. The Constituent Assembly has held two sessions and elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President.

STRUGGLES IN INDIAN STATES

The period under report has witnessed a big upsurge in the struggle of the people of the Indian States for self-government. We have before us the example of the heroic struggles of the people in Kashmir, Travancore, Telengana (Hyderabad State) and in many other States.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

During the period under report the country passed through the most critical period from the point of view of communal harmony. Riots broke out in Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dacca, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and in several other industrial centres. Gruesome tales of murder and rape and mass lootings came from Eastern Bengal, particularly Naokhali and from some of the districts of Bihar.

Riots brought with them promulgation of curfew orders and bans on meetings and processions or demonstrations and it became impossible for the Trade Unions even to conduct their normal work. It is gratifying to note that on the whole, the working class did not participate in the communal frenzy. It kept its solidarity and ran to the defence and assistance of persons of the other community. Riots have made it clear that it is only the class organisations of workers and peasants who can fight unitedly the communal frenzy.

WORKING CLASS SITUATION

Rapid increase in the Cost of living: The period under report brought increasing misery to the people, particularly the working class. Though the war ended in August, 1945, the cost of living went on increasing rapidly. The working class cost of living index figure for Bombay which was 229 in September,

1945, as compared to 100 in August, 1939, rose to 266 in September, 1946. Similar rise was recorded all over India. The measures that had been taken by the Central or the Provincial Governments to check this rise in the Cost of Living were not effective.

Dearness Allowance: The Dearness Allowance obtained by workers in different industries varies from Rs. 8 per month to Rs. 50 per month or more. The Jute workers get a Dearness Allowance of Rs. 12 per month and also grain at concession rates. The mine workers get Dearness Allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of their monthly basic wages which come to Rs. 12. The municipal workers who are one of the most low paid workers get a Dearness Allowance varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month. The plantation workers numbering more than a million get no cash Dearness Allowance at all. They get grain at controlled prices.

This shows that there is no uniformity or rational basis for the payment of Dearness Allowance. In no case was the Dearness Allowance sufficient fully to compensate the rise in the cost of living. Even the textile workers of Bombay and Ahmedabad who are paid the highest Dearness Allowance are compensated to the extent of 76 per cent only, thus reducing their already low standard of living.

Standard of Life Deteriorates: It is estimated on a conservative basis that the real wages of workers in many industries went down by about 20 to 60 per cent since 1939. This estimate does not take into account the prevalence of the black market which is a distinct reality in the workers' life.

On this question, the International Labour Office Report entitled "Wartime Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India", published in 1946, says: "While the workers' wages in organised industry increased between 1939 and 1943 by 85 per cent, the cost of living increased during the same period by 135 per cent in Bombay, 218 per cent in Ahmedabad, 214 per cent in Cawnpore, and 207 in Lahore. It is evident, therefore, that the cost of living bonus paid to the workers was insufficient to enable them to maintain even their low pre-war standard of living unimpaired."

Fall in Real Wages: The statement is further borne out by the following table giving the percentage increase in the average earnings of workers in different industries since 1939 worked out by the Government of India and published in the India Labour Gazette of August, 1946.

Industry				Percentage Increase in Earnings in 1944 over 1939
Engineering	..	..	..	123.8
Textiles	..	..	..	115.9
Chemicals and Dyes	..	..	..	98.0
Wood, Stone and Glass	..	..	..	89.7
Mints	..	..	..	89.2
Skins and Hides	..	..	..	86.2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	82.7
Ordnance Factories	..	..	..	51.1
Paper and Printing	..	..	..	42.5
Minerals	..	..	..	25.4

It is thus obvious that the increase in money wages varies from only 25 per cent in the case of minerals and metals to 123 per cent in the engineering industries, while the cost of living has gone up by about 200 to 250 per cent.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

The formation of Provincial Governments responsible to the people raised hopes amongst the workers that energetic steps would be taken to end their miserable plight. Unfortunately those hopes have not been fulfilled as yet. Instead of adopting concrete and immediate measures to give some relief to the workers the Provincial Governments have announced formation of several Enquiry Committees. Several months have passed but as yet the reports of the Committees are not ready. In the meantime there is not only no sign of prices going down but they are actually going up, making the discontent more acute.

Various Provincial Governments tried to check this discontent by introducing bills banning strikes without notice, enforcing compulsory conciliation and arbitration and declaring strikes illegal during the pendency of conciliation and arbitration proceedings and also during the period during which the award of the arbitrators is made binding. The Government of Bombay have introduced a Bill entitled the Industrial Relations Bill embodying the above features. The Bill also seeks to invest what are called 'Approved Unions' with certain rights irrespective of their membership, rights which are denied to other Unions not accepting compulsory arbitration for the solution of industrial disputes. The Government of C. P. and Berar have also introduced a similar Bill in their Provincial Assembly. This Bill seeks to give recognition to only those Unions which accept compulsory arbitration as a solvent of industrial disputes.

The Government of India have extended the operation of the Defence of India Rules banning strikes without notice for a period of six months from October 1946 to March, 1947, and in the meantime have brought forward a new Bill to restrict the workers' right to strike so as practically to annul it.

RISING DISCONTENT

If we examine the reasons of the present labour unrest, we will find that it can be traced to the problems created by war in Indian economy. The demon of retrenchment hangs over the Indian worker like a sword of Damocles. It is estimated that five million workers are expected to be affected by it. The scanty basic wages and inadequate dearness allowance coupled with extremely deplorable housing conditions are the other factors responsible for these strikes. The statistics quoted below show that a majority of the strikes are on the question of wages and dearness allowance.

The COMMERCE, the official organ of the British vested interests in Bombay, in its number dated 27-7-46 says that "The general unrest . . . must be attributed . . . primarily to the steady uptrend in the living cost and the relatively inadequate compensation which it has been receiving by way of dear food allowance, etc., in many cases".

Growing Strike Wave: This growing discontent has expressed itself in the form of a big strike wave, which has brought in its compass mills, factories, workshops, printing presses, offices, banks, schools, water works, power houses, railways, buses and even Government departments. Strike has no longer remained the weapon of the factory operative only. The sweepers and scavengers, who were so meek and as yet not properly organised are organising themselves and leading big strikes. Even the agricultural workers, taking their clue from the industrial workers, are taking resort to strikes on an ever increasing scale, if their demands are not conceded by the **zamindar**.

A comparative statement, compiled from only official sources, showing the mounting strike wave in British India is given below:—

Year	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
1939	406	4,09,189	49,92,795
1940	322	4,52,539	75,77,281
1941	359	2,91,054	33,30,503
1942	694	7,72,853	57,79,965
1943	716	5,25,083	23,42,287
1944	658	5,50,015	34,47,306
1945	848	7,82,192	33,40,892
1946 January—September (9 months)	1,466	17,37,462	89,62,856

It will be found from the statement that the number of strikes during January to August, 1946, was about four times larger than in the whole of the year 1940, which saw the first big strikes of the war for dearness allowance.

It may also be remembered that these figures do not include the strikes in Indian States. They do not include the general strike of the postal workers which lasted over three weeks, the one day strike of hundreds of thousands of workers in sympathy with them all over India and the general strike on the S. I. Railway embracing 40,000 workers. These figures also do not include the large number of strikes which were illegal and also unauthorised by the Unions.

It was found that out of 1,466 strikes which took place between January and September, 1946, 558 were essentially for increase in wages.

Major Strikes: During this period the country witnessed some of the most heroic and long-drawn out strikes all over India. Important amongst them were the strikes of the Calcutta Tramwaymen, B.E.S.T., Workers Bombay, E. I. Press Workers at Calcutta, Dhakeshwari Mill Workers at Dacca, the general strike of textile workers of Gujarat excluding Ahmedabad embracing 1,30,000 workers, general strike of the Postal workers, general strike of the S. I. Railwaymen, Province-wide Primary Teachers' strike in Bombay, Province-wide strike of the Municipal workers in Madras, strike of the Amalner workers and the strikes of Cawnpore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain textile workers.

Repression: The Government tried ruthlessly to suppress these movements, arrested thousands of workers and the Police opened fire several times. A number of fatal and other casualties took place.

During the general strike on the S. I. Railway more than 1,500 workers were arrested including 50 women, five were killed in Police firing and hundreds were wounded in bayonet and lathi charges by the police. The building of the S. I. R. Labour Union was occupied by the Malabar Special Police and its furniture, mike etc., were broken. The total loss due to this destruction and damage amounted to Rs. 50,000. Seven workers died and a hundred workers were injured during the strike at Gwalior on 12th January, 1946 as a result of indiscriminate police firing and lathi charges on peaceful strikers. Four workers were killed and over a hundred injured during the indiscriminate firing and lathi charges on Dacca textile workers on 25th March, 1946. Ten workers were reported to have been killed including three women and about fifty injured on 16th July, 1946, as a result of firing on a procession of

the workers which was going to the palace to present their demands to the Maharaja of Ratlam. Nine workers were killed in the police firing at Amalner and 69 were seriously injured. Twelve workers were killed at Coimbatore during the picketing at Steins Mills and four were killed at Kolar gold fields on account of police firing during strike. During the recent general strike at Cawnpore, eight workers including one woman were killed and about fifty were injured as a result of police firing. About a hundred workers were arrested. Police firings and mass arrests seem to have become a frequent feature of strikes which the workers conduct to ventilate their economic grievances and secure redressal.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Legislative Measures: During these two years the Government of India passed several measures affecting the workers. Important amongst them are the amendment of the Factories Act, 1934, providing for a 48-hours week for workers in perennial factories and a 50-hours week for workers in seasonal factories. This Act came into force from 1st August, 1946. The Government of India also enacted a measure providing for Standing Orders dealing with relationship between employers and employees of various industrial concerns. Legislation was also passed giving ten days holidays with pay to workers employed in perennial factories. Recently it has been found that employers refuse to pay wages for Sundays if they fall within these 10 days, thus depriving workers to some extent of the benefits which the Government measure proposed to confer on them.

The Government of India amended the Mines Maternity Benefit Act with a view to enabling pregnant women workers employed under-ground to ten weeks leave of absence before and six weeks leave after delivery. During these 16 weeks the women shall be paid maternity benefit at the rate of Rs. 6/- per week.

USE OF THE 'GOONDA' ACT

Several Provincial Governments such as Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Madars, United Provinces and the Punjab have either amended the present Police Acts or passed new legislation or ordinances giving special powers to the police authorities to arrest, detain without trials or extern anybody on the ground of public safety or incitement to violence. The Government of Bombay externed almost all the office-bearers and active workers of three textile Unions from Khandesh. Some of them are externed from the Province of Bombay for a

period of two years. The Government of C. P. and Bengal arrested and detained without trial for more than three months a number of Trade Union leaders under the charge that they were inciting strikes. In Delhi a number of Trade Union workers are being prosecuted on one charge or another. The Government of Madras arrested under fantastic charges a number of important Trade Union leaders, such as Com. P. Ram Murthy, Member of the General Council of the AITUC and P. Balachandra Menon, General Secretary of the M.P.T.U.C. Several other Trade Union leaders have been arrested and detained without trial.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN COAL MINES AND PLANTATIONS

The President of the AITUC had to take up the question of the suppression of civil liberties in coal mines where no permission was granted to hold workers' meetings even to elect their office-bearers and hold annual elections.

Normal Trade Union activities are not allowed in the Plantation areas both in Assam and Bengal. Trade Union leaders are often assaulted by the men of the plantation owners.

FOOD SITUATION

In the month of February, 1946, the Government of India announced cut in ration and food grains, as food situation had become very critical. This cut led to further discontent amongst the workers. Unions all over India protested against this cut and requested the Government of India to withdraw the cut. Hundreds of thousands of workers went on protest strikes to get the cut in rations restored. Important amongst the protest strikes were those of the Jute and Factory Workers in Bengal, embracing more than 1,00,000 workers lasting for more than three weeks, the sit-in-strike at Kanchrapara workshop of the B. N. Railway lasting for 12 days, the strike of the Sholapur textile workers which lasted for several days and the strike of the railway workers in Gujarat.

Recently the Government of Bombay have imposed a cut on the wheat quota of the ration. This cut has accentuated the discontent amongst the workers.

HOUSING

The problem of housing has become very acute since the war, particularly for the working classes. More than three hundred thousand workers have to sleep on pavements in the city of Bombay. The conditions in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras and other cities are no better. The houses in which

the workers stay are worse than dungeons and are unfit for human habitation.

The question of providing adequate housing accommodation to industrial workers was taken up in the Standing Labour Committee. The Committee adopted a scheme prepared by its own Sub-Committee and requested the Government of India to implement that scheme. Unfortunately, the Government of India have for the present shelved the scheme on the ground that certain financial estimates made by the Government Departments were wrong. It is necessary that the AITUC should take up this question in right earnest and carry on ceaseless agitation to mobilise that the scheme is immediately taken up and that the problem of housing is given priority next to food.

INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT

During the earlier part of the period under report, the workers suffered from involuntary unemployment due to shortage of coal and other materials. In some cases, refusal on the part of Government to implement the award of the adjudicator and great delay in the adjudication and conciliation proceedings also caused considerable suffering. On all these issues the AITUC and its Provincial Committees made several representations to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. These questions were also raised in the meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Labour Conferences.

RAILWAY WORKERS

The Railway workers have been demanding increase in basic wages, dearness allowance, security of service and other facilities for the last so many years. During the war, the Government of India stated that all their demands would be considered at the end of the war. The Railwaymen's Convention which met at Secunderabad in April, 1946, passed a resolution criticising the Railway Board's failure to grant the demand of the railway workers including adequate dearness allowance as recommended by the Rau Committee and called upon the affiliated Unions to prepare for all eventualities and to mobilise popular support to the reasonable stand taken by the Railwaymen's Federation.

Railwaymen Prepare for a Strike: As the Government of India did not move in the matter, the General Council of the A. I. R. F. decided to give a strike notice demanding no-retrenchment, revision of the scales of pay, adequate dear-

ness allowance as recommended by the Rau Committee and three months' pay as bonus. The strike was to begin from 27th June, 1946. It appointed a Committee of Action and called upon all the constituent Unions to take a strike ballot.

Settlement Reached: Later, it was decided to withdraw the strike notice as the Government of India agreed to give an Interim Relief of Rs. 9 crores to the railwaymen and further agreed to refer the questions of hours of work, leave rules etc., to an Adjudicator. It was also agreed by the Government to suspend all retrenchment pending consideration by the Government of the report of the Adjudicator. It was further agreed to appoint a High Power Committee after the publication of the Adjudicator's Award to suggest practical measures to absorb temporary staff. The Committee has now been appointed.

Pay Commission: The Government also announced the appointment of a Pay Commission to consider the service conditions of all Government servants and agreed that its recommendations as far as the railwaymen were concerned, would be enforced from 1st January, 1947. Com. N. M. Joshi has been appointed as a member of this Commission. The Pay Commission is expected to finish its work in the early part of this year. Railwaymen have been anxiously awaiting the publication of the Report.

POSTAL WORKERS

About 1,50,000 Postmen and Telegraphmen of the Lower Grade Staff went on general strike from 11th July, 1946, demanding revision of grades of pay, re-introduction of pre-1931 rules regarding leave, abolition of distinction between leave rules for the so-called superior and inferior staff, abolition of the A, B and C Zones which have different sets of working conditions regarding pay, leave, dearness allowance and other allowances.

In April 1946 the Government had appointed an Adjudicator to consider some of these demands and the Adjudicator's award was published. But as the most pressing and important demands of the workers were not referred to the adjudicator, the workers were not satisfied and later went on strike.

Sympathetic Protest Strikes: The Bombay Provincial Committee of the AITUC gave a call for one day general strike in sympathy with the striking postal workers on 22nd July, 1946. All activities in Bombay appeared to be paralysed on that day. More than half a million workers employed in different concerns were on strike. A similar sympathetic general strike was declared under the instructions of the Madras

Provincial Committee of the AITUC on 23rd July, 1946. The Bengal Provincial Committee gave a call for one day protest strike in support of postal workers. In pursuance of it about a million-and-a-half workers in the city of Calcutta went on strike on 29th July, 1946.

The postal workers' strike which lasted for about three weeks was settled as the Government agreed to grant some of their demands.

LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES

The recent unprecedented growth of the labour movement in the British India has had its counterpart in the Indian States also. Everywhere labour, conscious of its own strength and of the issues at stake has, by organised action, made big strides towards democracy. Industrial labour in the Indian States has not lagged behind their comrades elsewhere. In practically every state, one finds that labour has been organising itself in Unions and getting them affiliated to the AITUC.

In British India, the eight-hour day came into effect in August, 1946. It is to the credit of labour in States like Gwalior, Baroda and Indore that by their concerted action and strikes they have been able to secure a 48-hour week for themselves too. In Jamnagar State where there is no labour legislation, the workers got their hours of work reduced from 11 per day to 9 per day.

Workers in States had to face repression and victimisation both by their employers and by the State. Public meetings have been banned in most of the States where labour is organised. Arrests of workers and their leaders have become common.

In Travancore, where the so called popular reforms are being introduced, workers have been subjected to repression on an unprecedented scale. Civil liberties have been suppressed. Several Trade Unions are declared illegal, including the All-Travancore Trade Union Congress. Even the TRADE UNION RECORD, the official publication of the AITUC is not allowed entry into the State. But labour has not been cowed down. Hundred thousand workers came out on a general strike in vindication of their fight for civil liberties.

AITUC'S SYMPATHIES WITH FREEDOM STRUGGLES

The President of the AITUC issued a statement supporting the struggle of the people of Indonesia. Various Unions affiliated to the AITUC observed Indonesia Day and sent their greetings to the people of Indonesia.

Unions affiliated to the AITUC held mass meetings and demonstrations between 11th and 18th August, 1946, to protest against the dictatorial regime of Franco in Spain and in favour of Trade Union liberties there.

Meetings were held in different parts of India to support the **satyagraha** of the Indians in South Africa which began on 13th June, 1946, as a protest against the notorious **Ghetto Act** passed by the South African Legislature.

The President of AITUC also issued a statement supporting the struggle of the Viet Neim Republic and calling upon Indian seamen to boycott French steamers.

The workers in our country participated in large numbers in demonstrations and strikes for the release of I.N.A. prisoners and in support of the R.I.N. strikers.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS

Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, the President of the AITUC, took cognisance of labour problems, big and small, arising in the country as well as those in countries abroad. The statements issued by him on various questions helped considerably to arouse public opinion in favour of the workers' cause. More than 175 such statements were issued by him on political, organisational and agitational matters relating to labour. He issued statements supporting the struggle of the people of Indonesia, withdrawal of the Indian troops from Indonesia, supporting the strike struggles of the S. I. Railway workers, Calcutta Tramway workers, Railway workers, Postal workers, condemning the firing on J. C. Mill workers, Ratlam workers, Amalner workers and so forth. He also issued statements on communal riots and the tasks of the Trade Union Movement in the present period.

FINANCES

The audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the year ending 31st December, 1946, are given in Appendix D. It will be seen that the annual income of the AITUC comes to about Rs. 8,000 to 9,000. With this income it is not possible to meet the growing needs of the AITUC, much less to expand the work. One of the reasons why the Standing Credentials Committee could not tour all over India was the paucity of funds. The time has now come when we should take steps to augment our funds to expand our activities. It is proposed to put one comrade in charge of statistics and information regarding conditions of workers in different industries. It is also proposed to increase the staff of the AITUC to cope with the increasing work. With

this end in view, an amendment is sought to be moved at the session changing the basis of affiliation fees and putting it on rate of four pies per member per year with an annual minimum of Rs. 20/-.

31st January, 1947
Bombay.

General Secretary.

APPENDIX A

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT, CUTS IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND WAGES.

(The following statement was unanimously adopted by
the committee)

"The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress views with grave concern the impending crisis of great magnitude that may overtake the Indian Working Class as is evident from the fact that large-scale discharges have already commenced with the termination of the war. Nearly 1,50,000 jute workers of Bengal, for instance, are reported to have already lost their jobs, while a large number of the workers in the ammunition factories have been discharged. More than 2,50,000 railways workers are facing the grim prospect of enforced idleness in the very near future. Amongst the various problems of Indian Labour during the period of transition from war to peace, those of immediate and greatest importance are the questions of preventing unemployment and reduction of Dearness Allowance and consequent wage cuts. The urgent need of the hour is to maintain the present level of total employment in the country with a view to enabling each and every person who is gainfully engaged at present to find his or her way back into peacetime employment, without bringing down the general level of earnings now obtaining in the country.

2. The extent to which people may lose their jobs is indicated by the fact that more than five million persons owe their present employment directly to conditions created by war. Out of them about a million and a half over and above the number engaged in pre-war days found employment in factories and other organised industries such as railways, docks and plantations. The number of workers in undertakings subject to the Factories Act alone has increased by about 40 per cent over the pre-war figures. Several lakhs have been engaged in occupations like civil engineering and in small-scale industries and various war-time departments. Besides about two million persons mostly drawn from the toiling masses have been recruited in the armed forces. Assuming that each employed person has

four dependents on an average, the total number of those to be adversely affected by the loss of employment comes to two crores or twenty millions.

3. The task of providing stable employment on the present level is the most paramount and urgent problem which needs to be immediately tackled. While emphasising the claims of demobilised servicemen for suitable employment, the Working Committee brings to the notice of Government the fact that the industrial workers who have rendered valuable service to the country during the period of war have a claim for continued employment which should not be ignored by the Government. In order to achieve this objective, Government should take steps for the immediate conversion of war industries to peace-time production. Ordnance factories producing various types of war requirements, for instance, should be switched over to civilian use. A nation-wide programme of public works should be immediately undertaken for the promotion of constructional activities such as the development of irrigation, railways, road making, road transport and hydro-electric power. Similarly, a properly laid out plan of house-building on a country-wide scale should be taken in hand, to provide adequate and decent housing to the working and middle classes as well as for the purpose of maintaining the present level of employment.

4. Due to shortage in the supply of coal many factories notably Jute and Cotton Textile Mills, have had to be closed down, off and on, thereby causing unemployment or under-employment among workers. As coal is an essential commodity for most industries, and the working of the coal mines on the present inefficient system has proved thoroughly unsatisfactory, the Working Committee urges upon the Government to take the coal mining industry into its own hands and improve the conditions of life and work of the workers in the industry, use modern methods of raising coal and thus secure a larger output of coal.

5. The Working Committee strongly urges upon the Central and the Provincial Governments and also the employers the necessity of establishing both at the Centre and in the Provinces, Tripartite Boards to consider all questions of the reduction of the personnel and their re-employment and absorption. All questions of impending large-scale and bloc discharges should be brought to the notice of these Boards for their consideration. Joint Committees of the representatives of the workers and the employers should also be established in all industrial centres to consider these questions as affecting the workers in their particular localities.

6. In addition to these efforts to maintain the present level of employment, social measures such as, (i) the shortening of the hours of work and reducing them to 44 per week as an immediate first step towards further reduction to 40 per week; (ii) granting of at least fifteen days annual holidays with pay to every worker; (iii) the elimination of all overtime work; and (iv) the retirement of men on superannuation with adequate provision for old age, will greatly assist in reducing the volume of unemployment. Lastly, a scheme of unemployment relief should be immediately instituted with a view to mitigating the evil of interim unemployment.

7. The natural resources of India being great and varied and the existing volume of industrial employment being comparatively small, the task of maintaining a state of high and stable employment should not be difficult, if the country's industrial resources are developed to their maximum possible extent. With this end in view, every effort should be made to foster the growth of existing industries such as textiles, sugar, cement, iron and steel and other metal industries and to introduce new industries such as automobiles, air-craft, and ship-building, and the manufacture of electrical machinery machine tools and heavy chemicals. Such a programme will not only provide a high and stable level of employment but will also assist greatly the industrial advancement of the country.

8. With a view to enabling the country to develop its industrial resources to their maximum possible extent, care should be taken to see that an appropriate tariff policy is formulated, so that the Indian market is not unnecessarily flooded with consumer goods from abroad. If necessary, protection may be given to those Indian industries which may need it; but at the same time this protection should be extended to the consumers in the form of controlled prices as also the workers in the form of legislation which would ensure a decent standard of living. An improvement in the standard of living is an additional necessity for the purpose of stimulating the internal demand for the products of industry. It should also be emphasised that the policy of granting protection to Indian industries in the transitional period should not be stretched to a point at which it will lead to the scarcity of consumer goods in the country or will result in keeping the industrial structure in a state of technical inefficiency and backwardness. Further, adequate facilities should immediately be given for the import of machinery from abroad so as to help forward the industrial development of the country.

9. With the end of war, the employers of labour are thinking of either reducing or abolishing dearness allowance thereby

effecting an indirect wage-cut. The action taken by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in reducing the amount of dearness allowance of the textile workers is an instance in point. In view of the fact that the basic wages of Indian workers are extremely low and the dearness allowance secured by them during war-time is utterly inadequate, it is essential that no reduction should be effected in the existing earnings of the workers. That the basic wages of our workers are below the sub-human level, is evident from the fact that at some centres the wages even in an organised industry like the textile and the railways for instance, were as low as Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month in pre-war days. As regards dearness allowance, there can be no question that it is utterly inadequate in almost every industry to meet the actual rise in the cost of living. Official data obtained from the returns under the Payment of Wages Act show that the average total earnings, including dearness allowance per worker rose by only 83 per cent in 1945 over the average in 1939, while the cost of living rose by about 150 per cent or more on an average. Thus the real wages, which were already extremely low in pre-war days have gone down still further. It is, therefore essential that no reduction should be made in the existing earnings of the workers and that the amount of dearness allowance which a worker was getting on the date of termination of the war should be consolidated into the basic wage. In this connection, it may be stated that the proposals contained in their recent circular letter addressed to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India on the subject of dearness allowance are inadequate and unsatisfactory in as much as there is a danger of the circular being used to the disadvantage of the workers for reducing the amount of their dearness allowance. For the reasons given above, the Working Committee is definitely against any reduction in the existing amounts of Dearness Allowance and would insist that the whole present amount of Dearness Allowance should be immediately consolidated in the basic wage. Steps should also be taken to introduce legislation under which every worker should be guaranteed a living wage which should be determined on the basis fixed by the Divatia Textile Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. The fundamental objective of industrial development being a general rise in the standard of living of the people, the industrial workers should be enabled to secure a fair wage and decent conditions of life and work.

10. The Working Committee regrets that the Central and Provincial Governments have not taken any steps to protect the workers against the crisis which has begun to develop threatening the working class in the country with starvation

and misery. The Working Committee, therefore, calls upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to take immediate steps both legislative and executive to provide the workers with stable employment and adequate wages so that the standard of life may not go down and a proper living standard may be maintained.

11. The Working Committee calls upon all the workers and their Trade Unions to mobilise their entire strength with a view to resist the danger that threatens them by carrying on a vigorous fight against unemployment and cuts in wages and dearness allowance."

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL

I. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION

The General Council strongly disapproves of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India in view of the fact that the Bill contains a number of objectionable provisions such as those mentioned below:

The Bill proposes to deprive the workers of their right to strike or their right to withhold their labour. The General Council is opposed to this provision as the right to strike is a legitimate weapon in the hands of the workers to secure improvement in their conditions. In this connection the Council points out that the necessity to give notice of a strike can only be a condition of a civil contract and consequently its breach can only be treated as a civil wrong and not as a criminal offence as the Bill seeks to do.

The General Council is of the view that if the right to strike is to be restricted at all in those cases in which human life or public safety is involved by making a strike without notice illegal, the industry concerned should be public owned and managed and the State should take upon itself the obligation to institute suitable machinery for the speedy investigation and the redressal of the grievances of the workers and should guarantee a living wage and decent working conditions to the workers.

The workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for the purpose of conciliation, enquiry and settlement of industrial disputes including voluntary arbitration. But under the present circumstances, the workers cannot accept any form of compulsory arbitration either in

public utility services or, in other occupations, making awards binding on them and making strikes illegal during the period of proceedings of either conciliation or arbitration and during the period in which the award of the arbitrator is enforced.

The Industrial Disputes Bill of the Government of India and the legislation passed or proposed to be passed by some of the Provincial Governments such as the Governments of Bombay and C.P. and Berar, violate in one or more respects the principles enunciated above. The General Council, therefore, is opposed to this type of legislation.

Besides the fundamental defects of this newly proposed legislation, the following are some of the main objectionable features of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India:—

1. The definition of the term 'public utility' is too wide and the provision empowering the Provincial Governments further to widen the scope of the definition is objectionable;

2. The minimum period extending upto four months that is allowed for conciliation proceedings by the Boards is too long and there is no time limit either for the Courts of Enquiry or arbitration tribunals to complete their proceedings;

3. The power porposed to be given to the Government to make the awards of the tribunals binding for a period of one year is objectionable;

4. The wide scope of the definition of the term 'public utility' making strikes illegal even in ordinary industries during the proceedings of conciliation and arbitration and the delay that is permitted for the investigation and settlement of disputes and the long period of the enforcement of the award not only restricts the right to strike but postpones it to a very long and even an indefinite point of time so as to abolish it for all practical purposes;

The Bombay Industrial Relations Bill: The Industrial Relations Bill of Bombay by providing for the possibility of more than one Union in the same industry or undertaking, makes room for rivalry among Trade Unions. By giving Government approval and recognition only to those Unions who agree to give up the right to strike the Bill militates against the interests of the free and genuine Trade Union Movement. By maintaining the constitution of Labour Officers even where workers have formed their own Trade Unions and not compelling the employers to grant unconditional recognition to such Unions and to enter into collective bargaining with them; by imposing compulsory conciliation and declaring illegal strikes undertaken against compulsory awards which may be against the workers' interests, the Industrial Relations Bill hampers the growth of a genuine Trade Union Movement in the Province.

The General Council desires to point out that while the Indian working classes expected legislation to remove the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, making strikes illegal, the Government of India and some Provincial Governments are moving in the opposite direction by bringing legislation which not only accentuates the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, but puts permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules most arbitrarily imposed on the working class during war-time emergency. In this connection, it may be pointed out that similar objectionable provisions in the corresponding British legislation have been recently removed by the British Parliament.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The Council desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause of strikes. All-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring-class, including the grant of a decent living wage, provision of proper housing and the introduction of social security measures, alone will establish peace in industry.

The General Council, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay immediately to legislate for a minimum wage and decent working conditions; not to pass the Industrial Relations Bill in its present form and to amend the Bill in the light of the criticism made above. The meeting further wishes to point out that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes mentioned above, it will not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement.

II. THE COMMUNAL RIOTS

The General Council records its deepest concern at the recurrence of serious communal riots in the country following in the ruinous wake of the unprecedented communal clashes in Calcutta, particularly in Noakhali, Bihar and U.P.

The Council looks upon these communal disturbances as the most dangerous menace to the solidarity of the workers and their consolidated struggle against their capitalist and imperialist exploiters.

This meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the hundreds of innocent Hindu and Muslim victims to the mad orgy of communal rioting. The Council sends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the dead.

This meeting heartily congratulates the workers who, despite the most vicious types of provocation, kept themselves aloof from the riots and at many places actually protected their brother workers belonging to the other community.

This meeting calls upon the workers to take serious note and warning of these communal riots. The Indian working class is passing through a critical period of its gigantic struggle for a better living standard, waging big strikes, fighting against starvation and oppression and consolidating itself against the united offensive of the employing class. The riots only help the employers to weaken the workers' might and unity, smash their struggle, continue the oppressing conditions perpetuating their miseries, and divert their attention from their growing anti-imperialist struggle.

The Council, therefore, urges upon the workers the great need to defeat all attempts at provocation, to unite more firmly under the banner of the Trade Union Movement, and to smash the designs and attempts of their enemies.

While strongly condemning the attitude on the part of some employers to discharge or employ workers on communal grounds, the General Council advises the workers to resist this pernicious tendency with all the might of their united strength and solidarity.

III. TRADE UNION LIBERTIES

The General Council views with grave concern the fact that some of the Provincial Governments, under the pretext of riotous situation, have banned all assemblies, meetings and demonstration of workers which form the normal activities of the Trade Union Movement.

The ban has completely brought to a standstill all the necessary movements and activities of the workers at a time when they are called upon to fight an acute economic crisis by organising themselves more firmly and unitedly. All opportunity for agitation and organisation for fighting wage cuts, unemployment and other vital issues is being denied to the Trade Unions. The working class, which has traditionally been the main bulwark of peace during previous riots, is prevented from exercising its healthy and unifying influence on the people and restoring communal goodwill and peace. The restrictions put by the Government on the Trade Unions are, on the one hand directly muzzling the only organisations which have always been a guarantee of complete communal concord and are on the other hand, letting loose on the society the incendiary elements and allowing them to aggravate the communal situation.

The General Council, therefore, strongly condemns this attitude of the Governments concerned and demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions placed by them on the Trade Unions with a view to restoring full civil liberties to them.

IV. POLICE FIRING

The General Council views with grave concern reports from various parts of the country of indiscriminate firing by the Police on workers, while the latter were engaged in their struggle for improvement in their working conditions. Firing was resorted to in Coimbatore, Golden Rock, Kolar Gold Field, Ratlam and Amalner resulting in the death of 44 persons including women and children and injury to more than 400. Among the killed were some prominent leaders of the Unions also.

Having given careful consideration to the reports from the Provincial units and the Trade Unions concerned, this meeting has no hesitation in condemning these firings. In any event, the Governments concerned should have appointed an independent Committee of Enquiry in each case. The General Council cannot find any justification for the refusal which amounts to giving a free hand to the police and the local executive authorities to suppress activities in the interests of the employee class. The Council demands that enquiry in each case by independent Committees should be instituted immediately and the reports published.

The Council has also been put in possession of facts relating to the suppression of civil liberties, not only in the places where police firings have taken place, but also in other areas such as Ratlam, Trichinopoly, Gwalior, Madura, Vikramasingapuram, Salem, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Cannanore and Dhulia. Ban has been put on labour meetings, arrests have been effected of Trade Union workers, while in some cases there has been internment, union properties have been destroyed, and all these things have been done in pursuance of a policy of helping employers to resist the legitimate demands of the workers for the increase in wages, and improvement in labour conditions. In Madras alone, 2,000 labour workers are in jail, and in some places, Section 107 Cr. P. C. has been applied demanding security of good behaviour from labour leaders.

The Council emphatically condemns all these encroachments on civil liberties and demands that civil liberties should be restored in full so that workers may resume their normal and legitimate activities.

The Council conveys its deep sympathy to the relations and friends of the victims of police firing and pays its tribute of respect to their memory.

The Council demands the withdrawal of prosecutions, release of persons imprisoned, payment of compensation to the relatives of the victims of firing and removal of ban on workers' organisations and activities.

APPENDIX C

HOUSING FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Resolution adopted unanimously at the Ninth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee)

The Standing Labour Committee requests the Government of India to establish immediately National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Boards for promoting the housing of working classes and the carrying out of the programme as speedily as possible. The functions of the National Housing Board should include among others:—

- (1) laying down standards and policies for suitable housing in different areas on the lines recommended in the Report of the Sub-Committee;
- (2) preparing standard plans, specifications and general housing schemes;
- (3) supervision and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by the Central Government;
- (4) taking measures for making building material, land and other necessary facilities available at reasonable rates and in sufficient quantity;
- (5) advising the Central and Provincial Governments the Local Bodies and other public organisations with a view to promoting the objects of housing working classes;
- (6) the co-ordinating the working and activities of the Provincial Housing Boards, and
- (7) undertake research in all.

The functions of the Provincial Housing Boards should include among others:—

- (1) undertaking the construction and management of houses built out of funds provided by Provincial Governments; and
 - (2) supervising and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by Provincial Governments, Local Bodies and other public organisations.
2. The Standing Labour Committee further requests the Government of India to supply the National and Provincial Housing Boards the funds necessary to enable them to carry out their functions.
3. The Committee is glad to note that the Government of India have agreed to contribute 12½ per cent of the cost of building houses but not exceeding Rs 200 per house. The Com-

mittee, however, is of the opinion that this subsidy offered by the Government of India is wholly inadequate particularly because of the abnormal increase in the cost of material and labour. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the Government that in view of the fact that the contributions to be made by the workers towards the scheme by way of rent should not, on the whole, exceed more than 10 per cent of the earnings of the working classes. The deficit amount should be made good by contribution from the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, the Local Bodies and the Employers and Central Government should take immediate steps to determine the respective responsibilities of these various parties.

APPENDIX D (i)
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS. BOMBAY
Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 1945.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, BOMBAY—*Contd.*

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 1946.

Brought forward	Rs. a. p. 22,688 8 4	Brought forward	Rs. a. p. 13,979 14 0
BY BALANCE.—			
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	682	8 1
Devkaran Nanjee Bank	1,503	12 0
Central Bank of India	5,969	0 0
Cash	553	6 3
		<u>8,708</u>	<u>10 4</u>

Rs. 22,688 8 4

Rs. .. 22,688 8 4

Examined and Found Correct.
KHARE & CO.,
Registered Accountants
Bombay, 27th March 1946.

R. A. KHEDGIKAR,
Treasurer,

N. M. JOSHI

General Secretary.

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January 1946 to 31st December 1946.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To	Affiliation Fee Account	..	..	553 6 3	By Salaries accounts
"	W. F. T. U. Advance Account	..	..	9,453 0 0	," Rent account
"	W. F. T. U. Levy Account	..	..	3,920 0 0	," W.F.T.U. Affiliation Fee Account
"	Suspense Account	..	..	2,896 0 0	," Miscellaneous Account
"	Miscellaneous Account	..	..	85 1 0	," Presidents Office Expenses
"	Interest Account	..	..	301 4 0	," Auditing Fee Account
"	Trade Union Record Account	..	..	35 6 0	," Postage Account
"	" " Subscriptions	..	..	1,800 0 0	," Telegrams
"		..	..	226 6 0	," Conveyance
				<u>19,270 7 3</u>	," Library
					," Stationery
					," Furniture
					," Travelling
					," General Council Expenses
					," Printing Account
					," TRADE UNION RECORD.—Printing
					Postage
					Miscellaneous
					<u>2 0 0</u>
					<u>12,659 9 0</u>
					BY BALANCE.—
					Cash in hand
					With D. N. Bank
					," B. P. C. Bank (Savings A/c) 4,713 13 1
					," B. P. C. Bank (Fixed Deposit)
					<u>4,000 0 0</u>
					<u>14,566 2 4</u>
					Rs. .. <u>27,425 11 4</u>

Examined and found correct.
KHARE & CO.,

Registered Accountants.

Auditors.

R. A. KHEDGIKAR
Treasurer.

N. M. JOSHI
General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE AITUC SESSION AT CALCUTTA

1. The Main Objective

The All-India Trade Union Congress reiterates its objective of socialism and declares that the aim of the working class movement is to work for a Socialist State in which all power will be in the hands of the producing masses, industry will be nationalised, man will no longer exploit man, and production will be organised for the need of the people. At the same time, the AITUC realises that the immediate objective before the country is that of national freedom from British rule. Recognising this immediate objective and the need for a constitution for the transitional period, the AITUC declares that a democratic constitution really embodying the will of the people can only be framed by a constituent assembly based on adult suffrage. The AITUC further considers the following to be the fundamental requirements of a democratic constitution for a free India:

- (1) The withdrawal of all British troops;
- (2) The abolition of Indian States;
- (3) Self-determination to linguistic units;
- (4) Guarantee of the fundamental rights of the people including the right of association, the freedom of speech and press, and the right to work.
- (5) The abolition of landlordism and other feudal relics from the land;
- (6) The taking over by the State British industries and banks and the nationalisation of key industries and banks;
- (7) Drastic control of profits, and
- (8) A fully democratic constitution based on adult suffrage and proportional representation.

The AITUC calls upon the working class to agitate for such a constitution and not to pin their faith in promises of British Imperialists or the vested interests.

2. Nationalisation of Industries

The AITUC is of the opinion that a development of India's national economy is possible only on the basis of nationalisation of land and all key industries, such as coal, iron and steel,

petroleum, shipping, civil aviation, heavy engineering and basic chemicals and the removal of the profit motive from strategic spheres of production. Without nationalisation of key industries, advocated by the National Planning Committee presided over by Pandit Nehru, Indian economy cannot be geared to the needs of the people. The AITUC further demands immediate taking over by the State of such important industries like textiles and jute wherein the profit motive in production is resulting in chaos and hardships to the workers and the people.

The AITUC is definitely of the opinion that the retention of these industries in the hands of the private employers has become a menace to the interests of the people since their refusal to grant even the most elementary and ordinary demands of the workers is leading to strikes and lock-outs. The AITUC, therefore, calls upon the Governments to take immediate note of this anti-social policy of the employers and to reorganise these industries by taking them over and conducting them in the best interests of the people, so that the minimum basic demands of the workers are met and people get their necessities at the cheapest prices.

The AITUC is further of the opinion that in any scheme of national reconstruction, the basic rights of the workers such as a minimum living wage full employment and adequate social security must be insured so that industrial efficiency increases and the worker is able to give a better output, thereby contributing to social plenty and prosperity.

3. Wages of Industrial Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress deeply deplores the fact that the real wages of industrial workers in India have gone down to the extent of 20 to 60 per cent since the war on account of the steep rise in the cost of living, and the grant of inadequate dearness allowance. While the increase in the money wage of the industrial worker varies from only 25 per cent in the case of minerals and metals to about 125 per cent in the engineering industry, the cost of living has gone up by about 200 to 250 per cent. It is, therefore, essential that the wage level in all industries and occupations should be raised immediately so that the real wage that the workers got before the war should at least be restored to them. Even this restoration of the cut in the real wages will not at all be adequate as the pre-war wage level itself was extremely low from the point of view of a living wage standard. The AITUC, therefore, urges that the wage level should be substantially raised over and above the pre-war level of real wages.

In this connection, the AITUC would like to point out that the Minimum Wages Bill which has been recently introduced in the Central Legislature is inadequate inasmuch as a minimum wage that may be fixed under the Bill need not be necessarily a living wage. Secondly, the proposed piece of legislation is to be made applicable only to a few industries and occupations where, according to Government, "sweated labour is most prevalent." The AITUC, therefore, urges that Government should modify this legislation to ensure that workers in all industries should be paid a minimum wage and that this minimum wage should also be a living wage.

4. Housing for Industrial Workers

The AITUC notes with grave concern the growing scarcity of housing for industrial workers in all industrial centres where there has been a great increase in population. In a number of industrial towns, the increase in population has been more than doubled since the war. This has resulted in greater insanitary conditions, in which epidemics constitute a serious threat to the working class as well as to the entire population of these centres. The scarcity of housing accommodation is leading to the disruption of family life and creating social problems.

The AITUC condemns the Central and Provincial Governments, and the municipal authorities concerned for their failure to provide for this most elementary need of the working class.

The AITUC demands that these authorities should take prompt and vigorous measures to provide housing accommodation to all workers.

The AITUC, therefore, calls upon the Government of India to immediately call a Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments, employers, municipalities, local boards and workers to formulate concrete schemes for providing healthy and cheap housing facilities for the working class and the people in general.

In particular, the AITUC urges the Government:

- (1) To adopt a particular target and fix the time limit within which to carry out the plan.
- (2) To invite the co-operation of the representatives of the building workers' and technicians' trade unions to launch a national housing campaign.
- (3) To set up representative Housing Boards in each province.
- (4) To secure and requisition lands and proper sites for industrial housing.
- (5) To aim at modern equipment and low rents.

- (6) To encourage and finance co-operative housing for industrial workers.

5. Cloth Shortage

The AITUC expresses its deep concern over the growing cloth crisis. It is conscious of the sufferings which the people are undergoing due to this shortage and expresses its sympathy with them. At the same time, the AITUC strongly denounces the attempts of the employing class and certain Government spokesmen to hold the workers responsible for this shortage and thus to create a rift between the people and the workers both of whom are equal victims and are exploited by the employers. In particular, the AITUC denounces the attempt of the textile mill-owners, who are demanding a return to the 9-hour working day as a measure to relieve cloth scarcity and who are propagating that the introduction of the 8-hour day is primarily responsible for this acute cloth shortage. The AITUC warns the public against this mischievous propaganda of the profiteers and also warns the millowners and the Government that if any attempt is made to lengthen the hours of work, the working class will resist it with all its might. In the opinion of the AITUC, the fall in the production of cloth is mainly due to ration cuts, all of which have impaired working class efficiency, which can certainly be increased only if the employers are compelled to offer better conditions to the workers. Further, the fall in production is due to repeated communal riots which have led to the closure of mills in many important industrial centres and the failure on the part of Government to check the riot-mongering elements. This scarcity is also due to the policy of the employers to secure the highest profits by going for higher counts at the expense of the coarser ones which are more commonly required by the people. Another contributory cause is the fact that a large part of the cloth and other commodities find their way into the black-markets. The failure on the part of the Government to control stocks and to eliminate hoarding has accentuated the cloth scarcity.

There is no doubt that strikes have affected production of cloth, but the main cause of these strikes has been the refusal by the employers to grant even the elementary demands of the workers, even though they are making huge and unprecedented profits. The responsibility for the strikes therefore rests on the shoulders of the employers and the Governments who have persistently refused to do justice to the demands of the workers. The employers further are deliberately aggravating the cloth crisis by prolonged and vindictive lock-outs in their endeavour to justify the re-imposition of a nine-hour day. In these circumstances, the AITUC considers it to be the height of

mis-representation to hold the workers responsible for the cloth shortage or make the shortening of the working day responsible for the same. The AITUC, therefore, firmly opines that cloth production would certainly have increased had the employers granted at least the minimum demands of the workers instead of forcing on them the abominable and unbearable working conditions. The AITUC, therefore, appeals to the public not to be misled by the propaganda of the vested interests, but to support the workers' just demands, thus contributing to the increase in the production of cloth.

6. Unemployment

The AITUC views with grave concern the growing unemployment in the ranks of industrial workers and middle class employees due to demobilisation and retrenchment following the termination of the war. Thousands of workers engaged in production for war purposes on railways, military accounts, offices and in Government departments are being discharged without any provision of alternative employment or any compensation by way of bonus or gratuity.

The AITUC demands that Governments should provide suitable alternative employment to all discharged persons and pending this, provide adequate compensation for temporary loss of employment by way of gratuity or bonus. The AITUC further urges the Central and Provincial Governments immediately to implement their schemes of industrial development so that all the retrenched and demobilised may be absorbed. The AITUC calls upon the workers and their organisations to take serious note of this growing unemployment and to fight against it.

7. Basic Demands Day

The AITUC congratulates the workers in various industries who have waged heroic strike struggles for securing better economic conditions and have bravely withstood police firing, lathi charges, arrests and imprisonment. The AITUC pays its homage to the many working class martyrs who have fallen victims to police brutality. The AITUC congratulates leaders of trade unions for courageously leading the trade union movement against tremendous odds. The AITUC knows that these struggles of the working class spring forth from the unbearable economic exploitation to which the working class has been subjected during the war years and after and that they have but one aim, namely radical improvement in the standard of living of the working class. It, therefore, strongly repudiates the mischievous and malicious propaganda that these struggles

are artificially engineered; and regards this as an attempt only to justify repression against the workers for rendering help to the employing class.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to realise that no radical improvement in their economic condition is possible unless the workers, through their unity and strength, win the basic rights and secure legislative sanction for them, thus compelling the owners to implement these rights. The unity that has been gained during the recent months must be further strengthened for a united fight for basic economic rights. The AITUC, therefore, calls upon all industrial workers as well as middle class employees to effectively voice their demands for basic rights such as a living wage, social security, right to work and no retrenchment by observing 18th March 1947, as the **BASIC DEMANDS DAY** throughout India by organising meetings and demonstrations.

8. The Communal Riots

The AITUC records its deepest concern at the recurrence of serious communal riots in the country.

The AITUC is firmly of opinion that the serious communal situation and the consequent Hindu-Muslim riots are the result of British Imperialist policy of playing one community against the other. The sinister hand of bureaucracy in fanning flames of communal riots has been amply proved during the last six months. The AITUC asserts that these communal riots undermine and disrupt India's struggle for freedom.

The AITUC looks upon these communal disturbances as the most dangerous menace to the solidarity of the worker and their consolidated struggle against their capitalist and imperialist exploiters.

The AITUC expresses its deep sympathy with the hundreds of innocent victims to the mad orgy of communal rioting. The Council sends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the dead.

The AITUC heartily congratulates the workers who, despite the most vicious type of provocation, kept themselves aloof from the riots and at many places actually protected their brother workers belonging to the other community.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to take a serious warning from these communal riots. The Indian working class is passing through a critical period of its gigantic struggle for a better living standard by waging strikes to fight against starvation and oppression and thus to consolidate itself against the united offensive of the employing class. The riots only help the employers to weaken the worker's might and unity, to smash

their struggles, to continue the oppressing conditions, and to divert their attention from their growing anti-imperialist struggle.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the workers the great need to defeat all attempts at provocation, to unite more firmly under the banner of the trade union movement, and to smash the designs and attempts of their enemies.

While strongly condemning the attitude on the part of some employers to discharge or employ workers on communal grounds, the AITUC calls upon the workers to resist this pernicious policy with all the might of their united strength and solidarity.

The AITUC earnestly appeals to the people to support these demands of the working class as a part of their own general struggle for economic and political liberation.

9. Trade Union Liberties and Riots

The AITUC views with grave concern the fact that some of the Provincial Governments, under the pretext of riot situation, have banned all assemblies, meetings and demonstrations of workers which form the normal activities of the trade union movement.

The ban has brought to a standstill all the necessary movements and activities of the workers at a time when they are called upon to fight an acute economic crisis by organising themselves more firmly and unitedly. All opportunity for agitation and organisation for fighting wage cuts, unemployment and other evils is being denied to the trade unions. The working class which has traditionally been the main bulwark of peace during previous riots, is prevented from exercising its healthy and unifying influence on the people and restoring communal goodwill and peace. The restrictions put by the Government on the trade unions are, on the one hand, directly muzzling the only organization which have always been a guarantee of complete communal concord and are on the other hand, letting loose on the society incendiary elements and allowing them to aggravate the communal situation.

Furthermore, on account of these restrictions the trade unions are unable to counteract the pernicious propaganda that is carried on by some employers, sowing discord among the Hindus and the Muslims and among caste Hindus and untouchables.

The AITUC, therefore, strongly condemns this attitude of the Governments concerned and demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions.

10. Repression in British India

The AITUC views with grave concern reports from various parts of the country of indiscriminate firing by the Police on workers, while the latter were engaged in their struggle for improvement in their working conditions. Firing was resorted to in Coimbatore, Golden Rock, Kolar Gold Fields, Ratlam, Amalner and Cawnpore, resulting in the death of more than 50 persons including women and children and injury to more than 400. Among the killed were some prominent leaders of the Unions also.

Having given careful consideration to the reports from the provincial bodies and the trade unions concerned, the AITUC has no hesitation in condemning these firings. In any event, the Governments concerned should have appointed an independent Committee of Enquiry in each case. The AITUC cannot find any justification for the refusal which amounts to giving a free hand to the police and the local executive authorities to suppress activities in the interests of the employing class. The AITUC demands that enquiry in each case by independent Committees should be instituted immediately and the reports published.

The AITUC has also been put in possession of facts relating to the suppression of civil liberties, not only in the places where police firings have taken place, but also in other areas such as Ratlam, Trichinopoly, Gwalior, Madura, Vikram singapuram, Salem, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Cannanore and Dhulia. Ban has been put on labour meetings, arrests have been effected of trade union workers, while in some cases there has been internment, union properties have been destroyed and all these things have been done in pursuance of a policy of helping employers to resist the legitimate demands of the workers for increase in wages, and improvement in labour conditions. In Madras alone, hundreds of labour workers are in jail, and in some places, Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been applied demanding security of good behaviour from labour leaders.

The AITUC emphatically condemns all these encroachments on civil liberties and demands that civil liberties should be restored in full so that workers may resume their normal and legitimate activities.

The AITUC conveys its deep sympathy to the relations and friends of the victims of police firing and pays its tribute of respect to their memory.

The AITUC demands the withdrawal of prosecutions, release of persons imprisoned, payment of compensation to the relatives of the victims of firing and removal of ban on workers' organisations and activities.

11. Repressive Legislation

The AITUC strongly protests against the recent amendments to the Bombay District Police Act and the enactment of ordinance in the Provinces of Punjab, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces and the Central Provinces under which persons can be arrested, exterted or detained without trial. The powers given to the local authorities under these Acts are so wide that they can be used unjustly against trade union leaders and persons engaged in other public activities.

The AITUC condemns the action of the Madras Government in ordering detention without trial of prominent trade unionists including members of the General Council of the AITUC and demands their immediate release. The AITUC also condemns the action of the Bombay and C.P. Governments in using this legislation against the trade union leaders of Khandesh and C.P. & Berar respectively by exterting them either out of their districts or provinces or detaining them in jail without trial. The AITUC urges the Bombay and C.P. Governments to cancel forthwith these extertion orders and release those who are detained in jail.

12. Kisan Struggles

The AITUC expresses its solidarity with the peasants of Bengal, Punjab, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras in their struggle against oppression and exploitation. The AITUC strongly protests again:† the repressive measures adopted by the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and urges that these repressive measures should be withdrawn forthwith.

13. Government's Five-Year Labour Programme

The All-India Trade Union Congress is of the considered opinion that the Five-Year Programme for labour recently prepared by the Government of India, considered as a whole, is very unsatisfactory as it does not go far enough in many directions and it does not go fast enough in any direction. The Programme, in a number of places, is extremely vague and lacking in precision especially in point of time.

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the reluctance shown in the Programme to reduce the profits of the employers under the plea that lesser profits will mean smaller revenue available to the State. This attitude on the part of the Government will lead to the conclusion that the employers should be enabled to make the highest possible profits so that they can pay the largest possible amount to the Government in the form of taxes. Another vital defect of the Programme lies in the

emphasis placed on industry's capacity to pay as a condition for improving the standard of living of the working class. In the opinion of the AITUC, no industry has a right to survive if it cannot maintain its workers in decent living conditions. A living wage and satisfactory conditions of life and work are the basic rights of every wage earner, and all other considerations must be subordinated to the prime necessity of making these available to him.

The Government's programme is unsatisfactory with regard to the introduction of social security measures. Government is not to have a plan for instituting a comprehensive scheme of social security covering all important risks such as unemployment, old age and death, while the provision sought to be made against sickness is very inadequate and does not cover all industries and occupations. The AITUC urges that the problem of social security should be treated as one and indivisible and that a comprehensive scheme to cover all risks and all work people should be instituted forthwith.

It is strange that the Government's Programme should be silent on the point of reducing the hours of work even to 48 per week in the case of many categories of workmen such as railwaymen, workers in road and building industries, in inland water transport, plantation workers, dockers, seamen, and municipal workers. The AITUC urges that working hours in all industries and occupations should be reduced within a reasonable period of time to 40 per week and 8 per day with two holidays in a week.

The AITUC notes with resentment that Government's Programme is very distressing in respect of industrial housing. In fact, the Programme does not even indicate the number of dwellings to be built during the next five years. It is further distressing that the Government of India have now decided not to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Standing Labour Committee to establish a National Working Class Housing Board and immediately to launch a country-wide programme of building houses for industrial workers. The AITUC strongly feels that unless the housing problem is speedily and satisfactorily solved, the discontent amongst the working class is bound to take a serious turn.

The AITUC urges that the Five Year Programme should include, in particular, the following:

- (i) Fixation of a living wage for all wage earners in industry, transport, distributive occupations and agriculture;
- (ii) Regulation, by statute and by executive action, of conditions of work such as reasonable hours of work, weekly and annual holidays, occupational training and hygiene-

- nic, sanitary and safe surroundings in all organised forms of industry, transport, distributive work and plantations;
- (iii) Provision of healthy and adequate housing for all workers;
 - (iv) Statutory initiation of measures for protection during sickness and old age, for protection of unprovided widows and for providing employment and also for providing relief during unemployment in organised forms of industry, transport, distributive work and plantations.
 - (v) Government should divide the Five-Year Programme into smaller programmes to be completed in each year in order of priority to be determined before in consultation with the workers;
 - (vi) In order that the necessary detailed scheme and legislation may be prepared and implemented according to the Programme, Government should immediately appoint a body of experts and administrative officers essential for the purpose;
 - (vii) Before the period of first year is over, Government should prepare a detailed plan for further action to be taken during the next period of five years in consultation with the workers.

14. Industrial Disputes Legislation of the Government of India

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India in view of the fact that the Bill contains a number of objectionable provisions such as those mentioned below:—

The Bill proposes to deprive the workers of their right to strike or their right to withhold their labour. The AITUC is opposed to this provision as the right to strike is a legitimate weapon in the hands of the workers to secure improvement in their conditions. In this connection, the AITUC points out that the necessity to give notice of a strike can only be a condition of a civil contract and consequently its breach can only be treated as a civil wrong and not as a criminal offence as the Bill seeks to do.

The AITUC is of the view that if the right to strike is to be restricted at all in those cases in which human life or public safety is involved by making a strike without notice illegal, the industry concerned should be publicly owned and managed and the State should take upon itself the obligation to institute suitable machinery for the speedy investigation and the redressal of the grievances of the workers and should guarantee a living wage and decent working conditions.

The workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for the purpose of conciliation, enquiry and settlement of industrial disputes including voluntary arbitration. But under the present circumstances, the workers cannot accept any form of compulsory arbitration either in public utility services or in other occupations, making awards binding on them and making strikes illegal during the period of proceedings of either conciliation or arbitration and during the period in which the award of the arbitrator is enforced.

The AITUC desires to point out that while the Indian working class expected legislation to remove objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, making strikes illegal, the Government of India are moving in the opposite direction by bringing legislation which not only accentuates the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, but puts permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules arbitrarily imposed on the working class during the war. In this connection, it may be pointed out that similar objectionable provisions in the corresponding British legislation has been recently repealed by the Parliament.

The Industrial Disputes Bill of the Government of India violates in some respects the principles enunciated above. The AITUC, therefore, is opposed to this type of legislation.

Besides the fundamental defects of this newly proposed legislation, the following are some of the main objectionable features of the Industrial Disputes Bill:

- (1) The definition of the term 'public utility' is too wide and the provision empowering the Provincial Governments further to widen the scope of the definition is objectionable.
- (2) The minimum period extending upto four months that is allowed for conciliation proceedings by the Boards is too long.
- (3) The power proposed to be given to the Government to make the award of the tribunals binding for a period of one year is objectionable.
- (4) The wide scope of the definition of the term 'public utility', making strikes illegal even in ordinary industries during the proceedings of conciliation and arbitration and the delay that is permitted for the investigation and settlement of disputes and the long period of the enforcement of the award not only restricts the right to strike but postpones it to a very long and even to an indefinite point of time so as to abolish it for all practical purposes.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The AITUC desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause of strikes. An all-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring class, including the grant of decent living wage, provision of proper housing and the introduction of social security measures, alone will establish peace in industry.

The AITUC, therefore, requests the Government of India immediately to legislate for a minimum wage and decent working conditions; not to pass the Industrial Relations Bill in its present form and to amend the Bill in the light of the criticism made above. The AITUC further wishes to point out that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes mentioned above, it will not be acceptable to the trade union movement.

15. Workmen's State Insurance Bill

The AITUC, after a careful study of the Workmen's State Insurance Bill introduced by the Government of India, regrets that the provisions of the Bill are meagre and halting, and that its application is limited only to a small section of workers.

The AITUC, in view of these and other defects in the Bill, urges the Government to amend the bill on the following lines:

- (1) The Bill must cover all workers whether they belong to organised industries or not. The scheme at present seeks to cover only the workers in the perennial factories and leaves outside its scope even organised workers like miners, seamen, dock-workers, and plantation labourers. The scheme should also provide protection to workmen's widows and children who remain un-provided for.
- (2) The scheme should cover all risks from the very beginning as subsequent piece-meal additions to the benefits are likely to create difficulties in the administration of the scheme. Benefits should also be provided during periods of disability, old age and unemployment.
- (3) In view of the extremely inadequate wages of the Indian workers, the scheme should not levy any contributions from the workers. The contributions must come entirely from the employers and the central and provincial Governments.
- (4) The cash-benefits proposed are thoroughly inadequate and do not render sufficient assistance to the workers. The benefits must be increased in quantum, especially during periods of sickness and maternity so as to enable the worker to recuperate his or her health and efficiency quickly.

- (5) The provisions for medical relief must be amplified and a special medical relief service for the workers must be organised to include prompt treatment and supply of nutritious diet among other facilities.

16. Workmen's Compensation Act

The AITUC strongly feels that the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the benefits provided under it have been totally inadequate and unsatisfactory. Workers have suffered physically and financially as they have been denied adequate relief under the Act.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that the Act should be amended as follows:

- (1) Provision should be made for compensation to worker for injury while doing a job at the bidding of the employer, which he is usually expected to do.
- (2) Provision should be made for compensation to a worker if he meets with an accident while going to or returning from the place of employment.
- (3) Any registered private doctor, Vaidya or Hakim should have the authority to issue the certificate of injury to the worker concerned.
- (4) Provision should be made for immediate payment on the day of accident or within 24 hours, so that the worker might meet his urgent needs in medicine, nutrition, etc.
- (5) Provision should be made for compulsory insurance against accidents by the employers.
- (6) Provision should be made for compensation to temporary, casual and contractual labour.
- (7) In cases of total disablement or death, provision should be made for quick payment within 15 days of the accident, to the families of such workers.
- (8) A comprehensive list of occupational diseases industry by industry should be included in the Act and provision should be made for adequate compensation against these occupational diseases.
- (9) As the existing rates of compensation are too low, they should be substantially raised.
- (10) There should be no waiting period for the purposes of the payment of compensation for injury.

17. Holidays with Pay

The AITUC is of the considered opinion that the recent amendment to the Factories Act, granting holidays with pay to factory workers, falls short of the demand of the workers.

An annual holiday of 10 consecutive days for all adults and of 14 consecutive days for children is, in view of the climatic conditions, low vitality and general state of health of workers, too inadequate for the purposes of rest and recuperation.

The benefit derivable under the amendment is made conditional upon 12 months' continuous service in each calendar year and can be enjoyed only by workers in perennial factories.

This meagre benefit can be withheld from every worker if he is absent during the period of 12 months without authorised leave even for a single day. Further, this forfeiture of the benefit of paid holidays for even a day's unauthorised absence is calculated to restrict the workers' right to strike. This makes the benefit illusory and unobtainable looking to the usual practice of employers refusing leave as a matter of course. This is particularly so, on account of war time fatigue, low nutrition leading to enforced absenteeism. The AITUC, therefore, strongly disapproves of the provision which thus denies the contemplated benefit to the workers for all practical purposes.

The allowable period of absence of 90 days due to accident, sickness or other authorised leave and the further period of 30 days' absence due to involuntary unemployment do not in any way improve the position of the workers in so far as these absences are excused without any remuneration whatsoever.

The AITUC urges the Government of India to remedy these defects from the measure immediately so as to make it really useful to industrial workers.

Further, the amendment does not give the full benefit of ten days' holidays with full pay since the workers are not paid for Sundays which are included in the holiday period. The AITUC, therefore, urges that Sundays should be excluded in calculating the period of ten days.

Finally, the AITUC reiterates its demand that every worker should have the right to enjoy one months' holiday with pay every year.

18. Employment Exchanges

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the action of the Government of India authorising Employment Exchanges to allow themselves to be utilised to recruit black leg labour during period of strikes thereby turning employment exchanges into strike breaking institutions run and financed by the public exchequer.

It is the considered opinion of this Session that the Employment Exchanges should desist from taking any sides in industrial disputes, maintain complete neutrality during strikes and refuse to supply any black-leg labour. The Session there-

fore demands that appropriate orders should be issued by the Government of India to all the Employment Exchange authorities.

The AITUC further urges the Government of India to give greater representation to workers' organisations on the different Advisory Committees of the Employment Exchanges.

19. Factories Act

The AITUC feels that the sphere of application of the Factories Act is very limited. It does not regulate conditions of work in industrial establishments where workers are employed in small numbers. In view of the increasing number of small industrial establishments, the AITUC demands that the Factories Act should be made applicable to establishments employing two or more workers without leaving this to the discretion of the Provincial Governments.

The AITUC further demands that the workers or their organisations in an industrial establishment should be given the right to sue the employer for any breach of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, as the factory inspectors, who alone are empowered under the present provisions to initiate proceedings against the violations under the Act, are in many cases found grossly neglecting their duties or are not above corruption.

20. Labour Policy

The AITUC notes with regret that both the Interim and Provincial Governments have not yet undertaken any far-reaching legislative or other measures for improving the economic and social condition of the workers. It, therefore, urges the Governments immediately to introduce measures for social security, minimum living wage, full employment and trade union recognition. In the opinion of the AITUC, now that the Central and Provincial Governments have secured sufficient powers to introduce new economic measures, there is no excuse whatsoever to delay such action. The AITUC urges the Governments not to yield to the pressure of the vested interests and to allow them to hamper a progressive labour policy.

The AITUC demands that the Governments should consult the All-India Trade Union Congress and its provincial bodies as the case may be before introducing any measures, legislative or others, regarding labour.

21. Bombay Industrial Relations Bill

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the Industrial Relations Bill as introduced by the Government of Bombay in view of the

fact that the Bill is based on the foundations of the B. I. D Act of 1938 to which the AITUC took strong objection.

In the considered opinion of the AITUC, one of the strongest objections to the Bill is the introduction of the principle of compulsory arbitration, accompanied by the prohibition of strikes, which principle is detrimental to the interests of the working class.

The Industrial Relations Bill, by providing for possibility of more than one union in the same industry or undertaking, makes room for rivalry among trade unions. By giving Government approval and recognition only to those unions who agree to give up the right to strike, the Bill militates against the interests of a free and genuine trade union movement. By maintaining Labour Officers even where workers have formed their own trade unions and by not compelling the employers into recognition of such unions and collective bargaining with them, by imposing compulsory conciliation and by declaring strikes illegal undertaken against compulsory award which may be against workers' interests, the Industrial Relations Bills hampers the growth of a genuine trade union movement.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The AITUC desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause. An all-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring class, including the grant of decent living wage, provision for proper housing and the introduction of social security measures alone will establish peace in industry.

The AITUC, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay immediately to legislate for a minimum living wage and decent working conditions. In view of the fundamental drawbacks in the Industrial Relations Bill as pointed out, the AITUC urges the Government of Bombay not to pass the Bill into an Act and to amend the Bill in the light of this criticism.

This meeting further wishes to record that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes, it cannot be acceptable to the trade union movement.

22. Industrial Relations Bill of C.P. and Berar

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Relations Bill which contains almost in every respect the objectionable features of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill and therefore urges that the Government of C.P. and Berar should withdraw the proposed legislation. Instead, the AITUC urges that the C.P. Government should immediately legislate for a minimum living wage and decent working conditions.

23. Police Firing in Calcutta

The AITUC strongly condemns the indiscriminate and brutal police lathi charges and firing on the unarmed and peaceful students of Calcutta on the 21st and 22nd January when the students wanted to demonstrate against the atrocities of French Imperialism on the Vietnamese people fighting for freedom.

The AITUC records its deep sense of sorrow for the dead and wounded. It greets all who faced lathi charges and bullets and those who were arrested and are still in jail for a cause which is so dear to the labour movement.

The AITUC congratulates the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress on the bold stand that it took despite opposition from different quarters as a mark against the promulgation of Section 144 and against the police atrocities on students.

The AITUC conveys its thanks to the workers, office employees, students and the people in general for the splendid response they gave to the call of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress by observing complete hartal and strike on the 5th February 1947.

The AITUC urges the Bengal Government immediately to withdraw all cases against those who were arrested and are still in jail, to provide adequate compensation to the wounded and the bereaved, to institute a public inquiry into the action of the police on those days and to withdraw Section 144 from Calcutta and its industrial belt.

24 Strikes in Calcutta

The AITUC extends its whole-hearted support to the workers employed in the Tramways, the Port Trust, Jute Mills, Soap and Paint Works and who are now on strike in Bengal for higher wages, bonus and better service conditions. It notes with deep satisfaction the united action of nearly 60,000 workers of all communities against the unjust stand taken by the employers.

The AITUC strongly protests against the unsympathetic attitude on the part of the Government of Bengal towards these strikes and condemns its repressive policy. It urges the Government of Bengal to intervene in the disputes and to bring pressure on the employers to concede the just demands of the workers and also to withdraw all repressive measures.

The AITUC urges that the Government of India should immediately intervene in the strike of the port workers as the Port Trust administration is a central subject.

25. U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee

The AITUC welcomes the move of the U.P. Ministry in appointing the U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee with comprehensive terms of reference and demanding an Interim Report from them within two months with regard to the three basic issues that concern the workers, e.g., wages and allied emoluments; standing orders; and trade disputes.

The AITUC, at the same time, brings to the notice of the U.P. Government the attempts of the mill-owners to obstruct the work of the Committee by resorting to dilatory and provocative tactics. The AITUC urges that the U.P. Government, pending the findings of the Committee, should prevent the worsening of labour conditions. It further demands that orders prohibiting meetings in industrial towns of U.P. be withdrawn, and that full civil liberties restored to trade unions to enable them to lead the necessary evidence of the workers and to educate the workers with regard to the day-to-day progress of the Committee's work.

26. Working Class Struggles in States

The AITUC sends its warm greetings to the working class in the States for their heroic fight to better their miserable conditions and for participating in the struggles of the States' people against feudal oppression and for securing civil liberties and a democratic form of government.

The AITUC draws attention of the wretched conditions under which the workers in the States have to live and work. In many States, there is no factory legislation or the recognition of the elementary trade union rights. Hours of work extend to 9 per day. Real wages have further gone down on account of the high cost of living and an utterly inadequate grant of dearness allowance. The end of the war has seen further deterioration of living standards on account of retrenchment and low food rations.

The struggle of the workers to protect their interest against this offensive has met with intensive repression from the Governments in various States.

In Travancore, where the workers led the struggle against ration cuts and for responsible Government, unprecedented repression and terror was launched. Over 400 trade union workers were put in jail, trade unions were declared illegal, martial law was proclaimed and firing was resorted to resulting in a heavy death roll.

In Hyderabad, detention orders under the Defence of Hyderabad Act were issued against a number of trade union leaders and several were put in jail without trial, including the Secre-

tary and Vice-President of the Hyderabad Trade Union Congress. Normal trade union work has become impossible on account of searches of offices, seizure of files and documents and indiscriminate arrests.

Firing was resorted to on the working at Ratlam killing five persons and yet no enquiry was instituted.

Goonda terror has been let loose in Baroda State by the employers and workers were beaten in open meetings; but the authorities, instead of arresting the miscreants, arrested the workers and promulgated section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a curfew order.

In Ujjain, Indore, Mysore, Cochin Jamnagar and other States, many workers were arrested and restrictions were placed on meetings.

The AITUC strongly condemns this widespread repression in the States and the concerted effort to suppress all normal trade union activities and declares that this cannot crush the working class movement.

The AITUC congratulates the workers in the States on facing this terror bravely. In Hyderabad, thousands of textile workers facing unprecedented repression, carried on their struggle even after their leaders were arrested. The workers stood by their unions and showed initiative and capacity for organisation.

The AITUC demands that all repressive measures must be withdrawn including the ban on trade unions and their leaders and restrictions on meetings.

The AITUC further demands that legislation guaranteeing at least the elementary rights to the workers must be introduced in the States without any further delay.

27. Railwaymen

The All-India Trade Union Congress fully supports the basic demands of the Indian railwaymen for which they have been agitating for a long time. Railwaymen have undergone untold hardships and privations during the period of war. The AITUC feels that the following demands of the railwaymen must be conceded without any further delay:

- (1) No-retrenchment.
- (2) Revision of scales of pay (Rs. 36—3—45; 40—4—80 and 60—5—100—10—200).
- (3) Seven-hours day and a 40-hours week.
- (4) Weekly rest of calendar day.
- (5) One month's privilege and 20 days' casual leave.
- (6) Security of service.
- (7) Adequate housing facilities to all railwaymen.

The AITUC strongly condemns the action of various Railway Managements which, instead of meeting the demands of the railwaymen, have opened offensive against the railway workers in the form of wanton discharges, retrenchment of casual labour and temporary workers, mass demotions and victimisation of union workers.

In the considered opinion of the AITUC, this policy runs counter to the agreement arrived at between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board on the 26th June, 1946, on the eve of the contemplated general strike on the railways.

The AITUC points out that the delay in the publication of the report of the Pay Commission is causing great discontent among the Railway workers and urges the Government to publish it forthwith.

The AITUC calls upon the railway workers to increase their strength and strengthen their unity in order to fight the contemplated mass retrenchment and to secure their demands.

The AITUC assures the railway workers' organisations that it will always support whatever action they might take in defence of their rights.

The AITUC strongly repudiates the suggestion that the claims and demands of railway workers can be met only by adding to the burden on the people by increasing railway rates and fares. In the opinion of the AITUC, there is ample money available in the form of interest charges paid as railway capital for the purpose of meeting workers' demands.

28. Cotton Textile Workers

The AITUC notes with regret the failure of the Popular Ministries to implement the recommendations of the various committees that were appointed by them when they previously held office. It further notes with regret that no radical measures for improvement in the conditions of the textile workers have been launched by these Governments since their assumption of office. The AITUC, while it welcomes the appointment of Enquiry Committees in the provinces of Bombay, C.P. and U.P. to enquire into the conditions of textile workers, at the same time points out that the failure to implement the recommendations of the previous committees is undermining confidence in the machinery of enquiry. It further stresses the fact that the conditions of textile workers has grown so desperate that the workers cannot brook any delay and wait for the results of protracted enquiries. The AITUC, therefore, urges that legislation to satisfy the following demands among others, should be undertaken forthwith:

- (1) Standardisation of wages and the introduction of a minimum living wage.
- (2) Adequate dearness allowance and bonus to compensate for the increased cost of living.
- (3) Immediate provision of decent housing in big industrial centres such as Madras, Bombay, Cawnpore and Ahmedabad.
- (4) Stopping of all rationalisation that is leading to retrenchment and unemployment.
- (5) One month's leave with full pay.
- (6) Trade Union recognition.

The AITUC calls upon the textile workers to press for these demands and to impress upon the Governments of their provinces the strength behind them.

29. Jute Textile Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress is distressed to find that the end of the war has brought no relief to the 300,000 workers in the jute industry, who continue to be amongst the most exploited industrial workers in India.

The average monthly wage is still about Rs. 23 while the majority of workers receive less than even Rs. 20. Although the cost of living stands at thrice the pre-war level, the total dearness allowance paid is only Rs. 17 per mensem which is substantially less than what is paid in other industries in the Calcutta area. The employers have flatly refused to pay any bonus out of their huge war-time profits in spite of the extra strain and burdens imposed on the workers during the last six years. No security of service or service rules of any kind exist. There are no leave facilities apart from the 10 days laid down by legislation. There is no gratuity system or provision for old age and sickness. Neither employers nor Government have yet undertaken the responsibility to provide the workers with decent housing. The existing living conditions are as appalling as they were in 1931 when the Royal Commission on Labour made their report. The jute workers' trade unions, in their struggle for the amelioration of these conditions, meet with the determined opposition and obstructive policy of the employers backed by the Government.

The AITUC is of the opinion that the continued existence of such miserable conditions in one of the country's major industries is disgraceful. The AITUC fixes the responsibility for such a state of affairs on the indifference of the Government and on the rapacious and anti-national policy of the jute mill-owners, the overwhelming majority of whom are British, and

who have reaped crores of rupees as war-time profits out of the sweat and toil of the workers.

The AITUC, taking note of the fact that the accumulated reserve funds of the jute industry have almost equalled its total paid-up capital, is of the opinion that without the nationalisation of the industry there can be no fundamental solution of the industry's chronic problems of production and organisation or of labour conditions. While urging the Central Government to draw up immediate plans for nationalisation, the AITUC whole-heartedly supports the demands of the jute workers for:

- (1) A minimum basic wage of Rs. 40 p.m., revision of all rates accordingly and a grade system;
- (2) Dearness allowance of Rs. 45 p.m.;
- (3) Three months' bonus annually;
- (4) Provident Fund and Gratuity system;
- (5) Uniform service rules in all mills;
- (6) Decent housing; and
- (7) Recognition of Trade Unions.

The AITUC assures the jute workers of its wholehearted support in their struggles for the achievement of these demands. It congratulates them on their growing sense of unity as exhibited in the numerous heroic struggles in individual mills during the last year. It urges them to achieve complete unity of purpose and organisation so that they may acquire the necessary strength to force acceptance of their just demands by the employers and the Government.

30. Coal Miners

The AITUC notes with great concern the unbearable and deteriorating conditions of thousands of coal mine workers. Their earnings amount to Rs. 20 to Rs. 23-8 per month, including dearness allowance, attendance bonus, and free rice. They are not entitled to a single day's leave with pay, not even during sickness. Their housing conditions, already miserable, have worsened with the result that on an average 10 persons or two families are forced to live in one room. They have no guaranteed employment. The Government of India have during all these years succumbed to the pressure of the coal monopolists and allowed a situation to develop which has adversely affected the health, nutrition and efficiency of the colliery workers. The Government of India, who themselves employ colliery labour in large numbers, have, under the management of bureaucrats, participated in sweating them through a corrupt set of raising contractors.

These conditions, combined with the offensive of the employers, have led to a wave of strikes which started from Giridih and is now sweeping over the entire Jharia coal fields involving thousands of workers.

The AITUC, while congratulating the workers on their heroic struggle in defence of their rights and for the attainment of proper living conditions, condemns the planned offensive on the mine workers.

The AITUC strongly protests against the banning of all strikes during conciliation proceedings. The finding of the Indian Coal Fields Committee have yet to be acted upon. The Wages Enquiry Committee did not function. The Government of India did not solve the strike crisis by forcing the owners to concede the minimum and just demands of the coal miners. Thus, the failure of these Committees has undermined the confidence of the workers in conciliation proceedings.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that the following steps should be immediately taken to ameliorate the general conditions of the coal miners and to improve their standard of living:

- (1) The wage rates should be substantially raised so that the minimum income of Rs. 60 per month is ensured to every worker.
- (2) Annual Bonus at the rate of 4 months' pay; Production Bonus and Surplus Production Bonus should be paid to the miners.
- (3) Dearness allowance should be paid on a uniform basis to all categories of colliery workers.
- (4) Regular supply of adequate quantities of food rations and cloth should be guaranteed.
- (5) Working conditions underground should be improved and safety provisions tightened up.
- (6) Effective measures should be taken to standardise the size of tubs and to regulate their supply.
- (7) Regular employment and security of service should be guaranteed to all.
- (8) A comprehensive scheme of social security, including the establishment of a Provident Fund Scheme, should be instituted.
- (9) The dhowrah system of housing which is most unhealthy and unsuitable should be abolished. Miners' townships with a target of 150,000 dwellings during the next five years should be constructed with proper sanitary and conservancy arrangements. Each dwelling should have adequate space consisting of two rooms, * a varandah, a kitchen, latrine, a bathroom and a court-yard. Arrangement should also be made for supplying

- an adequate quantity of water both for drinking and washing purposes and for suitable lighting.
- (10) Medical aid should be organised on a proper basis through a work of central and regional hospitals. The programme of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund should be speeded up and carried through in a practical manner without delay.
 - (11) Adequate facilities should be provided for the general and technical education of the children of miners and suitable education of adult miners.
 - (12) Trade Unions should be recognised.
 - (13) Adequate compensation should be given for involuntary unemployment.
 - (14) Adequate representation should be given to the mine workers through the AITUC on all boards and committees such as the Mines Board of Health, Water Board, Stowing Board, Coal Control Board and the proposed National Coal Commission.
 - (15) The Payment of Wages Act should be applied to the coal miners without delay.
 - (16) The system of contract labour in raising, haulage and loading in State railway collieries, should be eliminated.

31. Plantation Workers

The AITUC extends its warm sympathy to the workers employed in the tea and coffee gardens of Bengal, Assam and South India who are living and working under conditions that are not regulated by any law. Their wages are extremely low. The concessions offered by the employers to meet the increased cost of living are inadequate. The hostility of the employers and the indifference of the Governments make work of trade union organisation extremely difficult. The inaccessibility of the plantations where the workers live and work to trade union organisers and victimisation by employers aggravate these difficulties. The AITUC, therefore, demands:

- (1) A minimum daily wage of Rs. 1-4 for men and women alike.
- (2) No increase of Nirikh or per capita quota of work.
- (3) Abolition of all child labour.
- (4) Supply of adequate rations to all the family members of the workers at concession rates. There must be no rations cut during absence from work on reasonable grounds.
- (5) Supply of cloth to the workers at controlled rates.
- (6) Provision of adequate housing accommodations.

- (7) Free and compulsory education for all the children of plantation workers under the direct control and supervision of the Government.
- (8) Restoration of full civil liberty to the workers including the right to hold meetings and demonstrations and including the right of free contacts with outsiders.

32. Indian Seamen

The AITUC deeply deplores the very unsatisfactory conditions of Indian seamen in various respects such as the method of recruitment, wages, hours of work, social security, food and accommodation on board the ship, and training and promotion. In fact, the Indian seamen are amongst the most exploited seafarers of the world.

The AITUC urges upon the Government of India the immediate need to give effect to all the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 28th Maritime Session of the I.L.O. recently held at Seattle. The failure on the part of the Government to give effect to these I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations will perpetuate the intolerable conditions under which Indian seamen have to live and work.

In this connection, the AITUC would like to point out that it will not be possible to improve conditions of Indian seamen in many respects unless and until the present defective system of recruitment is completely overhauled so as to eliminate corruption and bribery which are rampant to-day. In fact, such vital questions as social security and training cannot be satisfactorily solved unless the method of recruitment is based on scientific lines. The AITUC, therefore, urges that, along with the ratification of Seattle Conventions, the Genova Convention on the method of recruitment adopted by the I.L.O. as early as 1920 should be given effect to.

As regards social security for Indian seamen, the AITUC emphasises that in so far as the question of financing the scheme of social security is concerned, it is easier to introduce it immediately. Under the British legislation, the shipowners in respect of all seamen whom they employ are required to pay their shares of contribution towards sickness and unemployment benefits. Since the vast majority of Indian seamen are employed by British shipowners, contributions under this legislation are being made regularly. But, for want of a scheme of social security for Indian seamen, this money has been all along utilised for giving pensions to British seamen. Even then, a substantial balance amounting to nearly a million-and-a-half pounds (approximately two crores of rupees) is still lying in Great Britain. When the question of transferring this balance

was raised by the Indian Seafarers' Delegation at the Preparatory International Maritime Conference of the I.L.O. held in Copenhagen in 1945, the British Government's representative gave an assurance that future contributions to be made by British shipowners in respect of Indian seamen would be transferred to India the moment the Government of India introduces a scheme of social security for Indian seamen. Under these circumstances, it would be highly wrong on the part of the Government of India to delay the introduction of a comprehensive scheme of social security for Indian seamen.

33. Motor Transport Workers

The AITUC whole-heartedly supports the demands of the motor transport workers including lorry drivers and private motor drivers for adequate legislative protection regarding hours of work, weekly rest-day with pay, and other proper service conditions.

During the period of war, the owners of motor transport services, whether carrying goods or passengers, have reaped huge profits while they have failed to give a fair deal to their employees.

The prevailing unregulated conditions of work involving continuous strain for long hours without even a weekly rest day, low scale of wages, complete lack of service security and also the absence of insurance against accident, unemployment and old age are some of the outstanding grievances of the motor transport workers.

The AITUC firmly believes that these service conditions are definitely detrimental not only to the health of the workers but also to the safety of the public which, to a great extent, depends upon the efficiency of the workers.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the Central and the Provincial Governments the immediate need for extending and liberalising the provisions of the legislation concerning these workers and enact such further measures as will protect and secure to the motor transport workers fair standard of living and service conditions.

34. Printing Press Workers

This meeting of the AITUC welcomes the growing consciousness amongst the printing press workers who have been fighting for their demands for a long time. It deplores the attitude of the Governments which have neglected the demands of the press workers for better legislation and other measures such as those guaranteeing a minimum living wage, complete social security and full employment.

The AITUC demands that a Committee be appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the conditions of press workers, and to recommend measures with a view to improving their conditions of life and work.

35. Workers in Glass Industry

The AITUC notes with grave concern that, while profits of glass manufacturers in India have enormously increased, conditions of labour in the industry have worsened since the war. The real wages of the workers, which were already below subsistence level before the war, have gone down further as a consequence of a steep rise in the cost of living. Work inside factories with furnaces leads to frequent injuries, diseases and early death to workers. Even provisions of the Factories Act with respect to working hours, child labour and women workers are often violated. Neither the Provincial Governments nor the local authorities have paid adequate attention to provide housing to the increased number of workers in the industry.

The AITUC, therefore, demands the following:

- (1) Immediate adequate increase in the basic wage so as to make it at least a living wage;
- (2) Annual bonus at the rate of four months' wages;
- (3) Weekly disbursement of wages within working hours;
- (4) Seven hours working day and 42 hours week;
- (5) Only one shift daily from 6 a.m. in winter and 5 a.m. in summer with an hour's interval and the abolition of night work;
- (6) Proper lighting and ventilation facilities in the mixing and blowing sheds;
- (7) Provision of dust respirators, goggles, shoes and cold drinks at the cost of employers;
- (8) Greater floor space inside the sheds;
- (9) Special legislation to abolish all child labour and regulate other conditions of work in non-regulated factories and bhatis;
- (10) Proper medical and education facilities at the cost of employers and Government;
- (11) Relief during involuntary unemployment due to rainy season or otherwise at the rate of half the wages;
- (12) Immediate installation of a gas tube for joiners of bangles in the bangle industry at the cost of employers;
- (13) Greater facilities for importing raw materials for glass industry like soda, liquid gold and coal;
- (14) More wagons for transit of bangles;

- (15) Limitation of profits of manufacturers with a view to cheapen glassware of popular use like bangles by at least 50 per cent.

36. Petroleum Workers

The AITUC strongly supports the heroic struggle of the oil and petroleum workers of Assam oil fields and refinery at Digboi Tinsukia and various oil installations at Calcutta, Budge Budge, Bombay, Madras and other places for an early fulfilment of their vital demands with regard to increment in basic wages, grade system, adequate leave and other service conditions, bonus and a 40-hour week.

The AITUC urges upon the Government of Assam to give effect to the recommendations of the Digboi Court of enquiry in the light of the report of the Conciliation Board.

37. Municipal Workers

The AITUC regrets that the wages of the conservancy and other workers employed by the municipalities and local boards are below subsistence level. The workers are denied the ordinary rights like weekly rest, holidays, provident fund and leave with full pay. The AITUC welcomes the awakening amongst these workers as evidenced in the recent strike struggles in various parts of India and congratulates the workers on their solidarity and unity. The AITUC notes with regret that the Provincial Governments have practically done nothing to improve the conditions of the municipal workers. On the other hand, some of the Provincial Governments resorted to repression when the municipal workers decided to fight for their grievances. The AITUC, therefore, demands an immediate improvement in the conditions of the municipal workers and particularly stresses the following demands:

- (1) A minimum living wage.
- (2) Adequate dearness allowance.
- (3) Weekly holiday.
- (4) Decent housing.
- (5) Provident fund.

The AITUC appeals to the people in general and the rate-payers in particular to support these demands and to bring pressure on the municipalities to grant them.

38. Government Employees

The AITUC warmly welcomes the growing consciousness amongst the various categories of Government employees who

have now strengthened their organisations with a view to securing improvement in their salaries and the redressal of their grievances.

The AITUC notes with alarm the tendency on the part of some Governments such as the Government of Bombay to restrict recognition only to those Unions which are prepared to surrender their right to strike and the right to carry on agitation in the public.

The AITUC condemns this attitude on the part of Governments as an unwarranted interference with the legitimate activities of these associations and as a serious infringement of their rights.

The AITUC urges the Governments concerned to withdraw all such restrictions and to allow the Unions to function in a free and democratic manner.

39. Post and Telegraph Workers

The AITUC sends its warm greetings to the postal and telegraph employees for the complete unity and solidarity that they have achieved amongst their ranks through their strike struggle which was heroically waged for the purpose of securing improvement in their salaries and the redressal of their long-standing grievances.

The AITUC fully supports the demand of the postal and telegraph employees to secure their full pay for the period of their recent strike which was forced on them and urges that the Government of India should concede this demand.

40. Clerical and Administrative Workers

The AITUC welcomes the growing awakening amongst the clerical, administrative and other categories of non-manual workers.

The AITUC draws the attention of the employers and the Governments to the serious discontent that is prevailing amongst these workers. As this discontent is mainly due to low scales of salaries, utterly inadequate amount of dearness allowance and unsatisfactory conditions of life and work, the AITUC urges that the salaries should be raised, that adequate dearness allowance to meet the full rise in the cost of living should be given, and that improvements should be made in other service conditions.

The AITUC calls upon all the non-manual workers' unions to come together and to build up their organised strength so that they may be able to achieve their demands at an early date.

41. Primary School Teachers

The AITUC strongly supports the demands of the Primary School Teachers of Bombay, C.P., Delhi, Punjab, Bengal and other provinces who have been either forced to go on strike or who have served notice of strike. With the advent of popular Governments at the Centre and in the provinces, the primary school teachers would be justified in expecting an early satisfaction of their legitimate demands. That they should have been forced to resort to strike or give notices of strikes shows how desperate their conditions have become. The AITUC, therefore, urges the popular Governments to satisfy the legitimate demands of the primary school teachers and avert the impending strikes.

The AITUC assures the primary school teachers' organisations of its full support to their demands and their struggles to secure decent pay and other service conditions.

42. Untouchable workers

The AITUC views with grave concern the discrimination that is still being practised against the untouchable workers in various industries. These workers are not allowed to work in certain departments and certain occupations on the pretext of their low social status. The untouchable workers have been the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class. That discrimination against them should continue to this day even in factories is most disgraceful to the nation and the working class. The AITUC demands that the Central and the Provincial Governments should immediately pass legislation to penalise such discrimination and calls upon the constituent trade unions to carry on intensive agitation against this degrading social injustice to our fellow comrades.

LIST SHOWING THE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS WITH THEIR ADDRESSES AND MEMBERSHIP

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
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ASSAM

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

1 Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union P. O. Silchar, ASSAM.	172
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ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

2 Fenchugunj Engineering Workers' Union P. O. Fenchugunj, Dist. Sylhet, ASSAM	128
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AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)

3 A. R. & T. Co., Ltd., Labour Union P. O. Dibrugarh, ASSAM	236
4 Sylhet Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union P. O. Silchar, ASSAM	906

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

5 Assam Provincial Shop Employees Association P. O. Sylhet ASSAM	816
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GENERAL GROUP (M)

6 Assam Bengal Cement Company Labour Union P. O. Chhatak, Dist. Sylhet, ASSAM	100
7 Assam Match Co. Labour Union Amco Road, P. O. Dhubri, ASSAM	....	1,257

BENGAL

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)

8 Assam-Bengal Railway Employees Association, 55, Creek Row, CALCUTTA	....	1,000
9 B. & A. Railway Employees Association, 162, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	....	13,000
10 B. A. Rail Road Workers' Union 84/1A, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	....	16,358
11 B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union Kalitola, P. O. Bankura, BENGAL	....	129
12 B. K. & A. K. Railway Workers' Union Katwa, Dist.—Burdwan, BENGAL	....	• 80

<i>Name of the Union with Address</i>	<i>Membership</i>
13 B. N. Railway Employees' Union 41/T-6, Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Railway Compound, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,608
14 B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union KHARAGPUR (B.N.Rly.)	.... 8,405
15 D. H. R. Workers' Union Siliguri, DARJEELING	.... 208
16 E. B. Railwaymen's Union C. 20, College St. Market, CALCUTTA	.... 500
17 Howrah E. I. Rly. B. S. W. Labour Union 2, King's Road, HOWRAH	.... 117
18 Martin Light Railway Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 464
SHIPPING GROUP (B)	
19 Bengal Saloon Workers' Union 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	.... 5,000
20 Br. India Steam Navigation Co. Workers' Union 36-F. Hindusthan Bldgs. CALCUTTA	.... 148
21 Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association 2/1, Bhukailash Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 4,036
22 Dock Mazdoor Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, DHAKURA, 24 Parganas	.... 2,000
23 Dockmen's Union 7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 490
24 Indian Quarter-Masters' Union Rajab Ali Lane, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
25 Indian Sailors' Union 13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 2,000
26 Indian Seamen's Union Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 34,823
27 Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 275
28 National Union of Port Trust Employees 40/1, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 582
29 Port Commissioners Workers' Union 4, Telkalghat, CALCUTTA	.... 672

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
30 Shipping Employees' Union 38, Hem Chandra Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 210
TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)	
31 Bengal Mariners' Union 27-B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 6,524
32 Calcutta Bus Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 2,040
33 Calcutta Rickshaw Mazdoor Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	.... 6,200
34 Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union 249, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 7,572
35 Darjeeling Dist. Carters' Union Ghoom, Dist. DARJEELING	.... 90
36 Darjeeling Dist. Motor Drivers' Union Siliguri, DARJEELING	.... 253
37 Motor Transport Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 3,263
38 Rickshaw Drivers' Union Sadar Road, Barisal, BENGAL	.... 133
COTTON TEXTILE (D)	
39 Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, Dhakura, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 1,000
40 Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union 122, Benares Road, Salkia, HOWRAH	.... 502
41 Cotton Mill Workers' Union Boira Main Road, Khulna, BENGAL	.... 150
42 Dacca Dist. Textile Workers' Union Chasara, Narayanganj, BENGAL	.... 4,590
43 Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union Sakhawat Bldgs., 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	.... 401
44 Hooghly Dist. Sutakal & Belting Mazdoor Union, Mahesh, Serampur, Hooghly Dist. BENGAL	.... 710
45 Howrah Jila Sutakal Mazdoor Union 2, Ishwar Datta Lane, HOWRAH	.... 637
46 Kusthia Textile Workers' Union Kusthia, Dist. Nadia, BENGAL	.... 941
47 Matiaburuz Textile Workers' Union 20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.... 500

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
48 Shyamnagar Cotton Mill Workers' Union Joyram Chaudhery House, P. O. Garulia, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	139
49 Textile Workers' Union Belghoria Mohini Mill No. 2, Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	255
JUTE TEXTILES GROUP (E)	
50 Alam Bazar Chatkal Mazdoor Union No. 48, S. P. Bannerji Road, Amtolla Bustee, Alam Bazar, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	2,918
51 Badartolah Jute Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	350
52 Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	800
53 Beliaghata Jute Mill Workers' Union 12, Beliaghata Main Road, Beliaghata, BENGAL	116
54 Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, 249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	14,998
55 Bengal Jute Mills Labour Union 63, G. T. Road, HOWRAH	162
56 Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, Dhakura, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	3,000
*57 Bharat Jute Mills Labour Union 30A, Narasingha Dutt Road HOWRAH	62
58 Budge Budge Chatkal Shramik Union Makkan Saha's Pakka Line, Bahirgarh, Budge Budge, 24 Parganas	749
59 Budge Budge Jute Mills Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	1,000
60 Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union Main Road, Budge Budge, 24 Parganas	1,951
61 Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union Chakkashi, HOWRAH	400
62 Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	1,000
63 Dakhindhari Chatkal Mazdoor Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	400
64 Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union Sakhawat Building, 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	676
65 Ghusari Chatkal Mazdoor Union 50, Girish Ghose Street, Ghusari, HOWRAH	332

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
66	Gourepore Naddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union Aswerth Road, Khanpura, Garifa, 24 Paraganas, BENGAL	497
67	Hanuman Jute Mill Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH	1,583
68	Hazinagar Chatkal Mazdoor Union Hazinagar, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	256
69	Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Behrapara Road, Jagatdal, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	835
70	Jute Press Shramik Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	214
71	Matiaburuz Jute Mill Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	485
72	Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	450
73	Rajganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union Rajganj, Sankrail, HOWRAH	431
74	Rishra Serampore Jute Workers' Union Champadani, Baidyabati, Hooghly Dist.	500
75	Victoria Chatkal Mazdoor Union P. O. Teliniparah, HOOGLY Dist.	225
MINING GROUP (F)		
76	Bengal Coal Workers' Union Pucca Bazar, ASANSOL	2,843
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		
77	A.E.I.M. Workers' Union 57/1, Paharpur Road, CALCUTTA	187
78	Allenberry Workers' and Employees' Union 13/2, Russa Road, CALCUTTA	812
79	Alluminium Production Workers' Union Block C-6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	265
80	Asansol Iron and Steel Workers' Union Kamala Bhuwan, Pucca Bazar, ASANSOL	1,839
81	Bantry Engineering Workers' Union 30A, Narisingha Dutt Road, HOWRAH	38
82	Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union C/o Patit Paban Pathak, Bally, HOWRAH	2,344
83	Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union Block 6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	465
84	Bharatia Iron & Steel Workers' Union 51, Bonde Road, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA	1,171

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
45 Bird & Co., Workers' Union 40/1, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	100
86 Braithwait Mazdur Union 2/1, Bhukailash Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	268
87 Br. India Electric Construction Workers' Union 129-A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	416
88 Burns' Labour Union 63, Grand Trunk Road, HOWRAH	3,381
89 Calcutta Electric Manufacturing Workers' Union Narkeldanga Main Road, CALCUTTA	290
90 Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdur Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	1,848
91 Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	500
92 Calcutta Mint Workers' Union, 3/1 Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	1,716
93 Dacca Dist. Electric Supply Workers' Union 7, Dig Bazaar, DACCA	200
94 Engineering and Metal Workers' Union Sakhawat Bldgs., 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	3,605
95 G. E. C. Mazdoor Union 57/1 Paharpur Road, CALCUTTA	485
96 Ghusari Loha Karkhana Mazdur Union 50, Girish Ghosh Road, Ghusari, HOWRAH	782
97 Govt. Buildings Electrical Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	1,000
98 Guest Keen Williams' Mazdoor Union 164, Andul Road, Botanical Gardens, Salimar, HOWRAH	505
99 Gun & Shell Factory Mazdoor Union, 96, Cossipore Road, CALCUTTA	300
100 Gun & Shell Factory Workers' Union 22, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipore, CALCUTTA	1,558
101 Hind Machines Labour Union 63, G. T. Road, HOWRAH	242
102 Ichapur Ordnance Factories Mazdur Union P. O. Ichapur, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	2,800
103 India Electric Works Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	789

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
104	India Machinery Labour Union 30A, Narsingha Dutt Road, HOWRAH	100
105	Indian Malleable Casting Workers' Union P. O. Belghoria, 24 Parganas	511
106	Iron Factory Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	2,965
107	Jay Engineering Workers' Union 249-D, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	1,046
108	Jessop's Labour Union 36, Station Road, Dum Dum Cantt. BENGAL	1,502
109	Maya Engineering Mazdoor Union 34, Prince Anwarshah Road, CALCUTTA	632
110	Port Engineering Workers' Union 2, Isur Datta Lane, Howrah, BENGAL	310
111	Rifle, Metal and Steel Factory Workers' Union Ichapur, 24 Parganas	463
112	Robert Hudson Workers' Union 129A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	302
113	Shalimar Works Mazdoor Union 37, Shalimar Road, Botanical Garden Road, HOWRAH	1,276
114	Steel Products Workers' Union 129A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	194
115	Tata Aircraft Employees' Union 317, Budhan Sha Street, Dum Dum, BENGAL	1,012
116	Tata Aircraft Workers' Union Kablikutir, Mahendra Babu Line, Titagarh, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	2,000
117	Texmaco Workers' Union Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	40

PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

118	All Bengal Press Workers' Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	250
119	Press Employees' Association 249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	5,000
120	Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union Kabli Kutir, Mahendra Babu Line, Titagarh, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	504

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
121	Air Conditioning Corporation Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	138
122	All-India Radio Employees' Union, 2, Palm Place, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA	40
123	Bengal Artists Association 23, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA	319
124	Calcutta Khansama Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	150
125	Calcutta Lower Grade Employees' Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	652
126	Calcutta Zamadar Samity C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	144
127	Central Govt. Employees' Union 59, Sashibhusan De Street, CALCUTTA	2,300
128	Hindustan Insurance Employees' Association 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	86
129	Imperial Bank of India Staff Association 3, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA	710
AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)		
130	Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union P. O. Bhojpur, Chittagong Dist. BENGAL	618
131	Darjeeling Dist. Cha Kaman Workers' Union DARJEELING	1,281
132	Jalpaiguri Cha Bagan Mazdur Union Jalpaiguri, BENGAL	3,508
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
133	Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union 84/1, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	8,106
134	Calcutta Improvement Trust Employees' Association 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	217
135	Dacca Dist. Scavengers' Union 7, Dig Bazaar, DACCA	210
136	Howrah Municipal Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH	225
137	Matiaburuz Scavengers' Union Dhankuti, Matiaburuz, 24 Parganas BENGAL	216
138	Suburban Municipal Workers' Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	154

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
139	Calcutta Sweetmeat Shop Assistants' Union 84/1A, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 822
140	Lipton Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 850
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
141	Bata Mazdoor Union 15, Mirzapur Street, CALCUTTA	.... 4,800
142	Bengal Oil & Petrol Workers' Union Main Road, P. O. Budge Budge, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 1,472
143	Bengal Pottery Mazdoor Union 48, Tangra Road, Tangra, CALCUTTA	.... 2,075
144	Bengal Tannery Workers' Union 3, Paymental Garden Lane, CALCUTTA	.. 408
145	Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, Dhakura, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 550
146	Brass & Copper Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.... 500
147	Brittania Building Labour Union 297, G. T. Road, Salakia, HOWRAH	... 445
148	Brooke Bond Workers' Union 129A, Circular Street, Garden Reach Road, CALCUTTA	.... 938
149	Calcutta Chemical Mazdoor Union 17-B, Ekdalia Place, Ballygunj, CALCUTTA	.... 150
150	Calcutta Rubber Workers' Union 44, Chingrighatta Road, CALCUTTA	.... 404
151	Darjeeling Dist. Din Mazdoor Union Meat Market, DARJEELING	... 186
152	Dum Dum Aluminium Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 457
153	Howrah Coal Depot Workers' Union C/o Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 500
154	Howrah Jalkal Karmachari Sangh Serampore, Dist. Hooghly	.... 101
155	Indian Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Workers' Union 36F, Hindustan Bldgs., Corporation Place, CALCUTTA	.... 125
156	Lever Brothers Workers' Union Sakhawat Bldgs., 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	.... 438

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
157	Nadia Dist. Fishermen's Union Nadia, BENGAL	.... 1,347
158	Oriental Gas Workers' Union 3/51, Narkeldanga Main Road, Narkeldanga, CALCUTTA	.... 1,265
159	Pottery Workers' Union Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 500
160	Rangakal Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 359
161	Rubber Factory Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 1,017
162	Shalimar Rope Workers' Mazdoor Union 37, Shalimar Road, HOWRAH	.... 200
163	Siliguri Mazdoor Union Siliguri, DARJEELING	.... 240
164	Standard Pharmaceutical Workers' Union 9/1 A. Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, CALCUTTA	552

TOBACCO GROUP (N)

165	Bankura Birikarigar Union Kalitala Bankura, BENGAL	.... 345
166	Barisal Biri Workers' Union Sadar Road, Barisal, BENGAL	.... 102
167	Biri Workers' Union 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	.... 1,326
168	Biri Workers' Union Hat Road, Maldah, BENGAL	.... 35
169	Hooghly Zilla Bidi Workers' Union Protappur Road, Chingrih, HOOGLY	.... 115
170	Pabna Dist. Bidi Workers' Union Jackson Road, Pabna, BENGAL	.... 340
171	Tobacco Manufacturing Workers' Union 2/1, Bhukailas Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 352

BIHAR

TEXTILE GROUP (D)

172	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Labour Union, Mohalla Palmerganj, GAYA 700
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MINING GROUP (F)

173	Coal Workers' Union, Giridih (E.I.Rly.) 9,123
174	Indian Miners' Association Jharia (E.I.RLY.) BIHAR 2,000

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
175	Jharia Coal Workers' Union Chatattand Bazaar, Kusunda, Dist. Manbhumi, BIHAR	600
176	Mica Mazdoor Union, Giridih (E.I.Rly.) BIHAR	3,000
177	Tata's Collieries Labour Association Sijua Colliery, Sijua, Dist. Manbhumi	1,750
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		
178	Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union Golmuri Bazar, Golmuri, JAMSHEDPUR	500
179	Tata Workers' Union 17-K Road, JAMSHEDPUR	6,000
180	Wire Products Labour Union Menfeit Bazar, P. O. Telco, Tatanagar, Dist. Singbhumi	333
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
181	Bihar Provincial Dukan Karmachari Sangh Kachi Ghat, PATNA	480
182	Gaya Dist. Dukan Karmachari Sangh, Halliday Road, Purani Godam, GAYA	1,000
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
183	Chapra Mazdur Sabha Balarampur, P. O. Rangadih, Dist. Manbhumi, BIHAR	300
184	Khelari Cement Mazdoor Union Khelari (E.I.Rly) Dist. RANCHI	600
BOMBAY		
RAILWAYS GROUP (A)		
185	B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association Satar Bldg., Opp. Grant Road Rly. Station (East) BOMBAY 1	2,568
186	B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union Room No. 18, Dalvi Building, BOMBAY 12	12,000
187	Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union B. P. T. Frere Land Estate, Kalachowky, BOMBAY 12	497
188	G. I. P. Railway Accounts' Staff Union Neptune Bldg., Hornby Road, BOMBAY -	350
189	G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Neptune Bldg., 145, Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1	15,226

	<i>Name of the Union with Address</i>	<i>Membership</i>
SHIPPING GROUP (B)		
190	Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union Port Trust Kamdar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon, BOMBAY	1,617
191	Dockyard Labour Union Port Trust Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, BOMBAY 10	2,000
192	H. M. I. Naval Dockyard Workers' Union Havataj Mansion, 14, Old Custom House Road BOMBAY 1	4,789
193	Seamen's Union, Bombay Neptune Bldg., 166, Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1	3,006
TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)		
194	Bandra Bus Co. Kamgar Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	176
195	B. E. S. T. Workers' Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	4,356
196	Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	916
197	Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union Dalvi Building, BOMBAY 12	3,160
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)		
198	Acme Thread Workers' Union 92, Kamatipura, 8th Lane, BOMBAY 8	99
199	Amalner Girni Kamgar Union Near Kacheri Road, AMALNER (Khandesh)	1,968
200	Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	31,428
201	Broach Mill Workers' Union Vohra Building, Panch Fanas, BROACH	452
202	Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union, CHALISGAON (East Khandesh)	600
203	Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union DHULIA (Khandesh)	1,853
204	Dinesh (Woollen) Mill Kamdar Union Sirke Wada, Ravipura Road, BARODA	318
205	Hosiery Kamdar Union Chamunda Mata Naroda Road, AHMEDABAD	105
206	Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union 66, Baliram Peth, JALGAON (Khandesh)	1,746
207	Kurla Girni Kamgar Sangh Tukla Ward, Kurla, B.S.D. BOMBAY	2,919

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
208	Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union Opp. Gangavihar, SHOLAPUR	.... 4,000
209	Lal Bavta Hamtag Kamgar Union 505, Sakhar Peth, SHOLAPUR	.... 800
210	Mill Kamdar Mandal, Wayada Pole Wadi, BARODA	.... 1,711
211	Mill Kamdar Union Rakhial Road, Railwaypura, AHMEDABAD	.... 4,578
212	Mill Kamdar Union (Red Flag) Station Road, BILIMORA (B.B. & C.I.)	.... 1,645
213	Mill Kamdar Union Bedeswar, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)	.... 155
214	Mill Kamdar Union Vejalpur Road, NAVSARI (Baroda State)	.... 400
215	Mill Mazdur Union, Station Road, NADIAD (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	.... 70
216	Poona Girni Kamgar Union 55, Somwar Peth, POONA 2	.... 1,000
217	Rashtriya Mill Kamgar Sangh Veer Mahal, Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 2,081
218	Raymond Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Bacchu's Bldg. Near Fish Market, Thana (G.I.P. Rly.) BOMBAY	.... 500
219	Resheem Girni Kamgar Union Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 1,000
220	Sangli Sansthan Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Union SANGALI (S.M.C.)	.... 260
221	Silk, Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union Near Dharamsi Chemical Factory, AMBERNATH, Dist. Thana	.... 700
222	Surat Factory Kamdar Union (Red Flag) Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	.... 176
223	Surat Mill Kamdar Union Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	.... 250
224	Surat Silk Mill Kamdar Union, (Red Flag) Begampura Main Road, SURAT	.... 195
225	Textile Labour Union, 45, Sham Bhuwan, BOMBAY 12	.... 320

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

226	Bombay Engineering Mazdoor Sangh, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, BOMBAY 4	531
227	Bombay Garrage Ltd. (Chowpathy) Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	.... 235

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
228	Bombay Iron and Steel Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Bldg. BOMBAY 12	3,560
229	Cooper Engineering Ltd., Kamgar Union, 83, Gurwar Peth, Chawadivalis Chawl SATARA	900
230	Engineering Workers' Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	3,230
231	Ford Motor Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	760
232	General Motor Workers' Union Indian Ordnance Restaurant, Signal Hill Avenue, Hay Bunder Road, Sewri, BOMBAY.	748
233	Hume Pipe Workers' Union Room No. 9/10, Plot No. 902, Wadala, BOMBAY 14	686
234	Investa Workers' Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	50
235	Kirloskar Kamgar Union KIRLOSKARWADI	1,205
236	Mechanical Workers' Union, 2549, B Ward, Kolikar's Chawl, Khas Bag, KOLHAPUR	50
237	Metal Workers' Union Gaiwadi Chawl, No. 1, BOMBAY 4	158
238	Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co. Kamgar Sangh 1763 Old Tambat Lane, NASIK CITY	60
239	National Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd., Labour Union Mahaluxmi, BOMBAY 11	650
240	Poona Electric Supply Co. Kamgar Sangh, 205, Main Street, POONA	265
241	Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union C/o Engineering Kamgar Sangh, "Kamgar Sadan", Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon, BOMBAY 10.	400
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
242	Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, BOMBAY 4	1,504
243	Paper Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	200
244	Press and Printing Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	600
245	Press Kamgar Sangh, Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	140
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
246	B. E. S. T. Scheduled Staff Union Service Dept., B.E.S.T. Head Office, Colaba, BOMBAY 1	508

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
247 Bombay Municipal Officials Association Soman Bldg., Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4	700
248 Bombay Textile Clerk's Union, Veer Mahal, Parel, BOMBAY 12	1,600
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
249 Municipal Employees' Union 14, Dalvi Bldg., 1st Floor, BOMBAY 12	411
250 Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag) Station Road, NADIAD (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	120
251 Poona Dist. Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag) Saswad Dist. POONA	47
252 Poona Municipal Workers' Union 261/1-A, Sadashiv Peth Near Peru Gate, POONA 2	49
253 Surat Municipal Kamdar Union Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	658
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
254 Bombay Farsan & Sweet Meat Dealers' Staff Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	85
255 Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	1,185
256 Dookan Naukar Sangh, 66, Shanwar Peth, SHOLAPUR	25
257 Hotel Kamgar Association Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	252
258 Hotel Workers' Union (Lal Bavta) Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, BOMBAY 4	527
259 Kalachowki, Lalbaug & Parel Gumasta Mandal Chinchpokli Bavalu Wadi, Parel, Bombay 12	40
260 Shri Kalikadevi Gumasta Mandal, 52, Ramwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2	138
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
261 Ambarnath Match Factory Workers' Union Near Dharmasi Chemical Factory, AMBERNATH (Thana Dist.)	700
262 B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., Parel Bombay 12	159
263 Bestolite Workers' Union (Red Flag) Sunder Nivas, Saraswati Baug, JOGESHWARI (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	112
264 Biscuit & Bakery Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay	300

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
265	Biscuit Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Building, First Floor, BOMBAY 12	142
266	Bobbin & Wood Workers' Union (Red Flag) Bijalpur Rd. NAVSARI (Baroda State)	172
267	Bombay Chemical Kamgar Union 14, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	170
268	Bombay Furniture Mazdoor Sangh Congress House, BOMBAY 4	160
269	Bombay Ghar Kamgar Union, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	2,848
270	Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd. Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	110
271	Bombay Rasoi Kamgar Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	142
272	Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	800
273	Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Red Flag) Hashmi Bldg., 4th Floor Dimtimkar Road, Nagpada, BOMBAY	110
274	Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	1,300
275	Chemical Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	880
276	Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	880
277	Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union Kanhegaon, Dist. AHMEDNAGAR	2,565
278	National Oil Workers' Union Opp. Cotton Green Rly. Station, Sewree, BOMBAY 15	800
279	Polson Model Dairy Workers' Union, C/o Shankarbhai Patel, Rly. Quarter, Near Station, ANAND (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	162
280	Royal Western India Turf Club Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	440
281	Shramajivi Sangh, Mill Road, RAJKOT (Kathiawar State)	233
282	Sugar Mill Kamgar Union, Kasaba Bavada, Peta Karir, KOLHAPUR	300
283	Sunderdas Saw Mill Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	102
284	Surgical Workers' Union Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	150

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
285	Synthetic (India) Ltd., Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	.... 113
286	Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union Belapur Road, Dist. AHMEDNAGAR	.... 1,524
287	T. Maneklal Mfg., Co., Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	.... 44
TOBACCO GROUP (N)		
288	Amalner Bidi Kamgar Union C/o Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER (Khandesh)	.... 30
289	Bidi Kamgar Union Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	.... 127
290	Bidi Mazdoor Union BIJAPUR	.... 392
291	Bombay Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Shankar Puppala Road, Kamathipura, BOMBAY 8	.... 1,000
292	Lal Bavta Bidi Kamgar Union Khumbharachi Madi, Begampet, SHOLAPUR	.... 300
293	Surat Bidi Kamdar Union (Red Flag) Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	.... 176
294	Tobacco Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Building, BOMBAY 12	.... 333
COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (O)		
295	All-India Postmen and Lower Grade (including R.M.S.) Staff Union 17, Benham Hall Lane, BOMBAY 4	.... 4,024

CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA

	COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)	
296	Indore Mazdoor Sabha, 3, Snehlata Ganj, INDORE CITY	.... 4,476
297	Mazdoor Sabha, Fort Road, GWALIOR	.... 1,980
298	Mazdoor Sabha, Shahar Sarai, RATLAM	.... 2,025
299	Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain, Bahadurganj, Brahmin Galli, UJJAIN	.... 5,700
300	Textile Labour Union BEAWAR (Ajmer-Merwara)	.... 2,432
301	Textile Labour Union Talle Mohalla, VIJAYANAGAR (C.I.)	.... 215

Name of the Union with Address Membership

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)

302	Akola Tongawala Union Gangadhar Chowk, AKOLA (Berar)	....	103
303	Chattisgarh Motor Transport Workers' Union Nayapara, RAIPUR (C.P.)	....	40
304	Provincial Transport Workers' Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR	....	108
305	Tonga Bailgadi Union Namuna, AMRAOTI (C.P.)	....	63
306	Tonga Drivers' Union, Wardha Lal Zandeka Office, WARDHA (C.P.)	....	30

COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)

307	Akola Mazdoor Sangh Gangadhar Chowk, AKOLA (Berar)	....	1,848
308	Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Chawalmardi, ELLICHPUR (Berar)	....	1,248
309	Hinghanghat Girni Mazdoor Sangh HINGHANGHAT (C.P.)	....	1,563
310	Mill Mazdoor Sabha, BADNERA (Berar)	....	343
311	Mill Mazdoor Sangh PULGAON (C.P.)	....	759
312	Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR	....	8,000
313	Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh Lal Bagh, BURHANPUR (C.P.)	....	168
314	Textile Workers' Union Malipura, AKOLA (Berar)	...	205

MINING GROUP (F)

315	C. P. Mine Workers' Union Narsingpur Road, CHINDWARA (C.P.)	975
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ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

316	Govt. Telegraph Workshop Employees' Union Jawahargunj, JUBBULPORE (C.P.)	123
317	Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Employees' Union, Jawahargunj, JUBBULPORE (C.P.)	....	103
318	Nagpur Electrical Workers' Union 44, Kingsway, NAGPUR	....	200

PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

319	Press Employees' Association, C/o Communist Party Office, Near Tilak Statue, NAGPUR	200
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Name of the Union with Address	Membership
320 Press Kamgar Union, Wallibhoy Building, Walker Road, NAGPUR	305
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
321 Municipal Shikshak Sangh Chitanavispura C. No. 4, Junior Chitnis Wada, NAGPUR	363
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
322 Mehtar and Municipal Mazdoor Union Wallibhai Chawl, Walker Road, NAGPUR	630
323 Mehtar Union, AMRAOTI	108
324 Municipal Kamgar Sangh JUNA BILASPUR (C.P.)	98
325 Municipal Kamgar Union, KATOL (C.P.)	98
326 Municipal Sweepers' Union, Mandala, Ranerez Ghat, Mohulla, MANDALA (C.P.)	75
327 Municipal Workers' Union Ganjipura, JUBBULPORE	327
328 Nagpur P.W.D. Workers' Union C/o Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	208
329 Sweepers Union, Gondia, Matatoli, GONDIA (C.P.)	30
330 Sweepers' Union, Pulgaon, Bajoria Bhawan, WARDHA	32
331 Sweepers' Union, Raipur, Nayapara, RAIPUR (C.P.)	48
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
332 Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union C/o Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR	111
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
333 Bhandara Dist. Rice Mills Workers' Union LAKHNI, Dist. Bhandara (C.P.)	102
334 Central Pottery Workers' Union Walker Road, NAGPUR	132
335 Chapra Mazdur Sabha GONDIA (C.P.)	351
336 C. P. & Berar Station Licensed Coolies' Union, C/o Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	100
337 Nagpur Oil Workers' Union Walker Road, NAGPUR	95

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
338 Nagpur Rang Karkhana Workers' Union C/o Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 315
339 Pottery Workers' Union, Ganjipore, JUBBULPORE (C.P.)	.... 329
TOBACCO GROUP (N)	
340 C. P. & Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 148

DELHI

TRANSPORT GROUP (C)

341 Delhi Electric Supply & Traction Employees' Union Baratoti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI	.... 510
342 Gwalior Northern India Transport Employees' Union Katra Shahanshahi, Chandni Chowk, DELHI	90

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)

343 Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha Subzi Mandi, Birla Lines, DELHI	.... 2,275
344 Hosier Workers' Union, Bara Tonti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI	.... 40
345 Textile Labour Union, Ballimaron C/o Workers' League, DELHI	.... 5,000

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

346 Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Employees' Union 4. Daryaganj, DELHI 439
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PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

347 Press Workers' Union, Baratoti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI 1,000
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MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)

348 Central P.W.D. Workers' Union Ghahi Toti, Paharganj, NEW DELHI 2,635
349 Delhi Municipal Workers' Union Katra Shahanshahi, Chandni Chowk, DELHI	1,464
350 Joint Water and Sewage Board Employees' Union Katra Shahanshahi, Chandni Chowk, DELHI	321

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

351 Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation, Chandni Chowk, Opp. Central Bank, DELHI	2,000
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Name of the Union with Address	Membership
352 Hotel Workers' Union, Cha Tooti, Paharganj, DELHI	380
GENERAL GROUP (K)	
353 Ganesh Flour Mills Workers' Union Birla Lines, Sabzi Mandi, DELHI	74
354 Kapra Thela Union Chandni Chowk, Opp. Central Bank, DELHI	520
355 Thread & Ball Workers' Union, Ballimoroni, C/o Workers' League, DELHI	325
356 Zari Workers' Union, C/o Workers' League, Ballimoroni, DELHI	500
COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (O)	
357 The Union of Posts, Telegraphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Daryaganj, DELHI	23,000

Fr. INDIA

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
358 Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	564
359 Rodier Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	3,000
360 Savana Mill workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	945
JUTE TEXTILE GROUP (E)	
361 Goudolpara Mill Mazdoor Union P. O. Goudolpara, CHANDRANAGORE	3,120

INDIAN STATES

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)	
362 N. S. Railway Employees' Union 58, St. Mary's Road, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	5,325
SHIPPING GROUP (B)	
363 All Travancore Navika Thozilali Sangham, Ponmana, Chavara, TRAVANCORE	1,648
364 Cochin Harbour & Port Workers' Union Palluruthi, ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)	2,000
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
365 Binny Mills Labour Association No. 50, Cottonpet, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	600
366 City Textile Workers' Union C/o Praja Seva Sangh, Kingsway, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	378

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
367	Hyderabad Textile Workers' Union Kavadigooda, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	392
368	Minerva Mills Labour Association Honnappa Bldgs., Magadi Road Square, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	852
369	Mysore Mills Labour Association Sharada Bldgs., Seerampuram, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	620
370	Sri Krishna Weaving Mills Labour Association 121, Sultanpet, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	128
371	Textile Workers' Union, Amballur, ALAGAPPANAGAR (Cochin State)	1,000
MINING GROUP (F)		
372	Champion Reef Mines Labour Association Champion Reef, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (Mysore State)	3,793
373	Mysore Mines Labour Association, Marikuppam, Opp. Mysore Mines Clinic, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (Mysore State)	2,691
374	Singareni Collieries Workers' Union KOTHAGUDEM (Deccan) Hyderabad State	3,986
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		
375	K. G. F. Electric Labour Association, Gittord's Road, Oorgam, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, (Mysore State)	104
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
376	Punaloor Paper Mill Workers' Union, PUNALOOR (Travancore State)	300
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
377	Bangalore Hospital Workers' Union 70, Narayan Pillai Street, BANGALORE CANTT. (Mysore State)	140
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
378	Alleppey Municipal Workers' Union P. O. ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	100
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
379	All-Travancore Mercantile Employees' Association ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	308
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
380	Alleppey Kannitta Labourers' Union Chungam, ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	2,000
381	Ccir Factory Workers' Union Pattankadu, SHERTHALLAI (Travancore St.)	500

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
382	Pottery Workers' Union CHALAKUDI (Cochin State)	.... 100
383	Tata Oil Mill Workers' Union ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)	.... 1,919
384	Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union ALLEPEY (Travancore State)	.... 9,752
385	Travancore Marappani Thozilali Union, ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	.... 250
TOBACCO GROUP (N)		
386	Bangalore Cantt. Tobacco Factory Workers' Union 70, Narayan Pillai Street, BANGALORE CANTT. (Mysore State)	.... 988
387	Beedy Workers' Union ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)	.... 170
388	Charminar Workers' Union C/o Praja Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	.... 416
389	Shertala Taluk Beedi Workers' Union Muttathangadi SHERTHALAI (Travancore State)	.... 519

MADRAS PROVINCE

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)		
390	M. & S. M. Railway Employees Union Unity House, Perambur, MADRAS	.... 17,856
391	S. I. Railway Labour Union Union Bldgs., GOLDEN ROCKS (S.I.Rly.)	.... 24,049
SHIPPING GROUP (B)		
392	Amalgamated Punt Workers' Union Vamagiri Gattu, Via DOWLAISHWARAM (Madras Presidency)	.... 89
393	Cocanada Boat Workers' Union Jagannaickpur, COCANADA	.... 36
394	Madras Port Trust Employees' Union 18, Krishna Koil St., G. T. MADRAS	.... 899
395	Tuticorin Boatmen's Union Uchinimangaliyamman Koil St., TUTICORIN	.... 401
396	Tuticorin Launch, Dredger and All Power Boatmen's Union, TUTICORIN	.... 48
397	Vizagapatam Harbour and Port Workers' Union VIZAGAPATAM	.... 671
TRANSPORT (other than A and B) GROUP (C)		
398	Cart Pullers' Association Narsaraao Peth, GUNTUR	.... 100

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
399	Cocanada Cart & Jatka Workers' Union Jagannaickpur, COCANADA	234
400	Hand Lorry & Mutta Workers' Union Sangadigunta, GUNTUR	600
401	Jattu Workers' Union C/o Trade Union Office, RAJAHMUNDRY	789
402	Karur Motor Labourers' Union Bazaar Road, KARUR, (S. India)	227
403	Madras Motor Drivers' Association 3/240, Poonamalli High Road, MADRAS	600
404	Madura Jutka Labourers' Union 57-B, Tamil Sangam, MADURA	384
405	Madura Motor Labourers' Union 41 West Sandaipellai St. MADURA	1,654
406	Motor Labourers' Association, Sambasivapuram Bus Stand, KUMBHAKONAM (Madras Presidency)	141
407	Presidency Transport Ltd. Workers' Union 1/59, Swami Niketan Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	190
408	Tinnevelley Dist. Motor and Workshop Labour Union TINNEVELLEY	352
409	Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Association 2/24C, Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	2,530
410	West Godavery Dist. Bus Workers' Union TADEPALLIGUDEM (W. Godaveri Dist.)	36

COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)

411	Aaron Mills Workers' Union PAPPINESARRI, MALABAR	296
412	Calicut Textile Workers' Union Y.M.C.A. Road, Near 3rd Gate, CALICUT	1,012
413	Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Workers' Union Camp Bazaar, CANNANORE	4,592
414	Coimbatore Dist. Textile Workers' Union Trichy Road, Singanallur Taluq, COIMBATORE	5,462
415	Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union 8/93, Mall Mill Road, COIMBATORE	5,102
416	Commonwealth Labour Union Cantonment, CANNANORE	606
417	Cotton Mill Workers' Union Tiruvannur, P. O. Kallai, MALABAR	658

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
418	Madras Labour Union 136, Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, MADRAS	9,825
419	Madura Textile Workers' Union, 24 Krishnarajapura Agra haram, Maninagram, MADURA	2,930
420	Mettur Mill Workers' Union Salem Camp, METTUR DAM (Madras Presidency)	1,000
421	Pandalapaka Factory Labourers' Union Pandalapaka, RAMCHANDRAPUR (East Godaverry District)	102
422	Salem Mill Workers' Union Arisipalam Main Road, SALEM (Madras Presidency)	768
423	South Kanara Weavers' Union Marnamikattai, MANGALORE	111
424	Tamilnad Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation 157, Broadway, MADRAS	21,232
425	Textile Labour Union GUDIYATTAM, (Madras Presidency)	382
426	Textile Workers' Union Nagal Nagar, DINDIGUL (Madras Presidency)	121
427	Tirupur Mill Workers Union Old Cloth Bazaar Road, Old Town, TIRUPPUR (Madras Presidency)	1,898
428	Tuticorin Mill Labourers' Union Gangasabhapati Pillai Street, TUTICORIN	1,985
429	Vikramisingapuram Textile Workers' Union Main Road, Vikramisingapuram, Via Ambasamudram, Dist. TINNEVELLEY	3,409
JUTE TEXTILE GROUP (E)		
430	Chittavalasa Congress Labour Union CHITTAVALASA, Vizagapatam Dist.	2,320
431	Jute Workers' Union G. N. T. Road, Gandhinagar, ELLORE	250
MINING GROUP (F)		
432	Mica Employees' Union GUDUR, Nellore Dist.	1,000
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		
433	Binnys Beach Engineering Workers' Union 166, Linghi Chetty Street, G. T. MADRAS	294
434	Brass Workers' Union Jampeta, RAJAHMUNDRY	146

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
435	Brunton & Co., Workers' Union AMRATHI (Br. Cochin)	211
436	Crompton Engineering Workers' Union Peddu Naicken Street, Kondithope, MADRAS	252
437	Kistna Central Division P.W.D. Workshop Workers' Union, Kottapa Youth League Office, Pullabhavi Street, BEZWADA	80
438	Madras Automobile Workers' Union 11, Arunachala Naicken Road, Chintadripet, MADRAS	572
439	Madras General Workshop Workers' Union 97, Anna Pillai Street, G.T. MADRAS	159
440	Negapatam Steel Rolling Mill Workers' Union NAGAPATAM	275
441	P. W. D. Workers' Union 81, Portuguese Church Street, MADRAS	299
442	Tadepalligudem Division Factory Labour Union TADEPALLIGUDEM (West Godavari Dist.)	151
443	Tiruvannur Foundry Labour Union, Victory House, Metal Road, TIRUVANNUR, (Madras Presidency)	58
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
444	Andhra Paper Mills Workers' Union, Aryapuram, RAJAHMUNDRY	125
445	Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union C/o Prajasakti Office, BEZWADA	568
446	Madras Press Labour Union 2/65, Broadway, MADRAS	1,000
447	Press Workers' Union Court Road, CALICUT	75
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
448	Ambai Merchants' Staff Association AMBASAMUDRAM (Madras Presidency)	249
449	Nellinagar Merchants Clerks' Association, Swami Sannadhi Street, TIRUNELVELI TOWN (Madras Presidency)	229
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
450	Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards' Workers' and Employees' Union BEZWADA	4,200
451	Corporation Labour Union 11, Arunachala Naicken Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	676

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
452	Madras Municipal and General Workers' Union 3/240, Poonamalli High Road, MADRAS	600
453	Municipal Workers' Union Kaliyamman Koil Street, KUMBAKONAM, (Madras Presidency)	323
454	Trichinopoly Srirangam Municipal Workers' Union Uppuparai, TRICHINOPOLY, (Madras Presidency)	624
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
455	Andhra Provincial Shop Employees' Federation Main Bazaar, BEZWADA	1,225
456	Calicut Shop Workers' Union Court Road, CALICUT	97
457	Hotel Workers' Union, Kallai Road, P. O. CHALLAPURAM, Calicut	98
458	Shop Employees' Union, BEZWADA	264
459	Shop Employees' Union, BHIMAVARAM, (West Godavari Dist.)	100
460	United Merchants' Staff Association TUTICORIN (South India)	271
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
461	Aluminium Workers' Union Unity Fort, RAJAHMUNDRY	1,147
462	Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union, BEZWADA	102
463	Cocanada Fibre Workers' Union City Trade Unions' Council Office, JAGANNAICKPUR, (East Godavari Dist.)	400
464	Cocanada Washermen's Union, Sivalayam Street, Ramraopet, COCANADA	144
465	Coimbatore Cement Workers' Union, MADUKKARAI Village, (Coimbatore Dist.)	531
466	Commonwealth Trust Tile Workers' Union POST FEROKE (Malabar)	101
467	Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co. Workers' Union SAMALKOTA (East Godavari District)	585
468	Dindigul Tannery Workers' Union Savior Palayam, DINDIGUL (Madura Dist.)	416
469	Ellore Town Tannery Workers' Union 18th Ward, Israel Peth, ELLORE	82
470	Factory Workers' Union Islam Petha, BEZWADA	157
471	Factory Workers' Union, N. T. Road, ELLORE	40

	Name of the Union with Address	Membership
472	Factory Workers' Union <i>GUDIVADA (Madras Presidency)</i>	20
473	I. S. R. Labour Union <i>HOSPET (Bellary Dist.)</i>	151
474	Kistna Cement Works Labour Union <i>MANGALAGIRI (Guntur Dist.)</i>	300
475	Kottilingala Timber Workers' Union <i>Tummlava, RAJAHMUNDRY</i>	368
476	Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union Thiruvottiyoor High Road, Washermanpeth, MADRAS	500
477	Masonry & Carpentry Workers' Union <i>RAJAHMUNDRY</i>	229
478	Mettur Chemical Workers' Union <i>METTUR DAM</i>	1,000
479	Nellikupam Labour Union, <i>NELLIKUPPAM (Madras Presidency)</i>	1,000
480	Ranipet Labour Union <i>RANIPET (Madras Presidency)</i>	347
481	Samalkota Tile Factory Workers' Union <i>SAMALKOT (East Godavari Dist.)</i>	31
482	Sugar Factory Workers' Union <i>VAYYARU, Dist. Kistna (Madras Presidency)</i>	431
483	Standard Tile & Clay Workers' Union Cheruvannur, P.O. FEROKE (Malabar)	137
484	Tailors' Union, Rajahmundry, Main Road, RAJAHMUNDRY	210
485	Tannery Workers' Union, Pednagula, Cherupetta, RAJAHMUNDRY	150
486	Tenali Rice Mill and Kata Workers' Union Morris Peth, TENALI (Andhra)	175
487	Toddy Tappers Union, P. O. PUTHIYARA, CALICUT (Malabar)	345
488	Trichinopoly Tannery Workers' Union <i>SEMBATHI, Trichinopoly</i>	74
489	Virudhunagar Labour Union Railway Feeder Road, VIRUDHUNAGAR (Madras Presidency)	463
490	Western India Match Factory Workers' Union Tiruvattiyoor High Road, Washermanpeth, MADRAS	800
TOBACCO GROUP (N)		
491	Beedi & Cigar Workers' Union <i>BADAGARA (North Malabar)</i>	247

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
492	Beedi Thozhilali Union Camp Bazaar, CANNANORE	463
493	Beedi Thozhilali Union PONANI, (South Malabar)	160
494	Beedi Workers' Union AMBUR (North Arcot Dist.)	70
495	Bidi Workers' Union, Jinnah Road, TIRUPPATHUR (North Arcot Dist.)	71
496	Bidi Workers' Union, Bengi Rave Street, VANIYAMBADI (North Arcot Dist.)	161
497	Bidi Workers' Union, Central Buildings, Bangalore Road, VELLORE	1,152
498	Cigar Labour Union Camp Bazaar, CANNANORE	368
499	Cigar Workers' Union, 157, Broadway, MADRAS	100
500	Cigar Workers' Union Inspeta, RAJAHMUNDRY	128
501	Cocanada Cigar Workers' Union Jugannaickpur, COCANADA	68
502	Dindigul Cigar Workers' Union St. Xaviers' Street, DINDIGUL	119
503	Driver Beedi Factory Labour Association 705, Parivara Street, Gundlupet, MADRAS	70
504	G. R. Amirjan Beedi Factory Labour Association 705, Parivara Street, Gundlupet, MADRAS	150
505	Gudiyattam Bidi Workers' Union GUDIYATTAM (N. Arcot Dist.)	229
506	Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union CHIRALA, (Guntur Dist.)	2,054
507	Tellicherry Bidi Thozilali Union TELlicherry	313
508	Tobacco Workers' Union, Gwadapalem, CHILAKALURIPET, (Guntur Dist.)	298
509	Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union Salai Road, WORIER, Trichinopoly	1,068

ORISSA PROVINCE

MINING GROUP (F)

510	Sambalpur Colliery Workers' Union Telenappali, BRIJRAJNAGAR, (Dist. Sambalpur)	500
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PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

511	Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union Telenpalli, BRAJRAJNAGAR, (Sambalpur Dist.)	332
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Name of the Union with Address	Membership
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
512 Cuttack Dist. Primary Teachers' Union, Dagarapara, Chandni Chauk, CUTTACK	309
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
513 Commercial Workers' Union Malgodam, P. O. Chanliaganj, CUTTACK	138
514 Cuttack Malgodam Sramik Sangh, CUTTACK	152
515 Cuttack Pasara Pheriwala Workers' Union, Chattra Bazar, CUTTACK	23

PUNJAB PROVINCE

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)	
516 North Western Railway Union Umar Bldg., Brandreth Road, LAHORE	6,800
TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)	
517 The Tonga Drivers' Union Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	850
518 Tonga Drivers' Union Tele Gate, BATALA, Punjab	209
519 Tonga Drivers' Union Landa Bazaar, LAHORE	2,000
COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)	
520 Hosiery Workers' Union Jaggi Bldg., Near Imperial Cinema, RAWALPINDI	124
521 Khadi Workers' Union, Pak Gate, MULTAN CITY, PUNJAB	150
522 Textile Labour Union Aloo Bazaar, BHIWANI, PUNJAB	400
523 Textile Labour Union Harcharanpura, No. 1, LYALPUR, Punjab	1,050
524 Textile Workers' Union Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	1,600
525 Textile Workers' Union Gandhi Chowk, Okara Mandi, OKARA	1,361
MINING GROUP (F)	
526 Mazdoor Committee Attock Oil Co. Ltd., Morgali, RAWALPINDI	1,295
527 Salt Miners' Labour Association, KHEWRA, Punjab	927
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
528 Electrical & Mechanical Workers' Union KHEWRA, Punjab	209

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
529	Foundry Workmen's Union Sham Nagar, Badami Bagh, LAHORE	.... 500
530	Iron and Steel Workers' Union Purani Railway Road, JALLUNDUR (Punjab)	.... 250
531	Moghulpura Steel Mazdoor Union, Ramgarh, Moghulpura, LAHORE	.... 175
532	P. W. D. Irrigation Workshop Union, Narain Street, Ramgarh, LAHORE	.... 246
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
533	Press Workers' Union, Changar Mohalla LAHORE	.... 1,000
534	Press Workers' Union Jaggi Bldg., Near Imperial Cinema, RAWALPINDI	.... 63
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
535	Punjab Chaprasi Association Near Dev Samaj Mandir, Ram Nagar, LAHORE	.... 2,000
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
536	Lahore Sweepers' Union Haveli Pathran Wali Inside Mochi Gate, LAHORE	.... 219
537	Municipal Employees' Federation AMRITSAR	.... 800
538	Punjab P.W.D. (Bund) Workers' Union 114 McLeod Road, LAHORE	.... 200
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
539	Qualin Baff Union, Kelah Mandi, BATALA, Punjab	.... 160
540	Rubber Workers' Union, Chowk Kanak Mandi, SIALKOT, Punjab	.... 60
541	Shoe Makers' Union Kucha Lacchmi Narain, Anarkali, LAHORE	395
542	Tea Workers' Union, C/o Dist. Trade Union Congress, Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	.... 90

SINDH PROVINCE

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

543	Karachi Port Trust Labour Union Kaimari, KARACHI	.... 1,466
544	Karachi Ware House & Transport Workers' Union Kutcheri Road, KARACHI	.... 1,000

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
TRANSPORT GROUP (C)	
545 Karachi Tramway Workers' Union Kacheri Road, KARACHI	.... 342
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
546 Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union Katcheri Road, KARACHI	.... 268
547 Karachi Factory Workers' Union Katcheri Road, KARACHI	.... 775
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
548 Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union Narayanpur, KARACHI	.... 971
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
549 Biscuit Factories Workers' Union, Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 305
550 Dalmia Cement Factory Workers' Union Katchery Road, Opp. Light House, KARACHI	298
551 P. W. D. Workers' Union, Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 310
552 Sind Cement Workers' Union, Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 353
UNITED PROVINCE	
RAILWAYS GROUP (A)	
553 E. I. Railwaymen's Union Charbag, LUCKNOW	.... 9,330
554 O. & T. Railway Workers' Council, Andhiaribagh, GORAKHPUR	.... 600
TRANSPORT (other than A and B) GROUP (C)	
555 Benares Conveyance Union, 35/229, Jangambari, BENARES	.... 4,183
556 Cawnpore Motor Workers' Union, Mazdoor Sabha Bldg., Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE	254
557 Lucknow Transport Workers' Union 27. Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW	.... 1,302
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
558 Agra Hosiery Workers' Union C/o Robhanlal Sootal, Noori Darwaza, AGRA	.... 72
559 Benares Cotton and Rolling Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Chowka Ghat, BENARES	.... 1,029
560 Bunkar Union, Aligarh, Bunkar Union Office, Maraganpuri, ALIGARH	580

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
561	Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE	5,483
562	Dist. Bunkars' Union, Meerut, Head Office, Pilkuwa, Dist. MEERUT	186
563	Mirzapur Textile Workers' Union, Muzaffargunj, MIRZAPUR	200
564	Spinning Mills Workers' Union Jeoni Mandi, Naya Ghar, AGRA	1,572
565	Textile Workers' Union Mehdi Bld., 2, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW	191
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		
566	Agra Electric Supply Workers' Union Rajamandi, AGRA	86
567	Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union, Jahir Mansion, Talaq Mahal, CAWNPORE	1,340
568	Cawnpore Steel Trunk Workers' Union C/o 95/20, Panadi Chadeshwarka Hata, CAWNPORE	150
569	Electric Workers' Union (Red Flag) 17-A, Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	176
570	Electric Workers' Union Bhelupura, BENARES	175
571	Mirzapur Electric Supply Workers' Union, Welleslygunj, MIRZAPUR	84
572	U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union Mehdi Bldgs., 2 Latouche Rd., LUCKNOW	103
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
573	Allahabad Press Workers' Union 17-A Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	399
574	Cawnpore Press Workers' Union C/o Babu Ram Tripathi 43/120 Dhobi Mahal, CAWNPORE	900
576	Press Workers' Union, Abbot Road, LUCKNOW	760
576	Press Workers' Union, Meerut, Western Court Road, Murarilal Bldg. MEERUT	126
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
577	Non-Gazetted Civil Accounts Brotherhood, Office of the Accountant General, ALLAHABAD	200
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
578	Mehtar Union, C/o Mazdoor Sabha, FEROZABAD	176
579	Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh, Deoriabir, BENARES	160

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
580	Water Workers' Union, Municipal Board, ALLAHABAD	.... 36
581	Water Works Employees' Union, Jeoni Mandi, AGRA	.... 150
582	Zila Mehtar Sangh, Samnapara, ALIGARH	.... 200
583	Zila Mehtar Union, 1594, Palkikhana, FYZABAD (U.P.)	..... 67
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
584	Kapra Karmachari Mandal C/o Danmal Banarsi Das Dhanpati, Ranjitpurwa, CAWNPORE	2,000
585	Sarafa Karmachari Mandal, CAWNPORE	.... 91
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
586	Atta Mill Workers' Union Deputy Ka Paraw, CAWNPORE	.... 206
587	Boora Workers' Union Noori Darwaza, AGRA	.... 111
588	Cawnpore Chemical Workers' Union C/o Branch Office, Gandhinagar, CAWNPORE	.... 150
589	Cawnpore Tannery & Leather Workers' Union, Mazdoor Sabha Building, CAWNPORE	.... 1,940
590	Chapra Mazdoor Sabha, Wellesly Gunj, MIRZAPUR CITY (U.P.)	.... 912
591	Dayalbagh Mazdoor Sabha, C/o Roshanlal Sootal, Nagla Padi Road, AGRA	.... 90
592	Kasarhatti Mazdoor Sabha, Muzaaffargunj, MIRZAPUR	.... 260
593	Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Union, Kathkuiyan, PADRAUNA, Dist. Gorakhpur, (U.P.)	.... 936
594	Mazdoor Sabha, FEROZABAD (Dist. Agra)	.... 3,680
595	Northern India Sugar Labour Union, Andhiari Bag, GORAKPUR (U.P.)	.... 1,988
596	Oil Mill Workers' Union, Gandhi Park, CAWNPORE	.... 251
597	Ordnance Army Clothing Factory Workers' Union, SHAHJAHANPUR (U.P.)	.... 1,616
598	Railway Coolies Union, 17-A Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	.... 258

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
599	Shoe Mazdoor Union, Fatehchand Trust Building, Rajaki Mandi, AGRA	.... 1,544
600	Tailors' Union, Raja Mandi, Sunder Hotel, AGRA	.... 780
601	Tamkhoi Chini Mill Mazdur Union, SEROHI Dist. Gorakhpur (U.P.)	.... 728

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL
WITH ADDRESSES**

ASSAM

Name and Address	Name and Address
1 Com. Gourishankar Bhattacharya, GAUHATI, ASSAM.	2 Com. Chittaranjan Das, C/o. Sylhet-Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdur Union SILCHAR.

BENGAL

3 Com. Gopal Acharya, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	12 Com. Nepal Chandra Bhattachary 96|1, Masjid Bari Street, CALCUTTA.
4 Com. Aftab Ali, M.L.A. (Central), C/o. Indian Seamen's Union, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	13 Com. Kumud Biswas, 121, Lower Circular Road CALCUTTA.
5 Com. Abdul Razak Ansari, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	14 Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, P.O. Rash Bihari Avenue Ballygunj, CALCUTTA.
6 Com. [†] Kali Banerji, 4|B, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.	15 Com. Nanda Bose, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
7 Com. Paritosh Banerji, 3|1 Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH.	16 Com. Mrinal Chakravart Dacca Dist. Textile Worker's Union, Chasara NARAYANGUNJ (Bengal)
8 Com. Prabhasini Banerji, 3|1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH.	17 Com. Nirode Chakravart 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
9 Com. Sibnath Banerji, M.L.A. (Bengal), 3|1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH.	18 Com. Benoy Chatterji, C/o. Bengal Provincial K shak Mazdur Panchayat 18, Mirzapore Street, CALCUTTA.
10 Com. Jyoti Basu, M.L.A. (Bengal), 84|1A, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	19 Com. Pratul Chatterji, C/o. B. A. Rly. Employees Associatio 162, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
11 Com. Nalini Bhanja, 57, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.	

Name and Address	Name and Address
20 Com. Chatur Ali, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	29 Com. Kamakhya Guha, 8, Madhusudan Chatterji Lane, Tala, CALCUTTA.
21 Com. Kiron Chowdhary, C/o. B. A. Rly. Employees' Association, 162, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	30 Com. Indrajit Gupta, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
22 Com. Nityananda Chowdhary, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	31 Com. Mohamed Ismail, C/o, B. A. Railroad Worker's Union, 84/1A, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
23 Com. Sudhamoy Das Gupta, C/o. Bengal Provincial Krishak Mazdur Panchayat, 18, Mirzapur Street, CALCUTTA.	32 Com. Jamiruddin Ahmed, C/o. Indian Seamen's Union, 27B, Circular Garden Reach Road, CALCUTTA.
24 Com. Biswanath Dubey, 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, DHAKURA, 24-Parganas, (Bengal).	33 Com. Jolly Kaul, 2/11, Bhukailash Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
25 Com. Faiz Ahmed, 27B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	34 Com. Somnath Lahiri, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
26 Com. Sisir Ganguly, Hooghly Dist. Committee of the Communist Party Office, Popham Street, P.O. SERAMPORE, Dist. Hooghly (Bengal).	35 Com. Mainuddin Ahmed, C/o. Bengal Saloon Workers' Union, 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.
27 Com. Anil Ghose, C/6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA.	36 Com. Abdul Majid, C/o. Bengal Saloon Workers' Union, 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.
28 Com. B. N. Ghose, Postal & R. M. S. Union, 249/D, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	37 Com. A. M. Malik, M.L.A. (Bengal), 2, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.
	38 Com. Harisadhan Mitra, 2, Arun Dutta Lane, HOWRAH.

Name and Address	Name and Address
39 Com. Mohiuddin, C/o. Indian Seamen's Union, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	50 Com. Sisir Roy, 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba DHAKURA, 24-Parganas (Bengal).
40 Com. Abdul Momin, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	51 Com. Birendra Kumar Sen, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
41 Com. Bankim Mukherji, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.	52 Com. Ranen Sen, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
42 Com. Kalipada Mukherji, 47, Chowranghee, CALCUTTA.	53 Com. Satish Chandra Sen, 51|11, Raja Dinendra Sen Street, CALCUTTA.
43 Com. Sudhin Mukhoti, C/o. Democratic Vanguard, 18, Mrzapur Street, CALCUTTA.	54 Com. Sita Seth, 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba DHAKURA, 24-Parganas (Bengal).
44 Com. Satyen Mazumdar, C/o. Communist Party Office, DARJEELING (Bengal).	55 Com. Nil Krishna Sirkar, B. N. Railway Employees' Union, Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Railway Compound, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
45 Com. Nepal Nag, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	56 Com. Abdus Sobhan, C/o. Indian Seamen's Union, 27|B, Circular Garden Reach Road, CALCUTTA.
46 Com. Sudhindra Pramanik, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	57 Com. Debendranath Sukul, C/o. Politico-Economic Institute of Labour, 22, Trunk Road, BUDGE BUDGE, (Bengal).
47 Com. Rahaman Khan, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	58 Com. A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A. (Bengal), 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA.
48 Com. Abdur Rahim, C/o Port Engineering Workers' Union, 2, Isur Dutt Lane, HOWRAH.	
49 Com. Biren Roy, C/o Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union, 84|1, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	

BIHAR

Name and Address

- 59 Com. Basawan Singh,
C/o. Tata's Collieries'
Labour Association,
Sijua Colliery,
SIJUA (Bihar).
- 60 Com. Chapal
Bhattacharya,
Coal Workers' Union,
GIRIDIH (Bihar).
- 61 Com. P. C. Bose,
M.L.A. (Bihar),
C/o. Indian Miners' Union,
JHARIA (Bihar).

Name and Address

- 62 Com. V. G. Gopal,
C/o. Tata Workers' Union,
17K Rd., JAMSHEDPUR.
- 63 Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra,
C/o. Bihar Communist
Party Headquarters,
P.O. BANKIPORE, Patna,
(BIHAR).
- 64 Com. Ram Bharose Pandey,
C/o. Gaya District Dukan
Karamchali Sangh,
Purani Godam,
GAYA.

BOMBAY

- 65 Com. Abidally Jafferbhoy,
Crown Mansion,
Forjett Street,
BOMBAY, 7.
- 66 Com. Adam Adil,
Ayerton Building,
Tribhuvan Road,
BOMBAY, 4.
- 67 Com. Peter Alvares,
Duarters Soart,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
BOMBAY.
- 68 Com. Chandra Kant Azad,
C/o. Mill Kamdar Mandal,
Wayada Pole, BARODA.
- 69 Com. Ambika Behere,
No. 1, Krishna Building,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 70 Com. V. G. Bhagwat,
C/o. Amalner Girni
Kamgar Union,
AMALNLER.
- 71 Com. Babubhai Bhatt,
Engineering Workers'
Union,
14 Dalvi Bld., First Floor,
BOMBAY, 12.

- 72 Com. R. K. Bhogale,
C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar
Union, Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 73 Com. S. G. Brahme,
C/o. Amalner Girni
Kamgar Union,
AMALNER.
- 74 Com. P. K. Chowdhary,
Godhra Road,
DOHAD (B.B.&C.I. Rly.)
- 75 Com. Vithal Chowdhary,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 76 Com. Zulmiram
Chowdhary,
Raoji Sojpal Chawl,
Sewri, BOMBAY.
- 77 Com. V. G. Dalvi,
6'B, Sonawala Bldg., No. 1.
Tardeo, BOMBAY, 7.
- 78 Com. S. A. Dange,
M.L.A. (Bombay),
Nariman Terrace,
Vincent Road,
Dadar, BOMBAY 4.

Name and Address	Name and Address
79 Com. K. S. Dharia, Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, 17, Benham Hall Lane, BOMBAY 4.	89 Com. Bidesh Kulkarni, C/o. Hindustan Mazdur Sevak Sangh, Congress House, BOMBAY 4.
80 Com. Dinkar Desai, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.	90 Com. Daji Kambli, H. M. I. Dockyard Workers' Union. Havataj Building, 14, Old Custom House Rd., BOMBAY 1.
81 Com. P. B. Donde, Khambekar House, 6th Lane, Hindu Colony, Dadar, BOMBAY.	91 Com. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A. (Bombay) Abhyankar's Chawl, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
82 Com. Manek Gandhi, Communist Party Headquarters, Headquarters, Rajbhuvan, Sandhurst Rd., BOMBAY.	92 Com. S. S. Mirajkar, 12, Abdul Kadar Chambers, Plot No. 180, Parel, BOMBAY.
83 Com. Jaffer Mahamad, 72/76, Jail Road, East, Umarkhadi, BOMBAY 9.	93 Com. G. Mapara, Mazdur Manzil, Parel, BOMBAY 12.
84 Com. K. N. Joglekar, Krishna Building, No. 1, Poibawadi, Parel, BOMBAY 12.	94 Com. O. C. Mendis, Kamana Building, Room No. 7, 2nd Floor, Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY.
85 N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), Model House, Flat A|1, Proctor Road, BOMBAY.	95 Com. R. B. More, C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
86 Com. L. S. Kerker, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.	96 Com. Shanta Mukherji, Radha Nivas, Parsi Colony, '76A, Tilak Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.
87 Com. K. K. Khadilkar, 771, Ananda Bhawan, Dr. Ghanti Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, BOMBAY.	97 Com. R. S. Nimbkar, C/o. Textile Workers' Union, 45, Sham Bhuwan, Parel, BOMBAY.
88 Com. A. G. Kothare, 23, Joshi Building, Top Floor, Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY,	98 Com. Gangadhar Ogale, Belapur Road, Dist. AHMEDNAGAR,

Name and Address	Name and Address
99 Com. Maganlal Patel, C/o. Mill Kamdar Union, Railwaypura, Rakhiyas Rd., AHMEDABAD.	108 Com. B. T. Ranadive, Central Headquarters of the Communist Party, Raj Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
100 Com. Ranchod Patel, Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD.	109 Com. G. D. Sane, Krishna Kutি, Siddheswar Peth, SHOLAPUR.
101 Com. S. G. Patkar, C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	110 Com. Shiv Bishal Singh, M.L.A. (Bombay), C/o. B.B. & C.I. Railway- men's Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.
102 Com. N. V. Phadke, 226, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.	111 Com. Mukundlal Sirkar, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
103 Com. Iswarbhai Patel, Birla House, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, BOMBAY.	112 Com. K. T. Sule, C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.
104 Com. G. L. Patil, 621, Bhoiwada Road, Parel, BOMBAY.	113 Com. T. A. N. Swamy, C/o. B.B. & C.I. Railway- men's Union, Dalvi Building, 1st Floor, Parel, BOMBAY 12
105 Com. Pishorilal, C/o. Omen Auto Works, 39, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Terrace, BOMBAY 4.	114 Com. D. S. Vaidya, Dalvi Building, 2nd Floor, Parel, BOMBAY 12.
106 Com. K. S. Pitkar, 88/C, Jitekar Wadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY 2.	
107 Com. N. B. Raipalli. 92, Kamathipura, 8th Lane, BOMBAY 8.	

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA

115 Com. D. R. Jadhav, Bolshevik Party Office, 127, Girli Bazaar, INDORE CITY.	117 Com. Swami Kumaranand, C/o Textile Labour Union, BEAWAR.
116 Com. Juggan Khan, C/o. Ujjain Mazdur Sabha, UJJAIN.	118 Com. N. R. Nevaskar, 5, Gautampura, INDORE CITY.

C. P. BERAR

Name and Address	Name and Address
119 Com. V. G. Balwaik, C/o. Textile Labour Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR.	123 Com. S. D. Mukerji, Ganjipura, JUBBULPORE (C.P.).
120 Com. Bhaiyalal Chamke, C/o. Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR.	124 Com. A. K. Roy, C/o. Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR.
121 Com. Sudam Deshmukh, Girni Majdur Sangh, Chawal Mandi, ELLICHPUR CITY (Berar).	125 Com. R. S. Ruikar, M.L.A. (C.P.) Walker Road, NAGPUR
122 Com. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. (C.P.), Byramji Town, NAGPUR.	126 Com. Abaji Salunke, 201, Bhalarpura, NAGPUR.

DELHI

127 Com. M. A. Alim, Union of Posts and Tele- graphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Darya Ganj, DELHI.	131 Com. Om Prakash Gupta, Union of Posts & Tele- graphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Darya Ganj, DELHI.
128 Com. Suraj Anand, C/o. Communist Party Office, Opp. Juma Masjid, DELHI.	132 Com. Raj Bahadur, Union of Posts & Tele- graphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Darya Ganj, DELHI.
129 Com. Baba Ram Chandra, Textile Mazdur Sabha, Birla Lines, Sabji Mandi, DELHI.	133 Com. R. C. Sharma, 4/45, Darya Gunj, DELHI.
130 Com. Chando Bibi, 5, Curzon Road, DELHI.	134 Com. Mohamed Yamin, 4/45, Darya Gunj, DELHI.

FRENCH INDIA

135 Com. Ranganathan, 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERY.
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NATIVE STATE

Name and Address	Name and Address
136 Com. George Chadayanmuri, General Secretary, All-Cochin Trade Union Council, P.O. ERNAKULAM, (Cochin State).	138 Com. A. V. Singh, C/o Communist Party Office, 70, Narayan Pillai Street, C. M. Station, BANGALORE.
137 Com. S. B. Giri, C/o. Praja Seva Sangh, Kingsway, SECUNDERABAD, (Deccan).	139 Com. T. V. Thomas, C/o. Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union, ALLEPPEY, (Travancore State).
140 Com. K. S. Vasan, C/o. Champion Reef Mines Labour Association, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, (Mysore State).	

MADRAS

141 Com. Narra Anjaneyullu, C/o. Jute Worker's Union, G. N. T. Road, Gandhi Nagar, ELLORE.	147 Com. P. Ramamurthy, 16, Davidson Street, G. T. MADRAS.
142 Com. V. Chakkrai Chettiar, 157, Sharaf Ali House, Broadway, MADRAS.	148 Com. S. C. Anthony Pillai, C/o Madras Labour Union, 136, Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, MADRAS.
143 K. M. Kalyanasundaram, C/o. S. I. Railway Labour Union, GOLDEN ROCK, (S. I.).	149 Com. N. V. Ranga Rao, C/o Andhra Provincial Trade Union Congress, Seshadri Shastri Street, Governorpet, BEZWADA.
144 Com. R. P. Abdul Latiff, C/o. Bidi Workers' Union, VELLORE, (N. Arcot).	150 Com. C. V. K. Rao, C/o. Andhra Regional Council of the AITUC, Governorpet, BEZWADA.
145 Com. C. Kannan, C/o. Bidi Thozilali Union, CANNANORE, (Br. Malabar).	151 Com. Mallika Arjun Reddy, C/o. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union, BEZWADA.
146 Com. P. Bala Chandra Menon, 157, Broadway, MADRAS.	152 Com. N. C. Sekhar, Chalapuram, CALICUT.

Name and Address	Name and Address
153 Com. V. S. Somasundaram, C/o. Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Assn., 2/24C, Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS.	155 Com. P. M. Subramaniam, C/o. S. I. Rly. Labour Union, GOLDEN ROCK.
154 Com. A. Shrinivasarao, C/o. M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union, Loco Firemen's Office, RAJAHMUNDRY.	156 Com. P. Venkateswarlu, M.L.A. (Madras) C/o Prajasakti, Governorpet, BEZWADA.

ORISSA

157 Com. Kripasindhu Khuntia, C/o. Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union, Brajrajnagar, SAMBALPUR (Orissa).	158 Com. Shyamsundar Misra, C/o. Servants of India Society, Chandni Chowk, CUTTACK.
159 Com. Baidyanath Rath, M.L.A. (Orissa), Communist Party Office, Chandni Chowk, CUTTACK.	

PUNJAB

160 Com. Mirza Ebrahim, C/o. Punjab Soobha Mazdur Committee, 114, McLeod Road, LAHORE.	162 Com. Romesh Chandra, C/o. Punjab Soobha Mazdur Committee, 114, McLeod Road, LAHORE.
161 Com. Fazal Elahi Qurban, 114, McLeod Road, LAHORE.	163 Com. Beni Prasad Sharma, C/o. Press Workers' Union, Changar Mohalla, LAHORE.
164 Com. Sondhi Khan, C/o. Tonga Drivers' Union, Landa Bazaar, LAHORE.	

UNITED PROVINCES

✓ 165 Com. Akhatar Hussain Ansari, Mazdur Sabha, FEROZABAD.	166 Com. Santosh Chandra Kapur, C/o. Mazdur Sabha, Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
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Name and Address		Name and Address
167	Com. R. K. Misra, 105/263, Gandhi Chowk, Sisamau, CAWNPORE.	172 Com. Hariharnath Shastri, M.L.A. (U.P.), Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
168	Com. B. K. Mukerjee, M.L.A. (U.P.), A. P. Sen Road, LUCKNOW.	173 Com. Raja Ram Shastri, Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
169	Com. Kashinath Pandey, C/o. Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdur Sangh, PADRAUNA, Dist. GORAKHPUR.	174 Com. Kanaiyalal Shrivastava, 27, Gwynne Road, Labour Secretariat, LUCKNOW.
170	Com. Shiv Nath Pathak, C/o. O. & T. Railway Workers' Council, Andhiaribagh, GORAKHPUR.	175 Com. Gopinath Singh, 11/325, Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
171	Com. Sohnelal Saxena, C/o. Majdur Sabha, CAWNPORE.	176 Com. S. P. Tripathi, C/o. Communist Party, Baradeo, BENARES CITY.
		177 Com. S. S. Yusuf, Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.

ADDRESSES OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL COUNCILS OF THE AITUC

ASSAM

Com. Gourisankar Bhattacharya,
General Secretary,
Assam Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
Noonmati Road, Uzanbazaar,
P. O. GAUHATTI (Assam)

C. P. & BERAR

Com V. G. Balwaik,
President,
C. P. & Berar Provincial
Committee of the AITUC,
C/o Nagpur Textile Union,
Walker Road, NAGPUR.

BENGAL

Com. Abdul Momin,
General Secretary,
Bengal Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
249-B, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.

DELHI

Com. Mahomed Yamir,
General Secretary,
Delhi Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
4/45, Darya Ganj,
DELHI.

BIHAR

Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra,
General Secretary,
Bihar Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
Fort, MONGHYR (Bihar).

MADRAS

Com. P. Balachandra Menon,
General Secretary,
Madras Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
157, Sharaf Ally House,
Broadway, MADRAS.

BOMBAY

Com. Dinkar Desai,
General Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Committee of the AITUC,
Servants of India Society's
Home,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

PUNJAB

Com. Iqbal Singh,
General Secretary,
Punjab Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
114, McLeod Road,
LAHORE.

CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA

Com. N. R. Nevaskar,
General Secretary,
Central India and Rajputana
Provincial Committee of
the AITUC,
5, Gautampura,
INDORE CITY.

SIND

Com. Kazi Muztaba,
General Secretary,
Sind Provincial Committee of
the AITUC,
Katcheri Road,
KARACHI.

UNITED PROVINCES

Com. Hariharnath Shastri,
 General Secretary,
 U. P. Provincial Committee of
 the AITUC,
 Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.

REGIONAL COUNCILS

ANDHRA

Com. P. Venketeswaralu,
 M.L.A. (Madras)
 President,
 Andhra Regional Council of
 the AITUC,
 Seshadri Sastri Street, Gover-
 nor Pet,
 BEZWADA.

GUJERAT

Com. Juggan Khan,
 General Secretary,
 Gujarat Regional Council of
 the AITUC,
 Prarthana Samaj,
 AHMEDABAD.

KERALA

Com. N. C. Shekhar,
 Kerala Regional Council of
 the AITUC,
 Challapuram,
 CALICUT (British Malabar).

KHANDESH

Com. R. K. Koke,
 General Secretary,
 Khandesh Regional Council
 of the AITUC,
 Dhulia Girni, Gavali Galli,
 DHULIA (West Khandesh).

LIST OF DELEGATES REGISTERED AT THE 22nd SESSION OF THE AITUC

The following is a complete list of delegates who were registered at the 22nd session of the AITUC, as representatives of Affiliated Unions:

RAILWAY GROUP (A)

(19 Unions represented by 128 delegates)

- 1 Assam Bengal Railway Employees' Association,**
Coms. Anil Sen, Santi Ram Mandal.
- 2 B. & A. Railway Employees' Association**
Coms. Humayun Kabir, P. K. Chatterjee, Kiron Choudhury, Sati Banerjee, Chitta Ganguly, A. Mollah, M. Haroon, Sakti Ranjan Bose, Naresh Mukherjee, P. K. Sikdar, Basanti Mitra, Jagneswar Banerjee, Sushil Ganguly, Benoy Sarkar, Sati Sen Sarma.
- 3 B. & A. Railway Workers' Union.**
Comrades Md. Ismail, Harirakhal Dutt, Parimal Mitra, Jyoti Basu, Biren Dasgupta, Purnendu Dutt Roy, Kaliprosanna Das, Golam Nabi, Abul Hassan, Nani Bose, Sultan, Himangshu Chakraborty, B. M. Bose, Sukumar Chakraborty, Indra Malik, Ramlakshman Das, Jagganath Chatterjee.
- 4 B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union.**
Comrade Pramatha Ghosh.
- 5 B. K. & A. K. Railway Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kumud Biswas.
- 6 B. N. Railway Employees' Union.**
Comrades Nilkrishna Sircar, Jahar Lal Ganguly, Balkunta Behary Banerjee.
- 7 B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union.**
Comrades Kannaji Rao, H. L. Mitter, S. A. Limaye, A. K. Roy, M. A. Wahab.
- 8 D. H. R. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gaurishankar Bhattacharya.
- 9 E. I. Railway B. S. W. Labour Union.**
Comrade Debinarayan Chowdhury.
- 10 Martin Light Railway Workers' Union**
Comrade Dwije Chakrabarty.
- 11 B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.**
Comrades P. K. Chaudhari, K. S. Ramachandran, Kamala Bal.

- 12 B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrades T. A. N. Swamy, Shambhishal Singh, L. K. Oak, Bhalchandra Trivedi, Prabhudas K. Parmar, Habib Ahmad, Behroolal Sharma, David Samuel, Natten Singh, Rama-swarup Gupta, S. S. Mazumdar, G. J. Collins, Dharan Paul, V. V. Joshi, Baijnath Singh.
- 13 Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrade Dinkar Desai.
- 14 G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, D. S. Vaidya, Z. R. Chowdhery, Khairudin Muhammad, K. P. Shankarlingam, Mohammad Yusuf, Benjamin William Chohan, Shyam Mohan Lal, R. V. Narayan, Jagatnarayan Bhatnagar.
- 15 N. S. Railway Employees' Union.**
Comrades V. A. Lakshminarsiah, L. Narayana, Krishna Dubay, Y. B. Seetharam, T. B. Vithal Rao, Syed Kasim, P. Bhaskarachary, Sajubau Balraj.
- 16 M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union.**
Comrades Govindaswami, A. Srinivasa Rao, Akilali, Khader Baig, G. Marar, K. Jagadesan, D. Pitchaiya, C. S. Sarma, M. A. Khan, K. N. Balakrishnan, P. Venkatachallam, M. Venkatasubbiah; G. Srinivasan, Kannain, M. Appalaswamy, S. A. Khendari, Veeraiha.
- 17 S. I. Railway Labour Union.**
Comrades Desikaramanujan, Sowrimuthu, M. Muniswamy, S. Rajadurai, S. Athikesavalu, Gulam Dastagir, Sadasivan, Ramachandran, M. A. Waheed, N. Muthuvel, N. A. George, Kunju Raman Nambiar, N. Krishnaswamy, D. Murugesan, M. Narayanaswamy, T. R. Ganapati, A. R. Rahiman Sheriff, V. Rangaraj, P. Ramaswamy Iyer, P. M. Subramanyan, N. Manickavasagom, M. Kathamuthu.
- 18 E. I. Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrades B. K. Mukerjee, Bhabadev Banerjee, P. N. Chatterjee, D. N. Chatterjee, Gaur.
- 19 O. & T. Railway Workers' Council.**
Com. S. N. Pathak.

SHIPPING GROUP (B)
(22 Unions Represented by 86 Delegates)

- 1 Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Matilal Zaigirdar.
- 2 Bengal Mariners' Union.**
Comrades Abdul Kasam, Abdul Gani, Sujat Ali Majumdar, Joynal Abedin, Jalal Ahmad, Ahmadur Rahman, Bodur Rahman, B. Roy, Jurjan Ganguly,

- 3 Bengal Saloon Workers' Union.**
Comrades Abdul Gani, Abdul Majeed, Moinuddin Ahmed, S. M. Yunus, Ali Jan, A. Waris, Md. Yaqood, Md. Hosein.
- 4 British India Steam Navigation Co. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Bishwanath Sarma.
- 5 Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association.**
Comrades Nepal Bhattacharjee, Jolly Kaul, Makhan Chatterji, Sitaram Singh, Bazlu Molla, Waseq Ali, Sudhir Bhowmik.
- 6 Dock Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Biswanath Dubey, Madar Khan, Sudha Roy, Sivdas Ganguly.
- 7 Dockmen's Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Ali Hossain.
- 8 Indian Quarter-Masters' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Ramjan Ali Khan, Mokhlesur Rahman.
- 9 Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades A. M. Malik, Shahidul Islam, A. B. Khan, Osman Ali.
- 10 Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Aftab Ali, Fazlur Rahman, George Reed, Faiz Ahmed, Jamiruddin Ahmed, Shirajuddin Ahmed, Abdus Sobhan, Sohrab Ali, Buzruk Ullah, Abdul Jalil, Tohshil Meah, Hafizur Rahman, Ahmed Meah, Abdul Wadud, Mohiuddin, Sabed Ali, Thakon Mia, Md. Haris, Md. Fazel, Abul Hussain, Hidayet Ulla, Md. Akbar Ali, Dadu Mia, Wahid Ali.
- 11 Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Nalin Bhanja.
- 12 National Union of Port Trust Employees, Calcutta.**
Comrade Ahamad Ullah.
- 13 Port Commissioner Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Panna Neogy.
- 14 Shipping Employees' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Ajit Kumar Chatterjee.
- 15 Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.**
Comrades Iswarbhai S. Patel, A. J. R. D'Mello, Balkrishna P. Khandvilker.
- 16 Dockyard Labour Union, Bombay.**
Comrade K. K. Khadilkar.
- 17 H. M. I. Naval Dockyard Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrades D. S. Kambli, Samuel Augustine, Umarkhan Usman, N. R. Deshpande, R. K. Irani.
- 18 Seamen's Union, Bombay.**
Comrades N. M. Joshi, Dinkar Desai, N. V. Phadke, O. C. Mendies, L. S. Kerkar.

- 19 **Cochin Harbour & Port Workers' Union**
Comrades K. R. John, M. N. Thacho, M. B. K. Menon,
George Chadayanmuri..
- 20 **Amalgamated Punt Workers' Union, Dowlaishwaram.**
Com. A. V. Ramaniah.
- 21 **Tuticorin Boatmen's Union.**
Comrade N. Amirtham Fernando.
- 22 **Tuticorin Launch, Dredger & All-Power Boatmen's Union.**
Comrade S. Alangram.

TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING (C)

(32 Unions represented by 82 delegates)

- 1 **Bus Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sirajur Rahaman, Pritam Singh, Ismail, Rupnarayan Singh.
- 2 **Calcutta Rickshaw Mazdur Union.**
Comrades, Haren Chatterjee, Gour Das, Haider, Misir, Chatur Ali, Zahir, Ajit Paul, Ajoy Dasgupta, Rabi Guha.
- 3 **Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union.**
Comrades Md. Ismail, Dhiren Majumdar, Gopal Acharya, Naren Sen, Kali Banerjee, Sew Charan, A. K. Sinha, Syedur Rahaman, Sakti Dutta, Karan Ali.
- 4 **Darjeeling District Carters' Union.**
Comrade Wangdi Lama.
- 5 **Darjeeling District Motor Drivers' Union.**
Comrade Kamalji
- 6 **Motor Transport Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Barin Banerjee, Sushil Dutta Roy, Gobinda Behari Singh, Raghunath Singh, Sarfu Khan, Samar Gupta.
- 7 **Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Barisal.**
Com. Naren Roy.
- 8 **B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrades Abidali Jafferbhai, Safdar Khan, S. K. Mane, Parasnath Pande, Raje Khan, Kasamali Khan, B. L. Salvi.
- 9 **Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union.**
Comrade Rajanikant Kothari.
- 10 **Bombay Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. B. Donde, Babu Bala, V. R. Chikhalkar, Ismael Doctor, Abidalli Ibrahimji, Bhagat Singh.
- 11 **Akola Tongawala Union.**
Comrade Saqui Niyazi.
- 12 **Chattisgarh Motor Transport Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nawabuddin.
- 13 **Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta).**
Comrades Lalchandra Shukla.
- 14 **Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Nagpur.**
Comrade Nana Gadekar.

- 15 **Tonga Bailgadi Union, Amraoti.**
Com. B. G. Meshram.
- 16 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Wardha.**
Comrade R. L. Bajoria.
- 17 **Delhi Electric Supply & Traction Employees' Union.**
Comrade Mohammad Yamin.
- 18 **Gwalior & Northern India Transport Employers' Union.**
Comrade Shakil Ahmad.
- 19 **Cocanada Cart & Jutka Workers' Union.**
Comrade R. Chinna Rao.
- 20 **Hand Lorry and Mutta Workers' Union, Guntur.**
Comrade Mokkapal Venkatesharar.
- 21 **Jattu Workers' Union Rajhmundry.**
Com. G. S. Balaji Das.
- 22 **Madura Jatka Labourers' Union.**
Comrade Rajamani.
- 23 **Madura Motor Labourers' Union.**
Comrades K. T. K. Thangamani, S. Swaminathan.
- 24 **Motor Labourers' Association, Kumbakonam.**
Comrade T. S. Somu Rao.
- 25 **Madras Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Association.**
Comrades V. S. Somasundaram, V. Kanniappan, K. V. Mohanarangam, M. Kannan.
- 26 **West Godavari District Bus Workers' Union.**
Comrade Mohammad Meera.
- 27 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Amritsar.**
Com. Tulsiram.
- 28 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Batala.**
Comrade Ramsingh Dutt.
- 29 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrades Romesh Chander, Sandhi Khan, Chaju Mal, F. E. Qurban.
- 30 **Benares Conveyance Union.**
Comrades S. P. Tripathi, Baidyanath Jha, C. R. Srivastava, Mata Prasad, Batuk Bhattacharya, Rustom Saten, Hurdamji Rai.
- 31 **Cawnpore Motor Workers' Union.**
Comrade Suman.
- 32 **Lucknow Transport Workers' Union.**
Comrades Rajaram, J. Chakravarti.

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)

(78 Unions represented by 219 Delegates)

- 1 **Bengal Cotton Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrades Biswanath Sen, Barada Mukutmani.
- 2 **Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sanyasi Pattanayak.

- 3 Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Khulna.**
Comrade Kalinarayan Chatterjee.
- 4 Dacca District Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades Anil Mukherjee, Mrinal Chakravarty, Abdul Rashid Mia, Sunil Roy, Guljar Hossain, Manindra Chakravarty, Nepal Nag.
- 5 Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union.**
Com. S. A. Farooqui.
- 6 Hooghly District Sutakal & Belting Mazdur Union.**
Com. Sisir Ganguly.
- 7 Howrah Zila Sutakal Mazdur Union.**
Com. Samar Mukherjee.
- 8 Kusthia Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Rosan Ali Sheikh.
- 9 Textile Workers' Union, Belghoria.**
Com. Bisweswar Das.
- 10 Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union.**
Comrade Abdul Rauf.
- 11 Acme Thread Workers' Union.**
Comrade N. B. Raibelli.
- 12 Amalner Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrade V. G. Bhagwat, S. G. Bramhe, R. G. Choudhari.
- 13 Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta).**
Comrades R. K. Bhogle, S. G. Patkar, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirjaker, B. T. Ranadive, R. B. More, Hari Bhikajee Kambli, S. G. Tambitkar, Mohamad Baxi, Pir Mohammad, Munshi Mohiddin, R. D. Patil, Bhagawan Bausaheb Thorat, Bhagwan Govind Tawade, Ushatai Dange, Hari Laxman Nanaware, Laxman Keshao Phatak, Y. B. Gurao, Narsing Ramchandra Golha, Prabhaker Sanzagiri, Narayan Govind Rane, Haribhau Laxman Garud.
- 14 Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union**
Comrade Madhukar R. Limaye.
- 15 Dhuila Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades R. K. Koke, S. M. Nandedkar, S. S. Pagare.
- 16 Dinesh Woollen Mill Kamdar Union, Baroda.**
Comrade Muralidhar Ranalkar.
- 17 Factory Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Surat.**
Comrade Bhagubhai Jariwala.
- 18 Hosiery Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.**
Comrade Ranchodbhai Panchabhai.
- 19 Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao, Digambar Ramchandra Wani, Dayaram Zagdoo Patil.
- 20 Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Comrades G. D. Sane, V. S. Panemangalore, Imam Ismail Muchale, D. S. Raul, S. R. Inamdar, Kamal Panemangalore.

- 21 Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Com. V. R. Madur.
- 22 Mill Kamdar Mandal, Baroda.**
Comrade Chandrakant Azad.
- 23 Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.**
Comrades, Manekrao Chilveri, Chandrabhai Bhatt, Noor-mohammad Chhotalal, Maganlal Patel.
- 24 Mill Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Billimoria.**
Comrades Chhanabhai Naranbhai Patel, Puroshabhai Limba-bhai, Pravin C. Kadakia.
- 25 Mill Kamdar Union, Navsari.**
Comrade Balvant Panchal.
- 26 Mill Mazdur Union, Nadiad.**
Comrade Ranchod Patel.
- 27 Rastriya Mill Kamgar Sangh, Bombay.**
Comrades G. Mapara, G. D. Ambekar, S. H. Shah, Hirappa Laxman.
- 28 Raymond Girni Kamgar Union, Thana.**
Comrade M. N. Pawar.
- 29 Resheem Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay.**
Comrades Rajni Patel, S. M. Parab.
- 30 Surat Silk Mill Kamdar Union.**
Comrade Nanubhai P. Desai.
- 31 Silk Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath.**
Comrade Banshi Parbhate Pardeshi.
- 32 Textile Labour Union, Bombay.**
Comrade R. S. Nimbkar.
- 33 Indore Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades L. R. Khandkar, N. R. Nevaskar, Bhagwanbhai, Chunilal, Shivnarayan, D. R. Jadhav, Madansingh.
- 34 Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior.**
Comrades W. A. Kadam, Sudam Deshmukh, Misra.
- 35 Mazdoor Sabha, Ratlam.**
Comrades Chandrabhan, Chandkhan, Ramchandra.
- 36 Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain.**
Comrades Hem Chandra Parmar, Diwakar, Abdul Rahaman, Chandra Kumar, Mool Chand.
- 37 Textile Labour Union, Beawar.**
Comrades Swamy Kumaranand, Kalyansingh, Chhogalal.
- 38 Textile Labour Union, Vijyanagar.**
Comrade Badrilal Jadav.
- 39 Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrade S. W. Kulkarni.
- 40 Burhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrades Fakirchanji Kapur, Anandrao Shinde, Bharat-singh.

- 41 Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Ellichpur.**
Comrade W. A. Kadam, Sudam Deshmukh.
- 42 Mill Mazdoor Union, Pulgaon.**
Comrade Waman Trimbaik Raut.
- 43 Nagpur Textile Union.**
Comrades R. S. Ruikar, V. G. Balwalk, V. M. Suryawanshi, Roshanmiya Phaphoomiya, S. V. Dongre, Dhanaji Jagoba Khandekar, N V. Deshmukh, N. C. Chavhan, Ramji Vithoba Motghare, Vithoba Ganpat Khurge, B. V. Gotmare.
- 44 Textile Workers' Union, Akola.**
Comrade Shamrao Sambhai.
- 45 Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades Idris, Baba Ram Chander.
- 46 Hosiery Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Abdullah.
- 47 Textile Labour Union, Delhi.**
Comrades Sushil Bhattacharjee, Amrit Singh, Arun Das Gupta, Ajit Das Gupta, Chando Bibi, Satya Bibi, Moti Singh.
- 48 Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade V. Subbiah.
- 49 Rodier Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Kali Charan Ghose, N. Ranganadhan, Murugappa, Vaithilingham, Srinivasan, Ramanujam.
- 50 Savana Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bhabani Mukherjee.
- 51 City Textile Workers' Union, Secunderabad.**
Comrade Laxman.
- 52 Textile Workers' Union, Pudukud.**
Comrades George Chadayanmurri, P. Karuppan.
- 53 Hyderabad Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Makhdum Mohiuddin.
- 54 Mysore Mills Labour Association.**
Comrade D. Sreenivasaiah.
- 55 Shri Krishna Weaving Mills Labour Association.**
Comrade C. B. Rama Rao.
- 56 Aron Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade N. C. Shekher.
- 57 Calicut Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades C. Unneeri Kutty Vydiyer, V. Bhaskaran.
- 58 Chirakkal Taluq Handloom Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. V. Chathu Nair, K. P. Kumaran, P. Narayanan, P. P. Achuthan.
- 59 Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Natarajan, P. N. Madhavan, Chinnu, Ayyalu Naidu, M. Karuppusamy, Krishnan, Ranganathan.
- 60 Gudyattam Textile Labour Union.**
Comrade V. K. Kothandaraman.

- 61 Madras Labour Union.**
Comrades M. V. Elumalai, S. Pakirisamy Pillai.
- 62 Madura Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades N. Chokkalingam, Syed Amir, Karmegham, P. Ramamurthy.
- 63 Pandalapaka Factory Labourers' Union.**
Comrade S. Appalaswamy.
- 64 Salem Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade J. Ambunathan.
- 65 Tamilnad Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation.**
Comrades R. Ramanathan, K. S. Parthasarathy, P. E. Bal Krishnan, A. Periaswamy, K. K. Ramadas, M. K. Swamy, S. Natarajan, R. Chakrapani, K. M. Samarapuri, P. Balachandra Menon, T. V. Krishnan, A. Nachimuthu, K. Dharmalingham, P. Kadirraju, K. R. Sundaresan, B. Jayaraman, K. B. Ramudu, B. M. Ponnuswamy.
- 66 Textile Workers' Union, Vikramasingapuram**
Comrades P. Jeevanandam, K. Balandayutham, R. V. Ananthakrishnan, K. Mari Muthu, S. Kandhaswamy, V. S. Mani.
- 67 Kallai Cotton Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. Ayyapputty.
- 68 Tiruppur Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. Palaniswamy, R. R. Swamy, N. Senniappan.
- 69 Hosiery Workers' Union, Rawalpindi.**
Comrade Gurucharan Singh, Anand.
- 70 Textile Labour Union, Lyalpur.**
Comrades Mohd. Tufail, Iqbal Singh.
- 71 Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar.**
Comrades A. R. Sajjad, Jagat Ram Dutt.
- 72 Textile Workers' Union, Okara.**
Comrades Abdul Salam, Naina Singh.
- 73 Agra Hosiery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Baboo Ram Paliwal.
- 74 Benares Cotton & Rolling Mill Mazdur Sangh.**
Comrades Hargend Singh, Rosen Beg.
- 75 Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades S. S. Yusuf, Santosh Chandra Kapoor, Raghbir Prasad, Ram Sewak Sharma, Nizamuddin, Sone Lal Saxena, Flyaz Ahamed.
- 76 Mirzapur Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gopal Paranjape.
- 77 Spinning Mills Workers' Union, Agra.**
Comrades R. D. Chaturvedi, Hotum Singh.
- 78 Textile Workers' Union, Lucknow.**
Comrade Prahlad Shrimali.

79 District Bunkar Union, Aligarh.

Comrade Kishan Singh.

80 Zila Bunkars' Union, Meerut.

Comrade Gokul Dass Shastri.

JUTE TEXTILE (E)

(23 Unions represented by 60 delegates)

1 Jute Press Sramik Union, Bengal.

Comrade Kali Sen.

2 Bengal Jute Mill Labour Union, Howrah.

Comrade Nanda Singh.

3 Bharat Jute Mills Labour Union.

Comrade Biswanath Mukerjee.

4 Alam Bazar Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrades Sailen Mukherjee, Hanif, Akbar, Dukhman, Niren Ghose.

5 Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.

Comrade Amar Mukherjee.

6 Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrades Bankim Mukherjee, Abdul Momin, Ranen Sen, Indrajit Gupta, Somnath Lahiri, Nityananda Choudhary, Nirod Chakravarty, Nanda Bose, Amulya Sen, Ali Mohammad, Ramjan Ali, Chatur Ali, Naresh Das Gupta, Dhiren Dey, Suren Dhar Choudhry, Satya Gupta.

7 Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrades Dinanath Gupta, Kowleswari, Badri Prosad, Sita Seth, Rumaluddin, Sisir Roy.

8 Budge-Budge Chatkal Shramik Union.

Comrade Sad-e-Mani Beg.

9 Budge Budge Jute Mill Workers' Union.

Comrades Surya Roy, Bechu Dhar.

10 Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union.

Comrades R. C. Awasthi, Kamakhya Guha, R. C. Das.

11 Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrade Radhika Bhattacharjee.

12 Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrade Madhav Munshi.

13 Ghusari Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Com. Jyoti Prokash Chatterji.

14 Gourepore Nuddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrade Gopal Bose.

15 Hanuman Jute Mill Workers' Union.

Comrades Shyama Pada Mukerjee, Bhajan Das Gupta, Prabasini Banerjee.

16 Hazinagar Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Comrade Gouri Sankar.

- 17 Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union**
Comrade Satya Das.
- 18 Rajaganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Tarapada Ghose.
- 19 Rishra Serampore Jute Workers' Union.**
Comrade A. M. A. Zaman.
- 22 Victoria Chatkal Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Ajit Neogy.
- 21 Gondalpara Mill Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Dinen Bhatta Charjee, Girija Mukherjee, Tussar Chatterjee, Basarat Hossain, Zaheed, Haren Mukherjee.
- 22 Chittavalasa Congress Labour Union.**
Comrades D. Ganapathi Rao, A. Surya Rao, Kolli Sanyasi, Giduthurai Narasimhulu.
- 23 Jute Workers' Union, Ellore.**
Comrade Narra Anjaneyulu.

MINING (F)

(11 Unions represented by 42 delegates)

- 1 Bengal Coal Workers' Union.**
Comrades Benoy Choudhury, Suresh Paul, Lalu Majhi, Bejoy Paul, Md. Hanif.
- 2 Coal Workers' Union, Giridih.**
Comrades Jnan Bikas Moitra, Chapal Bhattacharya, Talo Choudhary, Banwari Sharma, Ali Jan Mia, Barin Dey, Md. Khalil, Harilal Sharma, Chturnan Mishra, Doraswamy, Harilal Kamgar, Md. Kudrat.
- 3 Indian Miners' Association, Jharia.**
Comrade P. C. Bose.
- 4 Jharia Coal Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sushil Das Gupta.
- 5 Mica Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Jagannath Sarkar, Kedar Nathlal Das, Arun Sinha, Habibur Rahman, Thakuri Gope, Awadhnarain Lal Das.
- 6 C.P. Mine Workers' Union.**
Comrade R. K. Haldulkar.
- 7 Mysore Mines' Labour Association.**
Comrades V. M. Govindan, M. S. Sigamani, R. P. Thankaraj, D. Rajamanikkum, A. Balakrishnan.
- 8 Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union.**
Com. S. P. Venkataeshwarlu, R. Bharadwaj.
- 9 Sambalpur Colliery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Krupasindhu Khuntia.
- 10 Salt Miners' Labour Association, Khewara.**
Comrade Fazal Elahi Qurban.

- 11 Mazdoor Committee Attock Oil Co., Ltd.**
Comrades V. D. Chopra, Dev Dutt Ghelati.

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

(69 Unions represented by 112 delegates)

- 1 Fenchgunj Engineering Workers' Union.**
Comrade Digen D. Gupta.
- 2 A. E. I. M. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Sunil Ghose.
- 3 Allenberry Workers' & Employees' Union.**
Com. Sudhir Bhattcharjee.
- 4 Aluminium Production Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Anil Kumar Ghose.
- 5 Bantra Engineering Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Amar Majumdar.
- 6 Belur Iron & Steel Workers' Union.**
Comrades Abani Mukherji, Jiban Maity, Patit Paban Pathak, Makru Tantua.
- 7 Bharatia Iron & Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Rahaman Khan, Bechu Lall.
- 8 Bird & Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bina Das.
- 9 Braithwaite Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Mihir Bose.
- 10 British India Electric Construction Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sitangsu Majumdar.
- 11 Burns' Labour Union.**
Comrades Somendra Nath Tagore, Madhu Sudan Karar, Bhanjoo Manna, Ghisiwan Singh, Fatte Mohammad, Banshdhar Dass.
- 12 Calcutta Electric Manufacturing Workers' Union.**
Comrade Santosh Chakravarthi.
- 13 Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdur Union.**
Comrades Maruf Hossain, Nasrulla, Ratan Man.
- 14 Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Debendranath Sen.
- 15 Calcutta Mint Workers' Union.**
Comrades Mukunda Bhanja, Noor Mohammad, Prakash Chandra Mitra.
- 16 Dacca District Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gqur Barman.
- 17 Engineering & Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Kesto Ghose, Manmatha Santra, Chottu Singh, Kamalji, Kunja Behari, Sudhin Maitra.
- 18 G. E. C. Mazdur Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Santi Bose.

- 19 Ghusari Loha Karkhana Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Santosh Ganguly.
- 20 Government Buildings Electrical Workers' Union.**
Comrades Robin Das, Batakrista Sen.
- 21 Guest Keen Williams' Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Com. A. H. Molla.
- 22 Gun & Shell Factory Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Com. Debendra Mukherjee.
- 23 Gun & Shell Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Markandey Singh, Golam Mohiuddin, Benoy Bagchi.
- 24 Hind Machine Labour Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Benoy Chatterjee.
- 25 Ichapur Ordnance Factory Mazdur Union.**
Comrades Bepin Behari Ganguly, Dr. Anil Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ganga Roy, Binoy Lal, Mukherjee, Ramabatar Roy.
- 26 Indian Electric Works Mazdur Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Abdul Malik.
- 27 India Machinery Labour Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Anadi Das.
- 28 Indian Malleable Casting Workers' Union, 24-Parganas.**
Comrade Paresh Chandra Bose.
- 29 Iron Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrades Sibnath Banerjee, Haripada Mazumdar, Jahr Mondal, Adhir Paul, Susil Das Gupta.
- 30 Jay Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Haridas Malakar, Dulal Sadhukhan.
- 31 Jessop's Labour Union.**
Comrades Ranajit Banerjee, Sudhamoy Das Gupta, Sanat Dutta.
- 32 Maya Engineering Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Santabrata Chatterjee.
- 33 Port Engineering Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Abdur Rahim.
- 34 Rifle, Metal and Steel Factory Workers' Union, 24-Parganas.**
Comrade Kunja Bose.
- 35 Robert Hudson Workers' Union.**
Comrade Devadas Ghosh.
- 36 Shalimar Works Mazdoor Union, Howrah.**
Comrades M. A. Elias, Debi Chatterjee.
- 37 Steel Products Workers' Union.**
Comrade Chotte Lall.
- 38 Tata Aircraft Employees' Union, Dum Dum.**
Comrades Abdul Halim Khan, Haripada Mazumdar.
- 39 Tata Aircraft Workers' Union, Titagarh.**
Comrades Anil Bose, Sisir Das Gupta, Parimal Mitra, Provat Mitra.

- 40 Texmaco Workers' Union, Bengal.**
Comrade Subodh Kumar Sarkar.
- 41 Tata Workers' Union, Jamshedpur.**
Comrade Rajiva Lochan Varma.
- 42 Wire Products Labour Union, Tatanagar.**
Comrade S. V. Rao.
- 43 Bombay Engineering Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrade K. S. Dharia.
- 44 Bombay Garrage (Chowpathy) Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bidesh Kulkarni.
- 45 Bombay Iron & Steel Workers' Union.**
Comrades Vithal Chowdhari, S. S. Mirjakar, K. T. Sule.
- 46 Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrades K. N. Joglekar, Ambika Behare, Rajaram Ganesh, K. D. Gokhale.
- 47 Ford Motor Workers' Union (Red Flag)**
Comrade C. M. Lad.
- 48 Metal Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Manek Gandhi.
- 49 Nasik & Deolali Electric Supply Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Vasant Ganesh Upadhye.
- 50 National Radio & Engineering Co. Ltd. Labour Union, Bombay.**
Comrade C. G. K. Reddi.
- 51 Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Peter Alvares.
- 52 Government Telegraph Workshop Employees' Union, Jubbulpore.**
Comrade Prasanna Kumar Thakur.
- 53 Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Employees' Union.**
Comrade Shankar Lall.
- 54 K. G. F. Electric Labour Association.**
Comrade P. V. Devidas.
- 55 Brass Workers' Union, Rajhmundry.**
Comrade Padala Rama Rao.
- 56 Kistna Central Division P.W.D. Workshop Workers' Union.**
Comrade Chukka Venkateswarlu.
- 57 Madras Automobile Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. S. Ramamurthy.
- 58 Negapatam Steel & Rolling Mill Workers' Union.**
Com. S. Malaya Pillai.
- 59 Electrical & Mechanical Workers' Union, Khewra.**
Comrade Surendra Mohan.
- 60 Foundry Workers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrade Iqbal Singh.
- 61 Moghulpura Steel Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Mohinder Sen.

- 62 P. W. D. Irrigation Workshop Union, Lahore.**
Comrade Mirza Mohd. Ibrahim.
- 63 Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union.**
Com. Sobho Gyanchandani.
- 64 Agra Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Padam Kumar Jain.
- 65 Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrades R. K. Misra, J. David.
- 66 Electric Workers' Union (Red Flag), Allahabad.**
Comrade Harish Tiwari.
- 67 Cawnpore Steel Trunk Workers' Union.**
Comrade Wahazuddin.
- 68 Mirzapur Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Rajbahadur Verma.
- 69 U.P. Electric Supply Workers' Union, Lucknow.**
Comrade Chetan Singh.

PAPER & PRINTING GROUP (H)

(19 Unions represented by 30 delegates)

- 1 Titagarh Paper Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nani Sen.
- 2 Press Employees' Association, Calcutta.**
Comrades Mrinal Kanti Bose, Satish Chandra Sen, Amal Chandra Ghatak, Indu Bhushan Sarkar, Birendra Kumar Sen, Sudhindra Nath Pramanik, Paresh Chandra Chakravarty, Sailendra Narayan Roy.
- 3 Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.**
Comrades R. D. Tendulkar, Keshav Talpade, Manek Gandhi.
- 4 Paper Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade G. N. Deodhekar.
- 5 Press & Printing Kamgar, Union.**
Comrade Babubhai Bhatt.
- 6 Press Kamgar Sangh, Bombay.**
Comrade Babu Patel.
- 7 Press Employees' Association, Nagpur.**
Comrade R. E. Richardson.
- 8 Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur.**
Comrade N. S. Bhusari.
- 9 Press Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrades Ramchandra Sharma, Janardhan Sharma.
- 10 Andhra Paper Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade Yalla Surya Rao.
- 11 Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade Mallikarjuna Reddi.
- 12 Calicut Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade T. Ramanunni.

- 13 **Madras Press Labour Union**
Comrade G. Kuppuswamy.
- 14 **Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union, Orissa.**
Comrade Banshidhar Das.
- 15 **Press Workers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrades Beni Prasad, Mohammad Nazir.
- 16 **Press Workers' Union, Rawalpindi.**
Comrade Ram Nath.
- 17 **Allahabad Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kameshwar Prasad Agarwal.
- 18 **Lucknow Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kanhaiyalal Srivastava.
- 19 **Press Workers' Union, Meerut.**
Comrade Bharat Singh.

NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)

(12 Unions represented by 19 delegates)

- 1 **Air Conditioning Corps Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Lalit Naskar.
- 2 **All-India Radio Employees' Union.**
Comrade S. M. Israel.
- 3 **Artists Association, Bengal.**
Comrade Tulsidas Lahiri.
- 4 **Central Government Employees' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Gouri Banerjee, Rashid Ahmad, Rabindra Lal Banerjee, Amiya Chatterjee.
- 5 **Calcutta Lower Grade Employees' Union.**
Comrade M. Elias.
- 6 **Imperial Bank of India Staff Association, Calcutta.**
Comrades Devabrata Ghose, Bhawani Chatterjee.
- 7 **B. E. S. T. Scheduled Staff Union, Bombay.**
Comrade G. L. Patil.
- 8 **Bombay Municipal Official's Association.**
Comrade A. G. Kothare.
- 9 **Municipal Shikshak Sangh.**
Comrade Narayanrao Engale.
- 10 **Bangalore Hospital Workers' Union.**
Comrade Manjula.
- 11 **Punjab Chaprasi Association.**
Comrades S. Ram Rakha Singh, Satish Loomba, Ramesh Chandra, Narendra Nath.
- 12 **Non-Gazetted Civil Accounts Brotherhood, Allahabad.**
Comrade Harish Chandra Banerji.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)
(5 Unions represented by 11' delegates)

- 1 A. R. & T. Co. Labour Union**
Comrade Mohendra Chandra Dey.
- 2 Sylhet Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Chitta Ranjan Das.
- 3 Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Nagen Dey.
- 4 Darjeeling District Cha Kaman Workers' Union.**
Comrades Ratanlal Brahman, Gopal Acharjee.
- 5 Zilla Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union, Jalpaiguri.**
Comrades Razaak Ansari, Susil Chatterjee, Kumud Biswas, Satyen Mazumdar, Chatur Ali, Madan.

MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)
(30 Unions represented by 48 delegates)

- 1 Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.**
Comrades Biren Roy, Samsul Huda, Bhupati Ghose, Nagen Majumder, Gulam Mustafa, Rupan, Peyaro, Hari, Markandey Ojha, Anil Dey, Gajadhar Singh.
- 2 Calcutta Improvement Trust Employees' Association.**
Comrade Robin Mukherji.
- 3 Dacca District Scavenger's Union.**
Comrade Dinendra Sen.
- 4 Howrah Municipal Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ajit Bose.
- 5 Matiaburuz Scavenger's Union.**
Comrade Maitreyi Bose.
- 6 Suburban Municipal Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Kartik Das.
- 7 Municipal Employees' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Ambutai Behare.
- 8 Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag), Nadiad.**
Comrade Madhubhai Buch.
- 9 Poona District Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag).**
Comrade V. B. Purandare.
- 10 Surat Municipal Kamdar Union.**
Comrade Juman Fannu.
- 11 Mehtar & Municipal Mazdur Union, Nagpur.**
Comrade Munnusing Khare.
- 12 Mehtar Union, Amraoti.**
Comrade H. N. Mulay.
- 13 Sweepers' Union, Gondia.**
Comrade Nathulal.
- 14 Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Bilaspur.**
Comrade Kranti Kumar Bharatiya.

- 15 **Municipal Kamgar Union, Katol.**
Comrade S. G. Sontakke.
- 16 **Municipal Workers' Union, Jubbulpore.**
Comrade S. D. Mukherji.
- 17 **Nagpur P. W. D. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bhaiyalal Chamke.
- 18 **Sweepers' Union, Mandala.**
Comrade Gopal Prasad Tiwary.
- 19 **Sweepers' Union, Pulgaon.**
Comrade Bhaiyalal Samandre.
- 20 **Sweepers' Union, Raipur.**
Comrade R. S. Tiwari.
- 21 **Central P. W. D. Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade N. N. Manna.
- 22 **Delhi Municipal Workers' Union.**
Comrades Abdul Karim, Najmuddin.
- 23 **Joint Water & Sewage Board Employees' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade A. C. Nanda.
- 24 **Andhra Provincial Municipal & Local Boards Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. Sunderrao, B. Muneswarrao, T. Sinhachalam, Brahmendra Rao, M. Kunchuyya, C. V. K. Rao, M. Hanumanthrao.
- 25 **Corporation Labour Union, Madras.**
Comrade C. A. Venkatesalu.
- 26 **Municipal Employees' Federation, Amritsar**
Comrade Sharif Mateen.
- 27 **Lahore Sweepers' Union.**
Comrade Girdhari Lal.
- 28 **Fyzabad Zila Mehtar Union.**
Comrade Rambali Pandey.
- 29 **Mehtar Union, Ferozabad.**
Comrade Kunwar Lal.
- 30 **Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh, Benares.**
Comrade Khushal Prasad.
- 31 **Zila Mehtar Sangh, Aligarh.**
Comrade Dulah Khan.

DISTRIBUTIVE (L)

(19 Unions represented by 25 delegates)

- 1 **Assam Provincial Shop Employees' Association.**
Comrade Bipin Chandra Dey.
- 2 **Calcutta Sweetmeat Shop Assistants' Union**
Comrade Ranjit Mukherji.
- 3 **Lipton Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Kumud Biswas.

- 4 Gaya District Dukan Karmachari Sangh.**
Comrades Ram Bharosa Panday, Janardan Prasad.
- 5 Bombay Farsan & Sweetmeat Dealers' Staff Union.**
Comrade Girdhar Thakkar.
- 6 Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union.**
Comrades Mohamed Jafer, M. D. Purohit.
- 7 Dookan Naukar Sangh, Sholapur.**
Comrade Dattatreya V. Bengiri.
- 8 Hotel Kamgar Association, Ahmedabad.**
Comrade Parshottam Madhavji.
- 9 Hotel Workers' Union (Lal Bavta), Bombay.**
Comrade J. S. Mahimkar.
- 10 Shri Kalikadevi Gumasta Mandal Bombay.**
Comrade Chimanlal G. Shah.
- 11 Hotel Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Jugal Kishore Sharma.
- 12 Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation.**
Comrades Amar Singh, Abdul Waheed, Lal Chand, Fatte Mohamed.
- 13 Andhra Provincial Shop Employees' Federation**
Comrades Satyanarayana Gurunadhan.
- 14 Calicut Shop Workers' Union.**
Comrade P. Kunhiraman.
- 15 Shop Employees' Union, Bezwada.**
Comrade K. S. R. Anjaneyulu.
- 16 United Merchants' Staff Association, Tuticorin.**
Comrade P. M. Govindaswamy.
- 17 Commercial Workers' Union, Cuttack.**
Comrade Banka Bihari Das.
- 18 Cuttack Pasara Pheriwala Workers' Union.**
Comrade Baidyanath Rath.
- 19 Kapra Karmachari Mandal, Cawnpore.**
Comrade Harihar Nath Shastri.

GENERAL GROUP (M)

(97 Unions represented by 130 delegates)

- 1 Assam Bengal Cement Co. Labour Union.**
Comrade Angira Kumar Sarma.
- 2 Assam Match Co. Labour Union.**
Comrades Ramani Kanta Bose, Bepin Chakravarty.
- 3 Indian Paint, Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Hansdhaj Dhara.
- 4 Calcutta Chemical Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Sushil Guha.
- 5 Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gouri Shanker Thakur.

- 6 Bengal Tannery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kshitish Nandy.
- 7 Siliguri Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Manoranjan Roy.
- 8 Shalimar Rope Works Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Roshan Ali.
- 9 Calcutta Rubber Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sangit Ghose.
- 10 Bata Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sudhin Mukhoti, Nur Mohammad, Nizamul Haque, Sailen Paul, Aurobind Ghosh, Taizuddin, Rafique Alam.
- 11 Bengal Alluminium Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bageswar Tewary.
- 12 Bengal Oil & Petrol Workers' Union.**
Comrades D. N. Sukul, K. P. Mukherjee
- 13 Bengal Pottery Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Jagat Bose, Narayan Guha, Hem Narayan, Kali Sen.
- 14 Britania Building Labour Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Biren Banerjee.
- 15 Brooke Bond Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Mahabir Sing.
- 16 Darjeeling District Din Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade B. Hamal.
- 17 Dum Dum Aluminium Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ramdas Mistri.
- 18 Howrah Jalkal Karmachari Sangh .**
Comrade Kanai Chatterjee.
- 19 Liver Brothers' Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Com. Rahaman.
- 20 Nadia District Fishermen's Union.**
Comrades Murari Goswami, Sisir Halder.
- 21 Oriental Gas Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Parimal Das, Nurul Islam.
- 22 Pottery Workers' Union, Belghoria.**
Comrade Balkrishna Das.
- 23 Rangakal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Sisir Ganguly.
- 24 Rubber Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrades Paritosh Banerjee, Bhim Jana.
- 25 Standard Pharmaceutical Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Nirmal Bose.
- 26 Chapra Mazdur Sabha.**
Comrade Samar Roy.
- 27 Khelari Cement Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Vishwanath Prasad.

- 28** **Bombay Chemical Kamgar Union.**
Comrade K. D. Gokhle.
- 29** **B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade Madhukar Vyas.
- 30** **Bestolite Workers' Union (Red Flag), Jogeshwari.**
Comrade Vishwanath Bechu Misra.
- 31** **Biscuit and Bakery Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Com. Waman Gangurde.
- 32** **Bobbin & Wood Workers' Union, Navsari.**
Comrade Abdul Razak.
- 33** **Biscuit Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade Mukundlal Sircar.
- 34** **Bombay Furniture Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrade M. B. Vora.
- 35** **Bombay Ghar Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Pishorilal, Gourishankar Bhatt, M. R. Burkul,
J. G. Shirgaonkar, Nagesh Reddy.
- 36** **Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Naliniben Kulkarni.
- 37** **Bombay Rasoi Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Rohit M. Dave.
- 38** **Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag).**
Comrade G. L. Vaidya.
- 39** **Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lal Bavta).**
Comrade Baboo Miran.
- 40** **Bombay Soap & Oil Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade D. B. Jadhav.
- 41** **Chemical Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade A. D. Gadkari.
- 42** **Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union (Red Flag),
Bombay.**
Comrade P. B. Vaidya.
- 43** **Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union.**
Comrades Shanta Mukerjee, Ambodekar, Phadke.
- 44** **Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ramchandra Mane.
- 45** **National Oil Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade N. B. Metkari.
- 46** **Polson Model Dairy Workers' Union, Anand.**
Comrade Lallubhai Bhikhhabhai.
- 47** **Royal Western India Turf Club Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Yeshwant Jadhao.
- 48** **Shramajivi Sangh, Rajkot.**
Comrade Vajubhai Shukla.
- 49** **Sunderdas Saw Mill Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade C. L. Dudhiq.

- 50 The Surgical Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade V. Mohadikar.
- 51 Synthetic (India) Ltd. Workers, Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Chandrakant Potnis.
- 52 Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union.**
Comrades M. G. Kulkarni, G. J. Ogale, Y. T. Sutavane.
- 53 T. Maneklal Mfg. Co. Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade T. S. Jahagirdar.
- 54 Bhandara Rice Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade Abhiman Sihare.
- 55 C.P. & Berar Station Licensed Coolies' Union.**
Comrade Baburao Mohite.
- 56 Chapra Mazdur Sabha, Gondia.**
Comrade J. S. Bansode.
- 57 Nagpur Rang Karkhana Workers' Union.**
Com. Abajee Salunke.
- 58 Nagpur Oil Workers' Union.**
Comrade B. M. Gaikwad.
- 59 Kapra Thila Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Girdhari Koshik.
- 60 Zari Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Ajit Das Gupta.
- 61 Pottery Thozilali Union, Chalakudi.**
Comrade O. K. Mani.
- 62 Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade T. V. Thomas.
- 63 Coimbatore Cement Workers' Union.**
Comrade K. R. Ramaswamy.
- 64 Commonwealth Trust Tile Workers' Union.**
Comrade P. Velayudhan.
- 65 Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. V. Veeraiah.
- 66 Factory Workers' Union, Bezwada.**
Comrade M. B. Rao.
- 67 Factory Workers' Union, Ellore.**
Comrade A. V. Subba Rao.
- 68 Fibre Workers' Union, Coconada.**
Comrade R. Kondala Rao.
- 69 Ellore Town Tannery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Krishnamurthy
- 70 Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union.**
Comrade B. Sitaram.
- 71 Kistna Cement Works Labour Union.**
Comrade N. V. Rangarao.
- 72 Kottilingala Timber Workers' Union.**
Comrade K. Kameshwararao.

- 73 Masonry & Carpentry Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrade P. Sanyasi Rao.
- 74 Rajahmundry Aluminium Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. Mutyalu, D. Sanyasi Rao.
- 75 Samalkota Tile Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade Seetharamayya.
- 76 Sugar Factory Workers' Union, Vayurru.**
Comrade J. S. R. Anjaneya Sastry.
- 77 Standard Tile & Clay Workers' Union.**
Comrade Appukuttan Nair.
- 78 Tannery Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrade Yeluri Surya Rao.
- 79. Tenali Rice Mill & Kata Workers' Union.**
Comrades Kollipara Bhaskara Rao, Ravi Ammaiali.
- 80 Toddy Tappers' Union, Calicut.**
Comrade E. C. Barathan.
- 81 Virudhunagar Labour Union.**
Comrade M. Aiyavu.
- 82 Tea Workers' Union, Amritsar.**
Com. Pandit Kishori Lal.
- 83 Qualin Baff Union, Batala.**
Comrade Mohd. Sharif.
- 84 Rubber Workers' Union, Sialkot.**
Comrade Raghu Nath Sahai.
- 85 Boora Workers' Union.**
Com. Roshanlal Sharma.
- 86 Cawnpore Chemical Workers' Union.**
Comrade N. R. Dubey.
- 87 Cawnpore Tannery & Leather Workers' Union.**
Comrades Ashok Bose, Shiv Sharma.
- 88 Dayalbagh Mazdur Sabha.**
Comrade Satish Chatterjee.
- 89 Kasarhatti Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrade Raghu Nath Prasad Dwivedi.
- 90 Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Guneshwar Singh.
- 91 Mazdoor Sabha, Ferozabad.**
Comrades Lal Khan, A. H. Ansari, Moghul Beg, Ashfaq Ali, M. Munawar Khan.
- 92 Northern Indian Sugar Labour Union, Gorakhpur.**
Comrade Shivanath Pathak.
- 93 The Ordnance Army Clothing Factory Workers' Union, Shahjanpur.**
Comrades Ahmad Khan, Shiv Varma, M. A. Adhani, Iqtidar Ullah Khan.
- 94 Railway Coolies Union, Allahabad.**
Comrade Sham Shankar Malviya.

- 95 Shoe Mazdur Union, Agra.**
Comrades Abdul Hafiz, B. H. Gowande.
96 Tailors' Union, Agra.
Comrade Mahadeo Narain Tandon.
97 Tamkhoi Chini Mill Mazdur Union, Gorakhpur.
Comrade Kashinath Pandey.

TOBACCO GROUP (N)

(27 Unions represented by 32 delegates)

- 1 Bankura Birikarigar Union.**
Comrade Sudhanshu Mukherjee.
- 2 Barisal Biri Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kashi Banerjee.
- 3 Biri Workers' Union, Malda.**
Comrade Sushil Ghose.
- 4 Bidi Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Zakir Hossain, Harisadan Mitra.
- 5 Hooghly Zilla Bidi Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nemai Bhattacharjee.
- 6 Pabna District Bidi Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kanak Mukherjee.
- 7 Tobacco Manufacturers' Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ram Surat Singh.
- 8 Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Sundarabehen.
- 9 Amalner Bidi Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Ainoddin Shaikh Bhikari.
- 10 Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade Kamal Panemanglor.
- 11 Bidi Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Surat.**
Comrade Chaturbhai Patel.
- 12 Beedi Mazdoor Union, Bijapur.**
Comrade N. M. Balsing.
- 13 Lal Bavata Bidi Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Comrade C. O. Indapure.
- 14 Tobacco Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade S. B. Jadhav.
- 15 C.P. & Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrades Sewaram Khobragade, Sarang Khobragade.
- 16 Bangalore Cantonment Tobacco Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade A. N. Singh.
- 17 Charminar Workers' Union, Hyderabad.**
Comrade S. B. Giri.
- 18 Beedi Thozhilali Union.**
Comrade C. Kannan.
- 19 Bidi Workers' Union, Vellore.**
Comrades V. S. Krishnan, R. P. Latif,

- 20 Cigar Labour Union, Cannanore.**
Comrades K. Vasudev.
- 21 Madras Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrade S. K. Dhanuskoti.
- 22 Cigar Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrade A. Somaraju.
- 23 Gudiyatham Bidi Workers' Union.**
Comrade B. Karunakaran.
- 24 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade C. Lakshmipathi Sastry.
- 25 Tobacco Workers' Union, Guntur District.**
Comrade Mahankali Bala Subrahmanyam.
- 26 Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrades T. M. Subramani, R. Veluswamy.
- 27 Coconada Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrade K. Lakshmana Rao.

COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (O)

(2 Unions represented by 25 delegates)

- 1 All India Postmen & Lower Grade (including) R.M.S. Staff Union, Bombay.**
Comrades V. G. Dalvi, K. S. Dharia, R. Ray, Benimadhav Pande, Suraj Prokash Anand, F. J. Martis, R. K. Chatterji.
- 2 Union of Posts & Telegraphs & R.M.S. (India), Delhi.**
Comrades Rai Krishna Banerjee, S. P. Misra, Girin Banerjee, Tapen Mustaphi, Birendranath Ghosh, Kripesh Bhattacharya, B. K. Chakravarty, K. D. Roy Chowdhury, Ganesh Mukherjee, R. C. Chatterjee, N. Bhattacharya, B. N. Ghosh, Ambika Prasad, M. A. Alim, J. H. Rizvi, K. S. Pitkar, Om Prakas Gupta, Raj Bahadur.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

NAME

1. The name of the Organisation shall be the All-India Trade Union Congress, (to be designated in abbreviated form as the AITUC);

AIMS AND OBJECTS

2. The objects of the AITUC shall be—
 - (a) To establish Socialist State in India;
 - (b) To socialise and nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange as far as possible;
 - (c) To ameliorate the economic and social conditions of the working class;
 - (d) To watch, promote, safeguard and further the interests, rights and privileges of the workers in all matters relating to their employment;
 - (e) To secure and maintain for the workers—
 - (i) The freedom of speech;
 - (ii) The freedom of press;
 - (iii) The freedom of association;
 - (iv) The freedom of assembly;
 - (v) The right to strike; and
 - (vi) The right to work or maintenance;
 - (f) To support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom, from the point of view of the working classes;
 - (g) To co-ordinate the activities of the Labour Unions affiliated to the AITUC and
 - (h) To abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion.
3. The AITUC shall endeavour to further the aforesaid objects by all legitimate, peaceful and democratic methods such as legislation, education, propaganda, mass meetings, negotiations, demonstrations and, in the last resort, by strikes and similar other methods, as the AITUC may, from time to time, decide.

DEMANDS

4. The demands of the AITUC shall be:—
 - (a) A statutory enactment providing for a six-hours' working day;

- (b) Minimum living wage;
- (c) Weekly payment of wages;
- (d) Equal wages for equal work, without racial or sex discrimination;
- (e) One month's leave with full pay, or an equivalent amount of compensation, when leave is not granted;
- (f) Unemployment, sickness, old age, accident and maternity insurance;
- (g) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children;
- (h) Proper housing;
- (i) Formation through Trade Unions of the workers' committees in factories, workshops, business houses and all other places, where collective work is performed, with a view to control the conditions of work, inside those places;
- (j) Abolition of the employment of children under 15 years of age;
- (k) Payment of wages to women workers six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth;
- (l) Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour, except through Trade Unions;
- (m) Abolition of fines and debts; and
- (n) Effective control of the subscribers over the Provident Funds.

AFFILIATION OF UNIONS

5. (a) The AITUC may affiliate to itself any bona fide Trade Union which satisfies the following conditions:—

- (i) The Trade Union seeking affiliation shall make an application according to the form.

Explanation:—A Trade Union is an organ of class struggle; its basic task, therefore, is to organise the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests; and although collective bargaining is the necessary implication of a Trade Union and although in the transitional period to socialism, negotiations, representations, joint action and other methods of collective bargaining must remain an integral part of trade union activities, labour and capital cannot be reconciled within the capitalistic system.

- (ii) It shall pay an annual contribution and special levies, as provided in these rules.
- (iii) It shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of its office-bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official year, giving an average paying membership for that period, duly

- audited by a qualified auditor and such other information or material as the General Secretary of the AITUC may require.
- (iv) No Union should be affiliated to the AITUC which has not been in existence for at least one year.
 - (v) The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the Provincial Committee, wherever such a Committee exists, to the General Secretary of the AITUC, with remarks if any, made by the Provincial Committee regarding the eligibility of the Union for affiliation, under the Rules of the AITUC. Such applications shall be forwarded by the Provincial Committee to the General Secretary, within a period of two months.
 - (vi) The minimum fee which a Union desiring affiliation to the AITUC shall charge to its members shall not be less than rupee one per year. The General Council, however, shall have power to permit a lesser membership fee in cases of unions consisting of workers from seasonal or sweated industries.
- (b) The General Council of the AITUC shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application from a Trade Union, provided, however, that in case of the rejection of an application by the General Council, it will be open to the General Body of the AITUC to affirm or set aside such a decision.
- (c) The General Council shall have power to disaffiliate any Union, which is proved to have been guilty of breaches of this Constitution, provided that it will be open to the General Body to affirm or set aside that decision.

AFFILIATION FEES

6. Each Affiliated Union shall pay to the AITUC:—
- (a) An annual contribution (i) of Rs. 15/- for 500 membership and below (ii) and at the rate of three pies per member with a minimum of Rs. 20/- for Unions with a membership above 500.
 - (b) A delegation fee of Rs. 2 per delegate; and
 - (c) Such other levy as may be fixed by a majority of not less than 2/3rds of the members at the General Council.
7. (a) The annual contribution shall be paid by the 30th of April each year. The special contribution or levy shall become payable, as and when fixed in each case. Non-payment of any contribution or levy that has become

due shall disqualify the defaulting Union from voting at or participating in the meetings of the AITUC, or any of its constituent bodies, until the payment is made; the disqualification shall also apply to the voting on the circulars that may be issued by the Secretariat, till the fees are paid; provided that the Working Committee may, in special cases for reasons to be recorded, remit the disqualifications.

- (b) A Union, when disqualified for non-payment of contributions or levies, may be reaffiliated on payment of the arrears and the current fees.
- (c) In case a Union is disqualified, within the meaning of clause (a), for a period of not less than twelve months, the General Secretary may issue a notice to the Union concerned to make good within three months, all the dues at the date of the notice. In case, the Union fails to pay all such arrears, demanded within the time given, it shall be liable for disaffiliation.

COMPOSITION OF THE AITUC

- 8. The AITUC shall consist of:—
 - (i) The Affiliated Unions;
 - (ii) The delegates assembled at the General or special Session;
 - (iii) The General Council including the office-bearers;
 - (iv) The Working Committee of the General Council;
 - (v) The Provincial Bodies.

GENERAL COUNCIL AND TRADE GROUPS

- 9. (a) The General Council shall consist of:—
 - (i) A President,
 - (ii) Five Vice-Presidents,
 - (iii) A General Secretary,
 - (iv) A Treasurer,
 - (v) Not more than four Assistant Secretaries, and
 - (vi) Other members elected by the AITUC under the following Trade Groups:—
 - (a) Railways
 - (b) Shipping
 - (c) Transport other than Railways and Shipping
 - (d) Cotton Textile
 - (e) Jute Textile
 - (f) Mining and Quarrying
 - (g) Engineering and allied Trades and Industries
 - (h) Printing and Paper
 - (i) Non-manual
 - (j) Agricultural

- (k) Municipal
- (l) Distributive
- (m) General
- (n) Tobacco
- (o) Communications.

The General Council may determine the list of Trade Groups from time to time by addition, amalgamation or omission as deemed desirable.

[The new arrangement of Trade Groups shall come into operation after an interval of three months, after intimation of such a change to the Affiliated Unions.

The minimum membership for a Trade Group shall be 2,000. When membership in Unions in a group does not come up to 2,000, the Unions will be included in the General Group.]

- (b) The Union shall in its application for affiliation state the particular Trade Group to which it would like to belong and the Working Committee shall allocate to such Union its appropriate Trade Group, subject to the right of appeal to the General Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.
- (c) Delegates alone shall be eligible for election to the General Council. Election of membership of the General Council shall be made during the annual session of the AITUC, by the delegates present at the session, meeting separately in the Trade Groups as mentioned in clause 9(a), by the system of cumulative voting.
- (d) Casual vacancies shall be filled at a meeting of the General Council from the Trade Group where vacancies have occurred.
- (e) The representation of the different Trade Groups on the General Council shall be on the following scale:—
Two representatives for a Group with a membership upto and including 3,000;
Three representatives for a Group with a membership between 3,000 and 6,000;
Four representatives for a Group with a membership between 6,000 and 9,000;
Five representatives for a Group with a membership between 9,000 and 12,000;
Six representatives for a Group with a membership between 12,000 and 16,000;
Seven representatives for a Group with a membership between 16,000 and 20,000;
Eight representatives for a Group with a membership between 20,000 and 24,000;

- Nine representatives for a Group with a membership between 24,000 and 30,000;
- Ten representatives for a Group with a membership between 30,000 and 36,000;
- Eleven representatives for a Group with a membership between 36,000 and 42,000;
- Twelve representatives for a Group with a membership between 42,000 and 50,000;
- Thirteen representatives for a Group with a membership between 50,000 and 60,000;
- One representative to be added for each 10,000 membership above 60,000.

10. A member of the General Council who ceases to be a member of any Trade Group, on whose behalf he has been elected to the General Council, shall cease to be a member of the General Council.

11. The representatives of the Trade Groups elected on the General Council, in the manner prescribed in these rules, shall co-opt members on the Council, not necessarily connected with any trade union organisation but who have taken part in the trade union movement and whose presence on the Council may be considered essential in the interest of the Movement. The number of such co-opted members shall not be more than one-sixth of the total number of representatives of the affiliated organisations.

WORKING COMMITTEE

12. There shall be a Working Committee of the General Council consisting of:—

- (a) All office-bearers of the AITUC as ex-officio members;
- (b) Twenty members elected by the General Council by a system of cumulative voting.

MEETINGS

13. (a) The AITUC shall meet once every year;
(b) The General Council shall meet at least once a year;
(c) The Working Committee shall meet twice a year.

14. The Working Committee shall have power to call a Special Session of the AITUC. On a requisition from the Unions representing $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total strength of the AITUC, the General Secretary shall, in consultation with the President, call a Special Session of the AITUC within six weeks of the receipt of the requisition, for the purpose of transacting the definite business mentioned in the requisition.

15. (a) Notice of the time and place* of meeting of the Working Committee, General Council and General and

Special Session of the AITUC, shall be given by the General Secretary.

- (b) For the meeting of the Working Committee, at least 15 days' notice shall be given; for the meeting of the General Council and the General Session of the AITUC at least a fortnight's and a month's notice respectively shall be given.

AITUC SESSIONS

6. (a) For the General or the Special Session of the AITUC the affiliated Unions shall be entitled to elect delegates on the following basis:—

One delegate for each Union having a membership between 200 and 500 both inclusive; one additional delegate for every complete set of 500 members above the first 500 and one further additional delegate for the last fraction of 500 if the said last fraction consists of more than 250 members. Unions with membership below 200 and belonging to the same trade group can for the purpose of representation join together to make their total membership 200 or above and secure delegates in the above manner.

- (b) To ascertain the number of delegates, which an Affiliated Union is entitled to send to the AITUC, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union, as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union for the year prior to the Session of the AITUC, duly certified by the auditor.
- (c) An Affiliated Union shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates two weeks before the date fixed for the session of the AITUC.
- (d) Delegate's card will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned.
- (e) No person who is neither an office-bearer of the Affiliated Union for at least 12 months, nor a member of the Affiliated Union for the same period, shall be entitled to be elected as a delegate of the AITUC.
- (f) Propositions for the agenda of the General Session of the AITUC must be signed by the President or the Secretary of the Union sending them, and must reach the General Secretary of the AITUC, at least two weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of the AITUC.
- (g) A Trade Union shall not be allowed to send more than five resolutions, but in order that important labour

questions may not be omitted from discussion at the Session, the General Council is empowered to place important propositions on the Agenda.

- (h) At the meetings of the AITUC the official business shall have priority over other business.
17. On a motion being put to the Session of the AITUC, the President shall declare the result on a show of hands. But if any delegate demands a division, the voting shall be by Unions, and each Union is then entitled to as many votes as the number of delegates it is entitled to send as per rule 16 above. On a poll, the voting shall be by means of a card.

QUESTIONS FOR DECISION

17-A. Questions coming for decision before the Working Committee, the General Council and the Session of the AITUC, shall be decided by a majority of votes, provided, however, questions of a political nature, and those relating to strikes to be declared by the AITUC, and the affiliation of the AITUC to any foreign organisation shall be decided by three-fourths majority.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

18. (a) The Provincial Committee for the place where the Session is to be held, will form a Reception Committee for the purpose. In places where a Provincial Committee is not functioning, a committee appointed by affiliated unions of the place shall be the Reception Committee.
- (b) The Reception Committee shall have power to collect funds for the expenses of the AITUC Session. After meeting the expenses of the Session, if there be any surplus, the same shall belong to the Provincial or local Trade Union organisation of the place, where the Session is held.

QUORUM

19. The quorum at the sessions of the AITUC and at the meetings of the General Council and the Working Committee shall be one-third of the delegates or members of the respective bodies.

TIME OF THE SESSION

20. The General Sessions of the AITUC shall be ordinarily held in December.

POWERS OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND WORKING COMMITTEE

21. (a) The General Council shall have the authority to take all proper steps, to carry out the work of the AITUC in accordance with the constitution;
- (b) The Working Committee shall have the authority:—
- (i) To take all proper steps for carrying out the resolutions passed at the previous Session of the AITUC;
 - (ii) To deal with any emergency that arises during the year, affecting the interests of the working class; and
 - (iii) Generally to advance and further the aims and objects of the AITUC.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

22. The General Secretary shall present a report of the work done during the year by the Working Committee and the General Council and audited statement of accounts and balance sheet, duly certified by auditors.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

23. Office-bearers shall be elected by the Annual General Session, after having received nomination, duly proposed and recommended by one or more delegates. Nominees must be persons, who are either delegates at the session, or are retiring office-bearers.

PRESIDENT OF SESSIONS

24. The outgoing President shall preside at the General Session, and any Special Session that may be held during his term of office.

I.L.O. DELEGATIONS

25. The delegates and advisers for the International Labour Conference, held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, and other labour conferences and meetings shall be elected ordinarily at a meeting of the General Council. Each Affiliated Union shall have the right to nominate candidates for election of the delegation. All nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, at least 4 weeks prior to the date fixed for election and the list of names shall be published in the agenda of the General Council: Ballot papers containing the names of the candidates shall be given on the day of the election to the members of the General Council.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION

26. The AITUC may be affiliated to such International bodies as have same or similar objects and methods.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

27. The Working Committee shall appoint, from among its members, a political committee consisting of seven members. The Committee shall endeavour:—

- (i) To encourage the Affiliated Unions to build up their political funds;
- (ii) To organise, in consultation with the General Council, elections to the local bodies and the legislatures;
- (iii) To keep a watch over the taxation proposals of the Central and Local governments and over the development of the labour legislation in India, from the point of view of the working classes;
- (iv) To initiate legislation in the interests of the working classes; and
- (v) To do such other political propaganda in consultation with the Working Committee, as may not be inconsistent with this Constitution.

BYE-LAWS

28. The General Council shall have power to make bye-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and in particular on questions relating to

- (a) the election of delegates, (b) the submission of returns and (c) the affiliation fees.

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL UNITS .

29. (a) Affiliated Unions in every provincial administrative unit, shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

Where a Provincial Administrative Unit consists of two or more linguistic units, separate Provincial Trade Union Committees may be permitted to be formed by the General Council.

- (b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which proposes to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule a(iv) of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the

meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions, under the constitution of the AITUC.

- (c) Regional Trade Union Councils:—Where the General Council finds, that if affiliated Trade Unions in an area are grouped together, (taking into consideration homogeneity of language and nearness or affinity of industrial units in the area), in a Regional Trade Union Council, the work of the organisation will be more efficiently done, the General Council may authorise the weeks before the date fixed for the Session of the AITUC. Provincial Committee, to organise such Trade Union Councils. The Regional Trade Union Councils will have their own working constitution, which will be consistent with that of the AITUC and of the Provincial Committees. In matters of representations, etc., to the Government concerning regions, the Regional Council may directly approach the Government, but when such matters concern the province as a whole, the Regional Council will only function through the Provincial Committees.

AMENDMENTS

30. It shall be open to the AITUC on the report of the General Council to make any additions or changes in this Constitution by a majority of 3/4th votes.

BYE-LAWS OF THE CONSTITUTION UNDER SECTION 28 :

(1) **Election of Delegates:**—Delegates to the session of the AITUC shall be elected in a meeting of the executive committee or some duly authorised committee or the General Body of the Union. A Delegates' Form should be issued by the General Secretary should issue a form, in the month of April, every delegates and the other details required, shall be entered. The General Secretary, AITUC, shall register only those persons as delegates, whose names are sent to him, duly entered in the FORM.

(2) **Submission of returns:**—Every Affiliated Union shall send to the General Secretary, every year, such information or material as the General Secretary may require. The General Secretary, should issue a form, in the month of April, every year. The information must reach the office of the AITUC by the end of August. A report of the information received may be presented to the General Council at its next meeting held after October.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AITUC, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND PROVINCES] AS EXISTING AT THE CALCUTTA SESSION FEBRUARY 1947.

Provinces.	Railways	Shipping.	Transport other than (A)and (B)	Cotton Textile.	Jute Textile.	Mining.	Engineering.	Printing and Paper.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Assam	4,186(11)	172(1)	51,236(12)	26,075(8)	9,825(11)	34,390(26)	2,848(1)	128(1)
Bengal	30,649(5)	11,410(4)	..	8,608(4)	7,001(1)	..	14,473(5)	40,339(41)
Bihar	..	..	..	63,329(28)	..	..	..	6,838(3)
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,488(16)
C. I. and Rajputana	..	..	..	16,828(6)	..	..	..	..
C. P. and Berar	..	..	344(3)	15,653(8)	..	975(1)	426(3)	505(2)
Delhi	..	..	600(2)	7,315(3)	..	..	439(1)	1,000(1)
French India	..	..	..	4,509(3)	3,120(1)	..	..	..
Indian States	5,325(1)	3,648(2)	..	3,970(7)	..	10,470(3)	104(1)	300(1)
Madras	41,905(2)	2,144(6)	7,837(13)	59,485(18)	2,570(2)	3,000(2)	2,497(11)	1,768(4)
Orissa	..	..	3,059(3)	4,685(6)	..	500(1)	..	332(1)
Punjab	6,800(1) ^a	2,466(2)	342(1)	..	..	2,222(2)	1,380(5)	1,066(2)
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043(2)	..
United Provinces	9,930(2)	..	5,739(3)	9,233(8)	..	..	2,084(7)	2185(4)
Total ..	1,36,470(22)	71,076(27)	52,604(39)	1,95,532(99)	40,080(29)	34,483(15)	68711(91)	15,331(22),

(Continued on next page)

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AITUC, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND PROVINCES, AS EXISTING AT THE CALCUTTA SESSION, FEBRUARY 1947.—*Contd.*

AFFILIATION FEES CHART

(Calculated according to the recent amendments to the constitution)

(Ready Reckoner)

Membership	Amount			Membership	Amount		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	0	0	3	300 .. ..	..	4	11 0
2	0	0	6	400 .. ..	..	6	4 0
3	0	0	9	500 .. ..	..	7	18 0
4	0	1	0	600 .. ..	..	9	6 0
5	0	1	3	700 .. ..	..	10	15 0
6	0	1	6	800 .. ..	..	12	8 0
7	0	1	9	900 .. ..	..	14	1 0
8	0	2	0	1000 .. ..	..	15	10 0
9	0	2	3	2000 .. ..	..	31	4 0
10	0	2	6	3000 .. ..	..	46	14 0
20	0	5	0	4000 .. ..	..	62	8 0
30	0	7	6	5000 .. ..	..	78	2 0
40	0	10	0	6000 .. ..	..	93	12 0
50	0	12	6	7000 .. ..	..	109	6 0
60	0	15	0	8000 .. ..	..	125	0 0
70	1	1	6	9000 .. ..	..	140	10 0
80	1	4	0	10000	156	4 0
90	1	6	6	20000	312	8 0
100	1	9	0	30000	468	12 0
200	8	2	0	40000	625	0 0
				50000	781	4 0

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THE TRADE UNION RECORD

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Information about working class conditions
Reviews of Government's labour policy

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REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY

(*January, 1945 to December, 1946*)

INTRODUCTION

The session is being held after a lapse of more than two years. It was in Madras in January 1945 that we held our last (21st) session.

During this period the world has witnessed several epoch-making events. Nazi Germany was vanquished in May 1945. In August of the same year, Japan was defeated and the victory of the United Nations became complete. The United Nations Organisation came into existence for peace, amity and freedom. On the Trade Union field, for the first time in the history of the world, an all-embracing World Federation of Trade Unions has been created. The people of Asia are on the move and almost everywhere the freedom battle is on the agenda of the day.

The period has witnessed gigantic growth in the Trade Union membership all over the world, particularly in the liberated countries. In our country the Trade Union Movement is no longer confined to the workers in large industries. It has spread to white-collared clerks, scavengers, peons and Government servants. Workers are becoming more and more conscious of their rights.

The Strength of the AITUC: The total number of Unions affiliated to the AITUC in January 1945 was 401 with a total membership of 4,51,915. Today 608 Unions with a total membership of 7,26,439 are affiliated to the AITUC. It is hoped that soon the AITUC will cross the million mark.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE

During the period under report, four meetings of the Working Committee were held, the first in July 1945 at Calcutta; the second in September 1945 at Bombay, the third in April 1946 at Nagpur and the fourth in November 1946 at New Delhi.

The meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay discussed the situation arising out of the cessation of war, issued a comprehensive statement on behalf of the AITUC on the impending unemployment and wage cuts and made concrete suggestions to the Government of India to avert the threatened large-scale retrenchment and mass unemployment. This statement is published in full in Appendix A.

The same meeting passed resolutions urging upon the Provincial Governments the necessity to give adequate opportunities to all eligible persons both in the General and Special Labour Constituencies to get their names registered as electors on the rolls for the purpose of the elections of the Provincial legislatures which took place in 1946.

The Working Committee, by a circular resolution, appointed a new Editorial Board for the TRADE UNION RECORD consisting of Coms. N. M. Joshi, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, R. A. Khedgikar, N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi. Com. Manek Gandhi was appointed as the Editor.

The meeting of the Working Committee held at Nagpur recommended to the General Council an amendment to the Constitution making the Assistant Secretaries ex-officio members of the Working Committee.

Several circulars were addressed to the members of the Working Committee asking for their approval of the names suggested by the Bombay members of the Working Committee for the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee meetings.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Three meetings of the General Council were held during the period under report. The first held at Calcutta, in July, 1945, framed rules for the guidance of the Standing Credentials Committee. The delegation to the 27th session of the I.L.O., the delegation to the World Trade Union Conference and representatives on the various Industrial Committees, I.L.O., were elected at this meeting. Questions regarding the organisation of Affiliated Unions from the Indian States and their affiliation with the adjoining Provincial Committees were also decided. Resolutions passed at this meeting have been published in the issue of the TRADE UNION RECORD for August 1945.

The meeting of the General Council, held in April, 1946, at Nagpur, elected the Delegations to the 28th (Maritime) and the 29th Sessions of the I.L.O. It appointed a Sub-Committee to go

into the U.P. Provincial Trade Union Committee dispute. It decided to hold the next session of the AITUC at Bombay in October-November, 1946. The Council recommended to the open session a constitutional amendment making the Assistant Secretaries ex-officio members of the Working Committee.

The Meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November-December 1946 declared its unanimous opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration and demanded that the right of the workers to strike should not be restricted. The Council reviewed the communal situation in the country and adopted two resolutions on it. The Council condemned in unequivocal terms the severe repression including *lathi* charges, arrests and firing which the Trade Union workers had to face during the last six months. (Texts of the resolutions on these subjects are given in Appendix B).

The Council unanimously urged upon the Interim Government the necessity to cut off diplomatic relations with Franco-Spain and to support the demand of the WFTU for representation on the Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O. The Council also decided to convene the annual AITUC session at Calcutta in February 1947, as the session fixed to be held in Bombay had to be postponed on account of the communal situation.

THE STANDING CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Madras Session of the AITUC took a very important decision by appointing a Standing Credentials Committee consisting of the following seven persons to examine the credentials of all the Affiliated Unions and also of Unions which apply in future for affiliation: Coms. (1) S. A. Dange, (2) S. S. Mirajkar, (3) Dinkar Desai, (4) K. N. Joglekar, (5) Fazal Ilhai Qurban, (6) B. K. Mukherjee and (7) N. V. Phadke.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Calcutta in January. The Committee recommended certain rules for judging the credentials of Unions. The second and third meetings of the Committee were held at Nagpur and at New Delhi respectively.

The appointment of the Committee helped considerably in the work of judging the credentials of Affiliated and Applicant Unions as it led to more efficient and uniform checking. The Committee could not undertake a tour of the different Provinces to examine the credentials of the existing Unions, though a plan was prepared for that purpose. If the Standing Cre-

dentials Committee is to be of real use, it should be a very small committee. Its members should also have sufficient time to undertake long tours.

OFFICE-BEARERS' TOURS

1. **Assam.** Com. Shanta Mukherjee attended the Assam Provincial Conference and visited almost all the important centres in Assam including the tea gardens and studied the conditions of the plantation workers.

2. **Bihar.** Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose went to Jamalpur and other Trade Union centres in Bihar and gave the necessary guidance to the local Unions. Com. Shanta Mukherjee was deputed by the President to Kharagpur to study the situation arising out of the sit-in-strike on the B. N. Railway.

3. **Bombay.** Com. S. S. Mirajkar went to Amalner to enquire into the firing on textile workers which had resulted in the death of nine workers. He issued a statement urging the Government of Bombay to institute an impartial public inquiry.

4. **C.P. and Berar.** Com. Manek Gandhi attended the C.P. and Berar Provincial Conference held at Nagpur and helped the trade union workers in their deliberations.

5. **C. I. and Rajputana.** Com. Manek Gandhi attended the C. I. and Rajputana Provincial Conference at Beawar. He also visited Ajmer and Udaipur and addressed meetings of workers.

6. **Delhi.** The General Secretary and the office-bearers of the AITUC who went to Delhi several times in connection with the Tripartite deliberations helped and gave active guidance to the local Trade Unions.

7. **French India.** Com. Mirajkar visited Pondicherry and inaugurated the French India Trade Union Conference.

8. **Gujerat.** Com. Mirajkar inaugurated the third session of the Gujarat Regional Council held at Ahmedabad.

9. **Indian States.** Com. N. M. Joshi inaugurated the first session of the Hyderabad State Trade Union Conference and gave guidance to the growing Trade Union Movement.

Com. Manek Gandhi went to Baroda to preside over the third Annual Conference of the Baroda Mill Kamgar Mandal. He also went to Navsari in connection with the strike of the textile workers.

Com. Mirajkar paid several visits to Gawlior in connection with the firings on the local textile workers. He also visited Indore and Ujjain in connection with the demands of textile

workers there and met the State authorities. He went to Ratlam to settle the textile strike there and was appointed on the Enquiry Commission as workers' representative. Later he visited Ratlam after the firing on the people of Ratlam.

10. **Madras.** Com. S. A. Dange inaugurated the Madras Provincial Conference, presided over the Madras Provincial Textile Conference and addressed meetings at Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem, Madras, Madura, Ambasamudram, Vickramisingapuram, Pondicherry and Trichinopoly.

11. **Punjab.** Com. Manek Gandhi visited Okara to attend the Punjab Provincial Trade Union Conference. He also visited Lahore and had discussions with Trade Union workers.

12. **United Provinces.** Com. R. A. Khedgikar visited Cawnpore and Lucknow in connection with the U.P. T.U.C. dispute.

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Immediately after the Madras session, circulars were sent to all Provincial Committees and Regional Councils to hold their annual Conferences. Almost all the Provincial Committees and the Regional Councils held their Conferences. One of the office bearers of the AITUC was usually deputed to attend. The Conferences discussed urgent and pressing labour problems facing the workers in their respective Provinces and Regions and chalked out programmes of action both agitational and organisational for the year. It is gratifying that all these Conferences were successful from the point of view of attendance, problems discussed and the enthusiasm they created amongst the workers of the Province or the Region.

The ASSAM Provincial Conference was held in May, 1945, under the chairmanship of Com. Shanta Mukherjee. The report submitted by the General Secretary showed that "during the preceding year-and-a-half the Trade Union organisation in Assam had suffered considerable repression. At one time the Provincial office was almost at a standstill as not less than 19 important workers were either arrested, interned or extorted." The Conference extended its "warmest sympathy to over 13 lacs of workers engaged in tea plantations in Assam who are living under conditions which resemble serfdom." These workers, the resolution stated, are denied civil liberties and in some cases cannot even give their sons and daughters in marriage without the previous sanction of the plantation managers. They cannot go where they like and cannot hold meetings in plan-

tations. Com. Arun Kumar Chanda and Com. Chittaranjan Das were elected President and General Secretary respectively.

The **BENGAL** Provincial Conference was held at Calcutta in June, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose. Out of 99 affiliated Unions, 94 participated in the Conference by sending in all 321 delegates. Resolutions expressing joy at the defeat of the Nazi Germany, sending fraternal greetings to the Soviet Trade Unions, demanding releases of all political prisoners and protesting against the attempts of the British Government to restore the pre-war Imperialist system in Burma were passed. Amongst other important resolutions were those demanding appointment of Wage Boards or Wage Fixation Committees for all industries with adequate representation for labour. The Conference expressed its grave concern at the prospect of large-scale industrial unemployment likely to be caused by retrenchment. The resolution demanded of the Government full employment to those who were thrown out of work as a result of the cessation of war. Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Abdul Momin were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The **BOMBAY** Provincial Conference was held in October, 1945, at Sholapur, under the presidentship of Com. R. K Bhogle. In all, 108 delegates representing 39 Affiliated Unions attended. Resolutions were passed greeting the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on their triumph in defeating Nazi Germany, the people of Indonesia for their heroic struggle to achieve independence from the yoke of Dutch Imperialism, the struggle of the Palestine Arabs for their right of self-determination and the people of China for their victory over Japan and the liberation of China from the foreign yoke. The Conference adopted a charter of fundamental demands for all the workers in the Province which included statutory enactment providing for a 44-hours week, a minimum living wage, one month's leave with full pay, compulsory recognition of Trade Unions and establishment of Industrial Courts to settle industrial disputes. The Conference appealed to the "responsible leaders of all political parties to cry a halt to the clashes which are taking place all over the country" and demanded the release of the I.N.A. prisoners. Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and Dinkar Desai were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The second session of the **CENTRAL INDIA** and **RAJPUTANA** Provincial Conference held at Beawar under the presidentship of Com. N. R. Newaskar was attended by 31 delegates from all the six Affiliated Unions. Resolutions demanding increase in basic wages, adequate housing accommodation for the industrial workers, enforcement of factory laws and

the introduction of labour legislation at least of the standard prevalent in British India, institution of social security measures and a 44-hour week were passed. The Conference greeted the World Federation of Trade Unions and expressed the hope that, under the guidance of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the workers of different countries of the world will march shoulder to shoulder to defend the rights of the working class in all the countries. Coms. Abdul Shakur and N. R. Newaskar were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR Provincial Conference was held in April, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. V. R. Kalappa. Delegates from all the 22 Affiliated Unions attended. Amongst the important resolutions passed were those demanding release of national leaders, formation of a National Government at the Centre based on the right of self-determination and adult franchise, appointment of an adjudicator to examine the demands of textile workers for a 40 per cent increase in basic wages, monthly payment of regularity bonus and the institution of Provident Fund schemes. Com. V. G. Balwaik and Com. R. K. Haldulkar were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

DELHI: a Conference of the Affiliated Unions from DELHI was held in January, 1947, at New Delhi under the presidentship of Com. S. Raghbir Singh, president of the Central P.W.D. Workers' Union. One hundred delegates from 18 affiliated Unions repreesnting more than 15,000 workers attended. Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITUC, while regretting his inability to attend, sent a message wishing "the success to the Conference, and the starting of a vigorous and united working" of the Trade Union Movement in the Province. Com. S. A. Dange, inaugurated the Conference. Amongst the resolutions adopted were those supporting the teachers' strike in Delhi, protesting against police searches of the offices of Trade Unions and other organisations, protesting against police firing in Cawnpore and other places, and condemning the attack on Baba Ram Chander, a member of the General Council of the AITUC, by the management of the Birla mills. Com. Chando Bibi was elected as the president with Com. Mohemed Yamin as the General Secretary.

The MADRAS Provincial Conference was held at Madura in December, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. V. Chakkarakai Chettiar. 193 delegates attended. The General Secretary's report showed that the membership of Affiliated Unions

had increased during the last three years from 27,917 to 1,25,388. Special reference was made in the report to the organisation of the handloom workers' Unions in Tamilnad with a membership of 30,000. Important amongst the resolutions passed were those dealing with the release of I.N.A. prisoners, reduction in the hours of work, retrenchment on railways, consolidation of dearness allowance with wages and repression in Travancore and Cochin States. Com. V. Chakkrai Chettiar and P. Balachandra Menon were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The PUNJAB Provincial Conference had its third session held in May, 1945, at Amritsar under the presidentship of Com. Fazal Ilahi Qurban. The General Secretary's report showed that the total number of Unions in the Provinces had increased considerably during the period under report. Important amongst the resolutions passed were those demanding commutation of death sentences of the Ashti, Chimur and Jainpur prisoners, greeting the Red Army, greeting the people of China, supporting the demands of the Railway workers, the Post and Telegraph workers, primary teachers and tonga drivers. The Conference also demanded the immediate introduction of a minimum living wage.

The fourth session of the PUNJAB Provincial Conference was held in October, 1946, at Okara under the presidentship of Com. Romesh Chandra. Resolutions were passed criticising the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding constitutional development of India, condemning the proposed legislation regarding industrial disputes, supporting struggles of the people of Indian States such as Kashmir, Ratlam and Hyderabad, demanding a minimum living wage, the introduction of social security measures, adequate dearness allowance, provision of workers' quarters at cheap rents and recognition of Trade Unions. The Conference welcomed the growing consciousness amongst the military workers, postal workers, clerks and **Patwaris** and supported the demands of the Government servants. The Conference congratulated the N.W.R. workers on their protest strike and paid its homage to the martyrs of Amalner and Golden Rock who were fired upon by the police, demanded release of the arrested workers and supported the demands for an enquiry into the firing. Coms. Kishorilal and Iqbal Singh were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The ANDHRA Regional Council held its Conference in June, 1945, at Rajhmundry under the presidentship of Com. C. V. K. Rao. Three hundred delegates from 52 Unions (affiliated as well as associated) attended. Resolutions demanding

institution of a tripartite machinery for Madras, adequate dearness allowance, increase in basic wages, equal pay for equal work, prohibition of women for underground work, in Mica mines and provision of creches in all factories where women are employed, were passed. Coms. C. V. K. Rao and P. Venkateshwarlu were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The GUJERAT Regional Council held its third Conference at Ahmedabad in May, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. M. A. Potkar. In all 80 delegates from 19 Unions attended. Amongst the resolutions passed were those demanding abolition of contract labour in the textile industry of Gujerat, introduction of labour legislation in the States of Kathiawar and Baroda on the lines prevailing in British India, 33 per cent increase in basic wages and introduction of a living minimum wage. The Conference protested against the decision of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to stop dearness allowance on the technical plea that the war in Europe had ended.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL COUNCILS

The Provincial Committees and Regional Councils have shown increasing interest in the growing Trade Union Movement in the Provinces and Regions. Most of them gave active assistance in preparing memoranda for the Governments and guided the Unions during strikes and several other difficulties. Most of the Provincial Committees attained leadership of the working class of the Province. A summary of activities of some of the Provincial Committees is given below on the basis of information supplied by them.

THE ASSAM PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE had to face severe repression during 1945. Several members of the Provincial Committee were either extorted, interned or arrested. Two meetings of the Provincial Committee were held. The Committee met Mr. D. V. Rege, the Chairman of the Labour Investigation Committee and submitted a memorandum on the conditions and demands of the plantation workers in Assam.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE submitted several memoranda to the Government of the Province and the Government of India on problems affecting the working class, important amongst them being retrenchment and demobilisa-

tion and delay in the adjudication proceedings. The Committee gave a call for one day's protest strike in sympathy with the postal workers. The Committee with several affiliated Unions took active steps and called upon the workers to keep away from the riots and to run to the assistance of members of the other community. On the whole, the Bengal working class was able to keep itself aloof from the riots. The Committee gave assistance to the various Unions in a number of strikes that took place in the Province.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE met several times and took important decisions. It submitted to Government a memorandum on involuntary unemployment. Com. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the BPTUC was requested to enquire into the firing on Amalner workers which resulted in the death of nine workers. The report revealed that the firing was unjustified. The Working Council also adopted a statement on unemployment and wage cut and submitted it to the Government of Bombay. The Working Council discussed the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill and passed a resolution on it, disapproving of the Bill as a whole and recording its protest against it. The Council pointed out that if the Bill was passed into an Act without carrying out the fundamental changes mentioned in the resolution, it would not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement.

On the food problem as it affected the working class the Council expressed its opinion that the Government should give sufficient rations to the workers so as to keep up their efficiency. It also called upon the Government to take steps to check the soaring prices and to continue the price control so long as the food situation does not come to normal. The Council viewed with grave concern the decision of the Government of Bombay to give up the Subsidised Milk Scheme and urged the Government of Bombay to continue the same.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA COMMITTEE held five meetings during the period under report. Amongst the important resolutions adopted were those deplored failure of the Congress and the League to establish a National Government at the Centre and requesting the Congress and the League to come together with a view to form an Interim National Government (August 1945). Other resolutions demanded full civil liberties in Central Indian and Rajputana, supported the demands of the postal employees (Feb. 1946), condemned the Gwalior firing and supported the demands of Ujjain, Beawar, Vijayanagar and Indore textile workers. Eight new Unions were organised in the Province during the period under report. Com. Ram Singh, president of the Ujjain Mazdoor Sabha was elected to the Gwalior Legislative Assembly on labour ticket.

C. P. AND BERAR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE observed May Day, Bus Workers' Day, and Ruikar Day. It submitted a memorandum of grievances of workers in different industrial centres in the Province to the Governor of C. P. and Berar. The Committee led the textile workers' strike in the Province in support of their economic demands. Com. R. S. Ruikar and V. R. Kalappa have been appointed as labour representatives on the Textile *ad hoc* Committee to represent the case of textile workers. Both of them have also been appointed on the sub-committee to prepare Bills regarding the settlement of industrial disputes and working conditions in shops and other establishments.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE made representations to the Government on the following subjects: (1) Weekly Holidays; (2) Application of the Factories Act to Tobacco and non-power factory workers; (3) Amendment to the Factories Act; (4) Madura Mill Standing Orders; (5) Maternity Benefit Act; (6) Demands of textile workers, municipal workers, handloom weavers, engineering workers, tannery workers and bus workers. The Provincial Committee issued 36 circulars and 20 press statements on various subjects affecting the working class movement. The Committee called for a one-day sympathetic general strike on the R. I. R. Day, Kashmir Day, Postal Workers' Day and Corporation Workers' Day. It held 30 mass rallies in the city to popularise and support the demands of the workers. It observed several days such as May Day, Release Political Prisoners' Day, Anti-Franco Day, Hands-off Indonesia Day, and All-India Railwaymen's Day.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE witnessed an unprecedented upsurge in the working class movement in the Province. The membership of all affiliated Unions has gone up. Several new Unions have come into existence. Most of the strikes in the Provinces have been successful.

U. P. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE had to face an internal dispute during the period under report. The General Council of the AITUC at its meeting held at Nagpur, in April, 1946, appointed a Committee of three to supervise the elections. The elections were held but the dispute was not settled. Com. Dinkar Desai has been appointed as an Election Tribunal.

GUJERAT REGIONAL COUNCIL met thrice during the period under report. The office-bearers toured various centres in Gujarat and helped in conducting the activities of the local Unions. As a result of this, the influence and membership of the Unions affiliated to the AITUC in Gujarat increased. The Committee conducted a general strike of more than one hundred thousand textile workers in Gujarat excluding Ahmedabad as a protest against the stopping of the dearness allowance.

The Council conducted a one-day strike on 22nd July, in support of the Postal workers. Nearly 16,000 workers participated in it. The Council has been able to spread its activities into Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Billimoria and other centres in Indian States.

THE KERALA REGIONAL COUNCIL held eight meetings and issued 13 circulars. The Council has six local Councils in different Trade Union Centres, such as Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Travancore. The Council was able to hold a Bidi and Cigar Workers' Conference in July, 1946. It also conducted a Handloom and Pitloom Weavers' Conference in December, 1946. The All-Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Conference was held in February, 1946; the All-Cochin Bidi Workers' Conference was held in April 1946; All-Cochin Labour Conference was held in January 1946. The Council observed the MPTUC week from 8th June to 15th June 1946. It observed 21st October as an Anti-Repression Day and 31st October as the AITUC Day. It also observed the 1st June to 8th June as a Railway Workers' Week to popularise the Railway workers' demands. The Council organised a one-day strike in support of postal workers, S.I.R. workers and Railway workers respectively. They also observed a Travancore Day to protest against the repressive policy of the Travancore government culminating in mass arrests, firings and so forth.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES

The Madras Session of the AITUC had discussed the question of convening group and Industrial Conference of Workers in different industries. In persuance of this, it was proposed to hold Group Conferences for several industries. Due to certain difficulties, these Conferences could not be held. However, we have been able to form an All-India Mine Workers' Federation, with 12 Unions of mine workers from all over India affiliated to it. Com. P. C. Bose was elected as the President of the Federation and Com. Chapal Bhattacharya as the General Secretary.

A meeting of the representatives of the textile Unions affiliated to the AITUC was held at Bombay on 30th June, 1946. It appointed a Committee of five comrades to draft a Constitution of the Federation. A representative Conference of the delegates of the textile workers' Unions is called at Calcutta on 20th February, 1947. This Conference will adopt the constitution and elect office bearers.

HEAD OFFICE

THE TRADE UNION RECORD

Immediately after the Madras Session, the size of the TRADE UNION RECORD was increased from six to eight pages. As the then Editor, Com. Sharta Mukherjee, left Bombay in May, 1945, Com. Manek Gandhi was asked to edit the RECORD. Later on, the Working Committee appointed a new Editorial Board. In October, 1945, the size of the RECORD was further increased from eight to twelve pages.

Due to the co-operation and assistance from Affiliated Unions, Provincial Committees and Regional Councils, we were able to make the TRADE UNION RECORD a better mirror of the Trade Union Movement in the country. Special attempts were made to make it more informative and useful by featuring workers' struggles and the memoranda submitted by the Provincial Committees and Unions on the workers' demands. A critical analysis of various Bills dealing with labour problems and the summaries of the proceedings of the Tripartite Conferences and the Standing Labour Committee meetings were also printed from time to time.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS

The AITUC submitted memoranda to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on various labour problems. Important amongst them were:

1. Adarkar Report on Sickness Insurance;
2. Amendment of the Payment of Wages Act;
3. Implementation of Adjudicators' awards;
4. The maximum rent that may be charged to Industrial workers;
5. The Minimum Wages Bill;
6. Indian Trade Unions Act (Amendment) Bill;
7. Bombay Industrial Relations Bill;
8. Proposed amendment to the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; and
9. Need for instituting Tripartite Committees for Coal, Textile, Plantation and other industries.

Com. N. M. Joshi issued a comprehensive statement on the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill. It was sent to all Provincial Governments and distributed amongst the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

AITUC QUESTIONNAIRES

A detailed questionnaire was issued by the office asking for information regarding the extent of involuntary unemployment

and the compensation obtained. The replies received showed that compensation was obtained only in a very few cases. The question was taken up with the Government of India and the rules regarding compensation were somewhat modified.

The office also issued a questionnaire regarding the extent and the amount of dearness allowance and bonus obtained by workers in various industries. The replies showed that there was no rational system of granting dearness allowance. It was also found that in no case dearness allowance was sufficient to compensate the rise in the cost of living.

CIRCULARS

In all 42 circulars were issued by the office regarding organisational, agitational and other problems of the Trade Union Movement.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Though our constitution was amended last year, it was found that with the rapid growth of the movement, some fresh amendments have become very essential. One of the proposed amendments deals with the increase in the Affiliation Fee and its calculation on a more scientific basis. It was found that there was a tendency to start very small Unions. This tendency is sought to be combated by a proposed amendment giving right to send delegates only to those Unions which have a membership above 100. It is also proposed to secure representation at the session on a uniform basis. One further amendment which seeks to put the Affiliated Unions on a more stable financial basis requires the affiliated or applicant Unions to keep Re. 1/- per year as the minimum annual subscription chargeable to its members. These amendments were discussed at the meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November-December, 1946 and will be moved at the meeting of the General Council and the open session in February, 1947.

INFORMATION REGARDING AFFILIATED UNIONS

Information Forms were sent to all Affiliated Unions. Only 180 Unions sent replies. It is earnestly hoped that the Unions will henceforward send replies required in the Information Forms as this information is very essential for the office.

TRIPARTITE DELIBERATIONS

During the period under report, several meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee were held and several measures legislative, administrative and others relating to the workers were discussed.

SIXTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The sixth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held in March, 1945, at New Delhi. Coms. V. V. Giri and S. S. Mirajkar represented the AITUC as Delegates with Coms. Maqdoom Mohiuddin and T. V. Thomas as Advisers.

The agenda before the meeting was (1) Health Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers and (2) Changes in the Constitution and functions of the Tripartite Organisation.

The Health Insurance Scheme: The AITUC representatives insisted that the scheme should be introduced without any further delay. They demanded that it should cover all organised industries as well as seasonal factories; that the benefits provided under the scheme should be substantially raised; that the qualifying period for obtaining benefits should be reduced from six months to two months; that workers' contributions should be reduced; that no exemption should be given to any industry from the operation of the scheme; and that there should be no waiting period for drawing cash benefits. They supported the suggestions made by the I. L. O. experts, Messrs. Stack and Rao, that the scheme should cover employment injuries and maternity benefits in all perennial factories and that provision should be made to extend its scope to other classes of workers at the discretion of the Insurance Fund.

Constitutional Changes: The question of changes in the Constitution and functions of the Tripartite Organisation was referred to a Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee with Com. Giri as the AITUC representative on the Committee.

SEVENTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The seventh meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in August, 1945. The AITUC was represented by Coms. V. V. Giri and S. S. Mirajkar as Delegates with Coms. A. M. Malik and Z. R. Chowdhary as Advisers. The agenda before the meeting included (1) Report of the Sub-Committee on the Constitution of the Tripartite Organisation; (2) Industrial Housing and responsibility of the employers in connection therewith; (3) Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act and (4) Draft Rules under the Factory. (Amendment) Act 1945 relating to Holidays with Pay.

Constitution of the Tripartite Organisation: Dealing with the Sub-Committee's report on the constitution of the Tripartite Organisation Com. Mirajkar suggested that immediate steps should be taken for the establishment of permanent Industrial Committees on the lines of the I. L. O., particularly

for plantation, labour, mine., inland transport, textiles, steel and metal trades instead of having **ad hoc** Committees.

Housing: The question of Industrial Housing and the responsibility of the employers in connection therewith was referred to a special Sub-Committee on Industrial Housing appointed by the Standing Labour Committee on which Com. Giri was deputed to represent the AITUC. Both Coms. Giri and Mirajkar pointed out the urgency of the housing problem and insisted that immediate steps should be taken to implement the programme mentioned in the Government memorandum. They said that in any scheme that is evolved as a result of these deliberations, the employers should have no control over the management of the housing of industrial workers.

SEVENTH TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE

The seventh TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE was held at New Delhi in November 1945. The AITUC was represented by Coms. V. V. Giri, Z. R. Chowdhary, Hariharnath Shastri and P. Ram Murthy as Delegates with Coms. Shanta Mukherjee, Indrajit Gupta and Manek Gandhi as Advisers. The agenda included the reduction of working hours under the Factories Act; (2) Minimum Wage Legislation; (3) Unemployment:—(a) Involuntary unemployment resulting from controls; and (b) in transition period; (4) Attitude of Employment Exchanges during strikes and lock-outs; (5) Legislation regarding Standing Orders and (6) Amendment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, providing for recognition of Trade Unions and industrial canteens.

Reduction in Hours of Work: With regard to the Government proposal regarding the reduction of working hours from 54 to 48 in perennial factories, Com. Hariharnath Shastri said that the AITUC would like the hours of work to be reduced to 40 per week. He also said that the factories with continuous processes ought to provide weekly holidays to workers by employing a larger number of persons. He expressed the opposition of the AITUC to payment of wages in kind. He insisted that coal mining and plantations should be included within the purview of the Government Bill and that all contract labour should be covered by the minimum wage fixing machinery.

Trade Union Recognition: Dealing with the amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act providing for the recognition of Trade Unions, Com. Manek Gandhi observed that the Government should define the term 'representative Trade Union' and that the rights given to the representative Unions should be considerably increased. He said that they must have the right

to do Union propaganda, collect subscriptions and hold meetings within the factory premises and that the employer should be forbidden from introducing any changes without previously notifying them to the Union.

As no unanimous decision could be reached on the Government draft Bill to amend the Trade Unions Act for the purposes of recognition of Trade Unions and also on the draft Bill to fix minimum wages, it was decided to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee.

Employment Exchanges: Dealing with the attitude of the Employment Exchanges during strikes and lock-outs, Com. Shanta Mukherjee said that the Employment Exchanges should not take any sides during strikes and lock-outs, that they should not supply workers for employment when there are strikes. She said that Employment Exchanges would be able to have the confidence both of the employers and the workers if only they adhere to this principle.

Unemployment: Dealing with the question of unemployment, Com. Z. R. Chowdhary insisted that the Government of India should immediately take steps to provide employment to those who are thrown out of work and that cash benefits should be given immediately. He made concrete suggestions to absorb a large number of unemployed workers.

Involuntary Unemployment: With regard to involuntary unemployment resulting from controls, the AITUC representatives insisted that the compensation for involuntary unemployment should be given in full, that the period of eligibility should be reduced from more than seven days in any month and that the workers should be given full compensation for involuntary unemployment even if it is for a day. They pressed upon the Government of India the need to pass, if necessary, an ordinance to meet this requirement.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Minimum Wages Bill and the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill met at New Delhi in January, 1946. Dealing with the Bill amending the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Com. N. M. Joshi said that the Government should define a 'representative Union' as a Union which has not less than five per cent of the workers as members or not less than 500 workers as members, whichever is the lesser of the two. He opposed the Government proposal to grant powers to the Provincial Government to fix any other conditions which they deem fit before recognising any Union. Dealing with the rights of recognised Unions, he suggested that these rights should include facilities such as holding of meetings, col-

lection of subscriptions, special leave for workers to attend Committee meetings and facilities for putting notices on notice boards of the factories.

Dealing with the Minimum Wage Bill, Com. Joshi insisted that payment of wages in kind should be forbidden. He suggested that there should be Wage Boards in the Province and a Central Wage Board at the centre to co-ordinate the work of different Industrial Wage Boards. Summing up the discussion, Com. Joshi said that though the Bill was not satisfactory, he would not like to delay the passage of the Bill.

EIGHTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The eighth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in March, 1946. Coms. N. M. Joshi and N. V. Phadke attended as Delegates and Coms. Manek Gandhi and Chapal Bhattacharya as Advisers. The following was the agenda of the meeting:—(1) Amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; (2) Review of employment in industry and the extent to which unemployment is likely to occur; (3) Mine Workers' Charter as proposed by the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O.; (4) Central Legislation for unregulated factories; (5) Employment Exchanges and (6) Possibilities of Welfare Trust Funds for industrial employees.

The Trade Disputes Act, 1929: Dealing with the Amendment to the Trade Disputes Act, Com. N. M. Joshi expressed the opposition of the AITUC to any restriction on the right of workers to strike before the State took upon itself the responsibility of providing them with work or maintenance and complete social security in other respects and before the workers had secured their due share in political power. As both the workers' and the employers' representatives had not studied the Bill, it was decided to refer it to an *ad hoc* Committee of the Standing Labour Committee for further discussion. Com. N. M. Joshi was nominated on that Committee on behalf of the AITUC.

Employment in Industry and Extent of Unemployment: Speaking on the question of employment in industry and extent of unemployment, Com. N. V. Phadke deplored the lack of adequate information and asked the Government to procure as much information regarding the probable volume of unemployment as possible. He suggested that there should be no discrimination between demobilised servicemen and discharged industrial workers in the various plans that the Government of India were making for creating more employment. He reiterated the suggestions made by the AITUC in its memorandum submitted to the Government of India in September, 1945, dealing with the impending large-scale retrenchment and mass unemployment.

Mine Workers' Charter: Dealing with the Mine Workers' Charter prepared by the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., Com. N. M. Joshi deplored the fact that the Government was not able to supply to the Committee the proceedings of the Coal Mines Committee or even the text of the Mine Workers' Charter. While speaking on this subject, Com. Joshi protested against the action of the Government of India in choosing, as representatives of Indian miners, nominees of the Indian Federation of Labour in preference to those of the AITUC for the meetings of the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., held in December, 1945. Com. Joshi also criticised the misleading statement made by Mr. Ikramulla, the Government of India's representative at the meeting of the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., in which he stated that the output of the Indian miner was the lowest in the world. *

Com. Chapal Bhattacharya welcomed the proposals made in the Charter and said that they should be immediately implemented. He demanded that contract labour in mines should be immediately abolished and suggested the appointment of a separate committee of the Standing Labour Committee to devise practical measures for giving effect to the proposals contained in the Charter.

Central Legislation for Unregulated Factories: Speaking on the Government's proposals regarding Central legislation for unregulated factories, Com. Manek Gandhi said that the Factories Act should be so amended as to apply to any work place where more than two persons are employed and that all distinction between regulated and unregulated factories should be done away with. He added that if the Government of India insisted upon bringing Central legislation for factories not using power, the AITUC would insist that the new legislation must contain all the important provisions embodied in the Factories Act, 1934, and that it should be applicable to all factories working without power and employing ten or more persons.

Employment Exchanges and Strikes and Lockouts: Dealing with the attitude of the Employment Exchanges during strikes and lockouts, Com. Joshi said that if employment exchanges have to serve any real and useful purpose, they should refuse to accept vacancies or to register workmen in cases of strikes and lockouts. Acceptance of the British model, which the Government of India recommended would work adversely to the interest of the workers. As no decision could be arrived at, it was agreed that the Government should consult the employers' and workers' organisations once again.

Welfare Trust Fund: Dealing with the Government proposal regarding Welfare Trust Funds for industrial employees, Com. Joshi said that if the proposed Welfare Fund does not

result in weakening the well-known responsibilities of the Government and the employers and was an additional ameliorative measure, the AITUC would not oppose its establishment. He, however, warned the Government that this fund may do disservice to labour, if it led to non-payment of adequate wages or to relaxation in the efforts of the Government or the employers to raise the living standards of the workers.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill met at New Delhi in June, 1946. In the course of his observations on the Government proposals, Com. Joshi said that the AITUC was opposed to the idea of making strikes without notice illegal, and that it was also opposed to compulsory arbitration and conciliation during which strikes are made illegal. He suggested to the Government that the best way for them to minimise industrial disputes was not to make strikes without notice illegal or to enforce compulsory arbitration but to remove the industrial discontent by introducing beneficial measures such as those for the establishment of minimum wages and social security. He also opposed the Government's proposal to require a strike notice in all "essential industries" as defined by them.

NINTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The ninth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in July, 1946. The AITUC was represented by Coms. N. M. Joshi and S. S. Mirajkar (Delegates) and Coms. Sibnath Banerjee and Mirza Ibrahim (Advisers). The items on the agenda were:—(1) Legislation for unregulated factories; (2) Regulation of conditions of employment etc., in business houses and commercial undertakings in urban areas; (3) Revision of the Indian Factories Act, 1934; (4) Holidays with Pay Act—Desirability of the provision of paid holidays to workers in mines, unregulated factories and plantations and seamen, dock labourers, Local Board employees etc.; (5) Revision of the Employment of Children Act, 1939; (6) Revision of the Indian Mines Act, 1923; (7) Report of the Housing Sub-Committee; (8) Amendments to the International Labour Office Questionnaire on Protection of Children and Young Workers and (10) International Labour Office questionnaire on Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories.

At the outset, Com. N. M. Joshi requested the Government of India to make it a practice to put before the Standing Labour Committee a report on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the decisions taken by the

previous meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Labour Conferences. This request was accepted by the Chairman.

Legislation regarding Conditions and Hours of Work: It was decided to take up items 1, 3, 4 and 5 together. Speaking on them, Com. N. M. Joshi welcomed the Government memorandum to revise the Factories Act, 1934. He said that on the whole the AITUC was pleased with the proposals mentioned in the memorandum but he would like the Government to raise the age of children in employment from 12 to 15. He suggested that among factory inspectors there should be persons trained in public health, engineering and welfare work.

Housing for Industrial Workers: Dealing with the report of the Housing Sub-Committee, Com. Mirajkar, while expressing the general agreement of the AITUC, emphasised the urgency and the seriousness of the problem and urged the Government of India immediately to undertake a countrywide housing programme for industrial workers. After some discussions, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India immediately to establish a National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Housing Boards for preparing schemes of housing the working class and for carrying out the housing programme as speedily as possible. The text of the resolution is given in Appendix C.

Reduction of hours of work in mines: Com. Mirajkar, welcomed the Government proposals to reduce the hours of work for miners over ground from 10 per day and 54 per week to 8 per day and 48 per week; and in the case of underground workers, from 9 per day and 54 per week to 7½ per day and 40 per week. He, however, said that the hours of work for both the under-ground and over-ground workers should not be more than 40 per week. This reduction should be brought about without any decrease in the present earnings of the workers.

Legislation for shop and commercial assistants: Com. Sibnath Banerjee suggested that the weekly hours of work should be 40 and not 48 as mentioned in the Government memorandum; that no overtime should be permitted and if at all permitted it should be paid at double the ordinary rate of pay; that one and a half days should be given as weekly holidays as provided in the Bengal Act; that annual holidays with pay should be at least 15 days and that all persons under the age of 15 should be prohibited from getting employment in these establishments. He suggested that the municipal and P. W. D. workers should also be covered by the proposed legislation.

Amendments to I. L. O. Constitution: Com. N. M. Joshi suggested that the Government of India should ask its delegation to the next session of the I.L.O. to insist that at least four seats should be reserved for the employers and workers from the Asiatic countries on the Governing Body of the I.L.O. He also stressed the urgent need for internationalising the staff of the I.L.O. and particularly demanded an adequate number of Indians on the staff of the I.L.O.

THE TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Trade Policy Committee of the Government of India was held in September, 1946. Com. N. M. Joshi and Com. S. K. Pramanik attended on behalf of the AITUC. Com. N. M. Joshi thanked the Government of India for giving the AITUC an opportunity to tender its advice to the meeting and requested them always to recognise the claims of the organisations of the workers and peasants in considering national and international problems in regard to economic development and trade as these affect the interests of the common people in the country. It should be recognised that those who are engaged in the actual work of carrying on the trade should have as much voice in determining the policy of the country as any other class. He suggested to the Government of India that an attempt should be made to secure proper balance between production of primary and manufactured articles nationally and internationally and added that as the purchasing power of the common people in India is very low, their standards of life is also low. The Government of India, he said, should immediately take steps to raise the standard of life of the Indian workers by equitable national distribution of wealth. This object can only be achieved, he said, by economic development which will result in raising the standard of life of the common people. Com. Pramanik suggested that at the World Trade Conference the representatives of India should not join any **bloc** but should judge issues on their merits.

MINERAL POLICY CONFERENCE

The Government of India convened a Mineral Policy Conference, which met in New Delhi, on 10th January, 1947, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Bhabha, the Member for Works, Mines and Power in the Interim Government.

The Conference was composed of representatives of Government, employers, scientists and labour. Coms. S. A. Dange and P. C. Bose represented the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The AITUC representatives demanded nationalisation of mines and mineral resources in India, immediate liquidation of all foreign capital at present operating in the minerals such

as oil, coal, etc., warning to the Indian States that any concessions granted to foreign capital will not be recognised, introduction of living wages and decent working conditions for all workers and development of minerals with a view to the needs of the people and not with a view to armaments.

THE FIVE YEARS LABOUR PLAN

In December, 1946, the Government of India convened a Conference of the representatives of employers and workers to discuss a Programme of labour legislation and labour reform, prepared by them and intended to be implemented during the next five years. The Programme sets out certain legislative and administrative measures which the Government propose to take in consultation with Provincial and State Governments, the object being "to bring about an effective improvement in the working conditions and standards of living of workers in industries, mines and plantations". At this Conference the AITUC was represented by Coms. N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi.

At the outset, Com. Phadke protested on behalf of the AITUC against the inclusion in the Conference of the nominees of the Indian Federation of Labour.

On behalf of the AITUC, a detailed memorandum was submitted to the Government explaining the AITUC point of view on all matters under discussion.

General Considerations: According to the Government memorandum, the industrial workers being "much better off" than the agricultural labourers, diversion of funds to further improve the lot of industrial workers "would naturally require the strongest justification". Our representatives pointed out that this formulation was basically wrong in as much as the lot of agricultural workers themselves cannot possibly be expected to improve unless the present pressure of population on land is relieved to a very great extent by diversion of agricultural labour to industrial occupations. This can be achieved only by a vigorous programme of industrialisation of the country, which cannot be expected to be successful unless the labour standards in industry are improved to a very great extent. Thus, improvement in the working conditions of industrial labour can alone result in the improvement of working conditions of agricultural labourers.

Much emphasis was laid in the Government memorandum on the "capacity of the industry to pay". Fortunately, the chairman in his opening remarks made observations to the effect that an industry which is incapable of maintaining its workers in decent living conditions was not worthy of survival. This point of view was also emphasised by our representatives.

Considering the Programme as a whole, our representatives stated that at the rate of progress indicated in the Programme, India would not be able to catch up with the rest of the civilised world within any conceivable period of time. It was, therefore, emphasised that our progress must be far more speedy and comprehensive than was contemplated by the Programme.

It was also suggested that the Programme was in many places very vague and lacked precision, especially in point of time. It is, therefore, essential that the proposed period of five years should be sub-divided into much smaller periods and smaller programmes should be prepared and given effect to within each of these small periods. The Government of India was also called upon to convene similar Conferences periodically and to make reports on the progress of the Programme.

As an immediate step towards the implementation of the Programme, our representatives suggested that Government should appoint a Committee to go through each one of the reports of the Labour Investigation Committee and to prepare practical schemes and measures of reform based on each one of the items in these reports. The need for adequate representation to labour on this Committee was also stressed.

The Wages Policy: Our representatives challenged the Government's statement to the effect that, during the period of war, the rise in the cost of living was neutralised by the dearness allowance and other concessions given to the industrial workers. They pointed out that real wages of workers during war period had gone down to the extent of between 20 to 60 per cent. With regard to the Government's proposals regarding minimum wage, it was pointed out that the establishment of a minimum wage in sweated industries and occupations as contemplated by the Programme would not be enough. A demand was made for the establishment of a "fair" or "living" wage not only in the sweated industries but in all industries. Dealing with this important question, it was concretely suggested that the Government should immediately appoint an officer who may be called the Wages Commissioner to work out the necessary schemes and measures.

Labour Legislation: With regard to the Government's proposals regarding the revision of the Indian Mines Act, our representatives stressed the urgency of reduction in working hours so as to bring the mining labour into line with the factory labour. They also stated that the miners must be enabled to enjoy all the facilities and amenities made available to factory workers such as holidays with pay, paid weekly-off on Sunday, reduced working hours without loss in earn-

ings and so forth. The Government was also requested to apply the Mines Act to Oil field workers without any further delay.

Our representatives also suggested that the Factories Act must be completely overhauled so as to bring it in line with the analogous British legislation. Dissatisfaction was expressed about the Government's delay in revising the Payment of Wages Act. It was pointed out that full and prompt payment of earned wages is the natural right of every worker and it is really understandable why the Government should be slow in ensuring even this natural right to every worker irrespective of the type or class of industry or establishment in which he works.

Legislation for Shop Assistants and others: With regard to the contemplated legislation regulating the working conditions of other classes of workers, it was pointed out that workers employed in shops and commercial establishments, road transport services, docks, plantations, municipalities and so forth were in urgent need of protective legislation.

Legislation for Plantation Workers: On the question of proposed 'steps' to improve the working conditions of plantations, it was pointed out that only executive or administrative action could not be enough and that an adequate piece of legislation should immediately be passed for the benefit of the hitherto neglected plantation workers. It was concretely suggested that the task of framing a scheme for such legislation should be entrusted to an Officer who should be asked to make a report within a very short period of time.

Labour Inspection: Our representatives made it clear that all these Acts will not be of much use to the workers unless there is an adequate and efficient staff of inspectors for their proper enforcement. It was also suggested in this respect that a representative of any registered Trade Union, if he so desires, should be permitted to accompany any inspector when the latter pays a visit to any factory or other establishment on official business.

Contract Labour: With regard to the question of contract labour, it was stated that the Government should immediately set an example by abolishing all contract labour in concerns under Government control. As long as contract labour continues to exist, private employers should be compelled to give to their workmen employed under the contract system all the amenities that would be enjoyed by factory workers including fair wages, regulated hours of work, prompt and full payment of wages and dearness allowance and other welfare measures regarding safety, canteens and so forth.

Industrial Disputes: On the question of the proposed Industrial Disputes Bill, it was pointed out that the AITUC was opposed to compulsory arbitration. It was also urged that strikes must not be made illegal during the continuance of conciliation proceedings and that the definition of 'public utility' that is at present very vague and wide must be made precise and clear. It was made clear to Government that workers would under no circumstances be willing to forego their right to strike.

Social Security: On the question of social security measures, our representatives pointed out that the problem of social security is one and indivisible and should be treated as such not only from the point of view of different forms of security to be provided but also from the point of view of classes of workers to which it is to be provided. It was, however, suggested that, because of these considerations, the progress of the present Workmen's State Insurance Bill should not be checked. It was concretely suggested that the Government should immediately appoint Special Officers to deal with different problems and forms of social security including unemployment insurance, old age pensions, widow's pensions and orphans' allowances. The reports of these officers should be carefully studied and discussed at a representative Conference and practical schemes based on these studies should be immediately launched.

Industrial Housing: On the question of housing our representatives expressed grave concern and consternation at the revelations made by the Government spokesmen. It was stated on behalf of the Government that on account of certain wrong calculations on which Government depended, the scheme of industrial housing discussed and tentatively approved of by the Housing Sub-Committee as well as by the Standing Labour Committee had to be abandoned. It also transpired that the Provincial Governments, except one, had expressed their inability to meet the cost of industrial housing but that they had agreed to prepare some schemes in this respect. Our representatives expressed serious doubts about these proposed schemes and emphasised the need of immediate action. It was pointed out that this problem must not be allowed to remain unsolved for want of funds. Money must be found for this purpose, if necessary by raising loans and increasing taxation on higher incomes. It was made clear to the Government that this inefficient handling of a vital problem was most objectionable. The Government was urged to set an example by providing adequate housing accommodation to their own employees such as railwaymen, Post and Telegraphmen, Central P.W.D. workmen and others.

Conclusion: Lastly our representatives stated that in order to achieve substantial progress in the direction of labour reform, Government should immediately take steps to create the requisite machinery for the formulation and subsequent execution of the Programme. The officers and Committees suggested should be appointed without delay, for no programme can be expected to move forward without appropriate machinery.

In conclusion, our representatives expressed the belief that by accepting and implementing the suggestion made by the AITUC, the Government would meet only their legitimate obligations to the working masses of this country and would thereby earn their gratitude and support.

AITUC REPRESENTATIVES ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES

THE TEXTILE CONTROL BOARD: Com. S. S. Mirajkar worked on the Textile Control Board in the place of Com. S. A. Dange, when the latter was abroad. He opposed the proposal to increase the prices of cloth. Com. Dange has been working on the Board since his return.

HEALTH SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE: The Committee, of which Com. N. M. Joshi, was a member, completed its report during the period under report.

COAL MINES WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Com. Nirapada Mukherjee who was one of the AITUC representatives on the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee resigned his membership due to ill-health. Com. P. C. Bose was appointed in his place. The other member of the Committee is Com. Chapal Bhattacharya.

POLICY COMMITTEE NO. III (C) PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRIC POWER: Com. N. V. Phadke attended the meeting of the Committee held in February, 1945. The Committee decided to set up an Advisory Board for laying down the principles for the control of electricity supply finance. In spite of the representations of the AITUC, no labour representative was taken on the Board.

SCHEME OF HEALTH INSURANCE: Prof. B. P. Adarkar, with Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and S. C. Joshi as Advisers representing Indian workers, prepared a scheme on health insurance. This scheme was later amended in the light of the suggestions made by Messrs. Stack and Rao of the International Labour Office. A Bill based on this amended scheme has been introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly.

Standing Advisory Committee on Technical Training Scheme: Com. V. R. Kalappa who was nominated as the AITUC

representative on this Committee attended its meeting held at Bombay in February, 1945.

Policy Committee No. 1—Resettlement and Re-employment: Com. S. A. Dange was appointed a member on this Committee to represent the AITUC.

All-India Board of Engineering Studies: Com. T. R. Ganesan and K. N. Joglekar were appointed as representatives of the AITUC on the All-India Board of Engineering Studies.

All-India Council for Technical Education: Coms. V. Chakkarai Chettiar and Indrajit Gupta were appointed on the All-India Council for Technical Education. One meeting of the Council was held.

Central Employment Advisory Committee: Com. Manek Gandhi was appointed as a member of the Central Employment Advisory Committee on behalf of the AITUC. The first meeting of the Committee was held at New Delhi on 25th January, 1947.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

The 27th Session of the I.L.O., was held at Paris in October-November, 1945. The Indian workers were represented by the AITUC. The workers' delegation consisted of Coms. N. M. Joshi (Delegate) S. S. Mirajkar, R. A. Khedgikar, Abdul Nomin, P. R. K. Sarma and R. B. More (Advisers).

The agenda of the Conference was as under:—(1) Director's Report; (2) Maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion; (3) Welfare of children and young workers; (4) Matters arising out of the work of the Constitutional Committee; (5) Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories; and (6) Reports on the Application of Conventions.

Com. N. M. Joshi was appointed on the Selection Committee while Com. Khedgikar was appointed on the Committee of full Employment with Com. More as a substitute. Com. Mirajkar was appointed on the Committee on the application of Conventions while Com. Nomin and Com. Sarma were appointed on the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young Workers and the Committee on the Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories respectively. Com. Joshi was also appointed on the Committee on Constitutional Questions.

Director's Report: Com. N. M. Joshi, in the course of his speech on the Director's report, suggested that the method and procedure for the ratification of Conventions and acceptance of Recommendations may be so altered that much greater action will result especially in countries which are considered to be backward. He suggested that a planned programme for

improving the conditions of workers in less advanced countries should be formulated by the I.L.O. in co-operation with the national Governments.

Committee on Full Employment: Com. Khedgikar, in the course of his speech in the Conference, said that five million workers in India were threatened with unemployment as a result of the stoppage of war. He made concrete suggestions such as reduction of working hours to 40 per week, holidays with pay for at least 15 days, complete stoppage of overtime work and undertaking of nation-wide programmes of public works to fight effectively the menace of unemployment. He also said that there was no provision for unemployment relief in India and was successful in getting the clause of unemployment relief inserted in the draft resolution.

Com. More brought to the notice of the Committee the sorry and miserable plight of eighty million Schedule Caste people most of whom belong to the wage earning class, either industrial or agricultural, and suffer severe hardships both socially and economically; and besides being treated as untouchables are prohibited from getting employment in several industries. He made a strong plea to the I.L.O. office to prepare a report on the question of restrictions on the employment of persons belonging to the scheduled castes in India and to take up the question at some future Conference of the I.L.O.

Social Policy in Dependent Territories: Com. Sarma, in the course of his speech, demanded that the dependent territories should be admitted immediately as full members of the I.L.O., and expressed the hope that ere long they would grow to their full stature and take part in the I.L.O., proceedings as independent and full members. He added that, in the interest of enduring peace, the colonial system should make way rapidly for self-government.

Application of Conventions: Com. Mirajkar, in the course of his speech, pointed out that out of 67 conventions adopted by the I.L.O., India had ratified only 15. One of them was denounced and two were partially suspended. The I.L.O., should insist on larger number of ratifications of Conventions and acceptance of recommendations, resulting in a much larger amount of progress. He made a pointed reference to the people of the Indian States where no labour legislation worth the name exists. He protested against the Government of India suspending the Convention prohibiting women workers being engaged underground in mines and increasing the hours of work for railwaymen without consulting the workers' organisations. Referring to the question of labour inspection Com. Mirajkar suggested that the International Labour Organisation should organise international Inspectorate of

their own so that they will provide independent testimony to the real situation in each country in the matter of labour inspection.

Protection of Children and Young Workers: In the course of his speech, Com. Momin pointed out that in India regulation of the employment of children exists only in a few organised industries, such as factories, mines, railways and ports. The regulation of employment of children as regards minimum age does not exist at all in several other highly organised occupations such as tea, coffee, sugar and rubber plantations and building works, where thousands of persons are employed in one undertaking and where children of six or seven are employed. He referred to the failure of the Government of India to ratify any of the two Conventions passed by the I.L.O., on the employment of children and said that free medical treatment and maintenance allowance for those found unfit for work should be given till the unfitness is removed. He stressed the need to prohibit night work for all children and young persons.

PREPARATORY TECHNICAL MARITIME CONFERENCE

Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference: The International Preparatory Technical (Maritime) Conference was held at Copenhagen in Denmark in November-December, 1945. India was represented by Com. Aftab Ali (Delegate) and Coms. Dinkar Desai and Abdul Mallik (Advisers) all belonging to theAITUC.

The agenda for the Conference was as under: (1) Wages and hours of work on board ships and manning; (2) Leave; (3) Accommodation on board ships; (4) Food and catering; (5) Recognition of Seamen's Organisations; (6) Social Insurance; (7) Continuous employment and (8) Entry, Training and Promotion.

Com. Aftab Ali was elected to the Committee on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning and to the Committee on Continuous Employment. Com. Dinkar Desai was elected to the Committee on Social Insurance and also to the Committee on Continuous Employment as a substitute member. Com. Malik was elected to the Committee on Accommodation and also on the Committee on Leave.

Minimum Wages: Com. Aftab Ali vehemently opposed the proposal of the British, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Portuguese shipowners to exclude Asiatic, African and West Indian seamen from the application of the International Minimum Wage for a seafarer which was fixed at £18 (Rs. 235) per month. The Conference finally agreed to the principle of equal pay for equal work under which the Indian seaman would, if the Convention is ratified, approximately get Rs. 160 per month.

Hours of Work: The Conference agreed to have an eight-hour day with a forty-eight hour week for all seamen.

Social Insurance: At the instance of Com. Dinkar Desai, the Committee on Social Insurance agreed to insert a new clause in the Convention on Social Insurance laying down that seamen be entitled to free medical and cash benefits in countries where there is no such provision for industrial workers. Benefits will be given till the seaman reaches the port near his home and not to any port in the country.

Com. Desai urged that the entire Special Fund for Indian seamen created in Great Britain amounting to 1½ million pounds should be transferred to India and was able to get an assurance from the Delegate of the British Government that the Government would be willing to transfer future contributions to India when a Social Insurance scheme for seamen is instituted in India.

Accommodation and Leave: Speaking on these questions Com. Mallik said that the floor area for combined sleeping and mess room accommodation for Asiatic and African seamen should be on the same scale as provided in the draft resolution.

THE 28TH SESSION

The twenty-eighth (Maritime) session of the I.L.O. was held at Seattle (U.S.A.) in June 1946. The Indian seamen's delegation consisted of Coms. Aftab Ali (Delegate), Dinkar Desai, and George Reed from the AITUC.

The Conference approved of the decisions arrived at by the Preparatory Maritime Technical Conference held at Copenhagen in November-December, 1945.

THE 29TH SESSION

The twenty-ninth session of the I.L.O. was held at Montreal (Canada) in September-October, 1946. The agenda for the session was as follows: (1) Director's Report; (2) Constitutional questions; (3) Protection of Children and Young Workers; (4) International Labour Obligations in respect of Non-self-governing Territories; and (5) Reports on Application of Conventions.

AITUC and the IFL: On learning that the dates of the session were fixed, Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, wrote to the Government of India drawing their attention to his letter dated 5th January, 1944, with regard to the question of labour representation at the I.L.O. "The All-India Trade Union Congress", he said, "continued to challenge the claim of the Indian Federation of Labour in this respect and insisted that for the next Conference to be held at Montreal persons nominated by the All-India Trade Union Congress

alone should be sent by the Government of India as the Delegates and Advisers representing Indian workers." He reiterated the demand of the AITUC for an impartial enquiry into the comparative strength of the AITUC and the I.F.L. as representative organisation of Indian workers. The AITUC, after this, received a letter from the Government of India suggesting that the AITUC and the IFL should submit an agreed list of workers' representatives to the ILO Conference. Com. N. M. Joshi in his reply stated that the proposal made by the Government of India to submit an agreed list "places a premium upon maintaining separate existence by an organisation which has no justification to maintain a separate existence."

Enquiry ordered: Thereupon the Government of India, in May, 1946, ordered an enquiry by Mr. S. C. Joshi, Chief Commissioner of Labour (Central) in order to ascertain which of the two organisations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour, is the more representative of workers in the country.

Findings of the Enquiry: Mr. S. C. Joshi submitted his Interim Report on 27th July, 1946, in which he said "judging from all standards and tests" he had come to the conclusion that the "All-India Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation of Indian workers."

The Government of India appointed Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose (Delegate) Sibnath Bannerjee, Abdul Malik, T. A. Gaikwad and N. V. Phadke (Advisers) as Indian workers' representatives. However, as Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Com. Abdul Mallick were not able to leave India due to certain difficulties, the Government appointed Com. S. S. Mirajkar and Com. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy in the place of Com. Bose and Com. Mallick as Delegate and Adviser respectively. These appointments also were made in keeping with the recommendations of the AITUC.

Conference Proceedings: Com. Mirajkar was elected to the Selection Committee of Conference from the Workers' group. Com. Bannerjee was elected to the Committee on Dependent or non-self-governing Territories; Com. Phadke was on the Committee on Constitutional Questions; Com. Gaikwad on the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young Workers and Com. Abidali Jafferbhoy served on the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations with Com. Mirajkar as a substitute.

Com. Mirajkar, in his speech on the Director's Report, emphasised the urgent need for the problems of the Asiatic and African countries receiving greater and more serious attention of the I.L.O. He pressed for more adequate representation to the Asiatic and African countries, on the Governing Body. He

welcomed the idea of holding in India the preparatory session of the First Asiatic Regional Conference.

Com. Bannerjee was elected to the Drafting Committee of the Committee on Non-self-governing Territories. He moved four amendments to the Report of the Committee, including those for fixing International Minimum Standards for workers in Non-self-Governing Territories by taking into consideration their family needs for food, clothing, housing, education and so forth; for encouraging co-operative Producers' and Consumers' Societies; and for adopting adequate measures for the protection of indigenous agriculturists. Com. Bannerjee delivered two speeches in the open session of the Conference and emphasised the points of view that he had urged in his Committee.

Com. Phadke moved two amendments to the Constitution of the I.L.O., one intended to secure greater representation to the Asiatic and African workers on the Governing Body and the other to secure greater attention from member States of the I.L.O. to the question of ratifying Conventions and accepting Recommendations. For his amendment for greater representation on the Governing Body, Com. Phadke could secure the support from both the Government and the employers of India. On this question, a compromise was ultimately arrived at. The other amendment was in substance incorporated in the Constitution of the I.L.O.

In his speech in the open session of the Conference, Com. Phadke pointed out that the surging tide of nationalism in the Asiatic countries would undermine the doctrine of internationalism itself, unless international organisations like the I.L.O. gave to these nations of the east greater share in their management that is due to them on principles of democracy.

Com. Gaikwad, in his speech in the plenary session, deplored the fact that the I.L.O. felt called upon to make separate provisions for India in the Draft Convention for the Protection of Children and Young Workers. He pointedly drew the attention of the Conference to the conditions of the so-called untouchable children and young persons in India. He also called upon the Director of the I.L.O. to undertake an inquiry into the conditions of employment of untouchable workers in India and to make a report to the Preparatory Session of the Asiatic Regional Conference to be held in New Delhi in 1947.

Com. Mirajkar, working as a substitute for Com. Abidali on the Committee of Conventions and Recommendations, pressed for more energetic measures on the part of the I.L.O. for securing greater compliance on the part of member States in the matter of ratifying conventions and accepting Recommendations of the I.L.O. He expressed great concern at the fact that in India a large section of the working class from the

Indian States is not in any way benefited by these Conventions and Recommendations. He also expressed dissatisfaction at the very slow and tardy progress made by the Government of India in this matter.

Com. Abidali Jafferbhai, in his speech in the open session, emphasised the same point of view and also expressed the hope that with the advent of the new Government in India, matters would now take a turn for the better.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES OF THE I.L.O.

The International Labour Organisation has set up seven Industrial Committees for the following industries with a view to providing specialised machinery to consider the problems of these industries which are of major importance: (1) Inland Transport (Except maritime transport); (2) Metal Trades; (3) Coal Mining; (4) Textiles; (5) Iron and Steel Production; (6) Petroleum Production and Refining; and (7) Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works.

India was invited to participate in all the Committees except the Petroleum Production and Refining Committee. The agenda before the first meetings of these Committees was as follows: (1) The social problems of the industry during the period of transition from war to peace, and (2) Future international co-operation concerning social policy and its economic foundation in the industry. Subsequently it would be for the Committees to choose the problems to which they would wish to devote attention.

The Government of India selected two representatives of the AITUC for some of these Committees while for some others they selected representatives of the I.F.L.

The INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE met in London in December, 1945 and was attended by Coms. V. R. Kalappa and B. K. Mukherjee on behalf of the AITUC.

The METAL TRADES COMMITTEE met at Toledo, Ohio (U.S.A.) in May, 1946, and was attended by Coms. Fazal Ilahi Qurban and K. T. Sule on behalf of the AITUC.

The TEXTILE COMMITTEE met at Brussels in November, 1946, and was attended by Com. P. Ram Murthy on behalf of the AITUC. The second delegate to this Committee was chosen by the Government of India from the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

The BUILDING, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE met at Brussels in November-December, 1946, and was attended by Coms. K. N. Joglekar and Deben Sen on behalf of the AITUC.

THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE I.L.O.

Com. N. M. Joshi attended a meeting of the Governing Body held at Montreal (Canada) in May, 1946. The meeting decided to hold future sessions of the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The World Trade Union Conference convened by the Preparatory Committee of nine persons, three each from the Trade Union Congress (U.K.), All-Central Council of Trade Unions (U.S.S.R.), and Congress of Industrial Organisations (U.S.A.) was held in London in February, 1945. In all 204 delegates including observers representing 679 million workers from all parts of the world attended the session. The AITUC was represented by Coms. S. A. Dange, R. A. Khedgikar and Sudhindra Pramanik.

The Conference discussed, amongst other things, the attitude of the Trade Unions towards peace settlement, representation of the Trade Unions at the Peace Conference, basis for a World Trade Union Federation, immediate Trade Union demands for post-war period and problems of post-war reconstruction.

The Conference adopted a Charter of Working Class Demands for a maximum forty-hours week without loss of pay, minimum annual holidays with pay of two weeks for all workers, full payment for public holidays, a single and comprehensive scheme of social insurance financed mainly by employers and the Government, equal pay for equal work and removal of discrimination based on religion, race, creed, colour or caste.

The Conference decided to start a new and all-embracing Trade Union organisation and appointed a Committee of 45 delegates to carry on the work of the Conference and to prepare a Constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions. Com. Dange was taken as a full member of the Committee to represent India.

World Trade Union Conference Congress: The first session of the World Trade Union Conference Congress was held in September-October, 1945. The Conference adopted a Constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions. It adopted a resolution authorising the Executive Committee of the Federation to consider the appointment of a Commission to investigate into the working and living conditions of workers in colonial and semi-colonial countries and to make recommendations based upon their investigations.

Com. Dange was elected as a member of the Executive Committee with alternate membership for Mr. V. B. Karnik of the Indian Federation of Labour. Com. Dange agreed to this on the condition that it was a temporary arrangement and reserved the right to raise the question again. Com. Vikram-singam from Ceylon was elected as a substitute member for both. Com. Khedgikar was nominated as a member of the General Council with Com. Dange as a substitute member.

Com. Dange attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U. held in Moscow in June, 1946. It appointed a Commission to visit the far eastern countries to investigate and report on the working class conditions. It was decided to hold a Congress of the Asiatic Trade Unions some time in 1947 at Shanghai.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS CONFERENCE

Delegates from 10 countries representing 12 organisations met in the Miners' International Conference held at Paris on 6th, 7th and 8th August, 1945. Com. S. A. Dange represented the Miners' Trade Unions in India. As a result of Com. Dange's report, the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution moved by Com. Dange declaring its solidarity with the Indian miners in their efforts to improve their conditions and to build up a strong trade union movement.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN UNITED KINGDOM

Com. Dinkar Desai, during his stay in England, visited Liverpool, Glasgow and Cardiff and other parts with a view to study the conditions of seamen in these ports. He submitted to the Ministry of War Transport two notes on the miserable conditions of Indian Seamen in Glasgow and Liverpool. It is gratifying to learn that the Ministry of War Transport took action on the report to improve the conditions of Indian seamen in Great Britain.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The period under report which covers about two years witnessed considerable changes in the political situation in the country. The World War II ended in August, 1945. The election to the Provincial and Central legislatures were held during January and March 1946. New Provincial Ministries were formed in April, 1946. The Parliamentary Delegation visited the country during February and was later followed by the Cabinet Mission, which carried on negotiations with the various political parties in the country for Constitutional changes. Com. N. M. Joshi, was invited to meet the Cabinet Mission. He placed before the Cabinet Mission the point of view of the Indian

workers. On 16th May, 1946, the Cabinet Mission issued a State Paper embodying their proposal regarding Constitutional changes in India. The Constituent Assembly formed under the Cabinet Mission's proposals is not based on universal adult suffrage and is not a sovereign body. The Cabinet Mission's proposals have been accepted by the two major political parties in India, namely, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. An Interim Government composed of the representatives of the Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League and other minorities has been formed. The Constituent Assembly has held two sessions and elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President.

STRUGGLES IN INDIAN STATES

The period under report has witnessed a big upsurge in the struggle of the people of the Indian States for self-government. We have before us the example of the heroic struggles of the people in Kashmir, Travancore, Telengana (Hyderabad State) and in many other States.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

During the period under report the country passed through the most critical period from the point of view of communal harmony. Riots broke out in Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dacca, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and in several other industrial centres. Gruesome tales of murder and rape and mass lootings came from Eastern Bengal, particularly Naokhali and from some of the districts of Bihar.

Riots brought with them promulgation of curfew orders and bans on meetings and processions or demonstrations and it became impossible for the Trade Unions even to conduct their normal work. It is gratifying to note that on the whole, the working class did not participate in the communal frenzy. It kept its solidarity and ran to the defence and assistance of persons of the other community. Riots have made it clear that it is only the class organisations of workers and peasants who can fight unitedly the communal frenzy.

WORKING CLASS SITUATION

Rapid increase in the Cost of living: The period under report brought increasing misery to the people, particularly the working class. Though the war ended in August, 1945, the cost of living went on increasing rapidly. The working class cost of living index figure for Bombay which was 229 in September,

1945, as compared to 100 in August, 1939, rose to 266 in September, 1946. Similar rise was recorded all over India. The measures that had been taken by the Central or the Provincial Governments to check this rise in the Cost of Living were not effective.

Dearness Allowance: The Dearness Allowance obtained by workers in different industries varies from Rs. 8 per month to Rs. 50 per month or more. The Jute workers get a Dearness Allowance of Rs. 12 per month and also grain at concession rates. The mine workers get Dearness Allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of their monthly basic wages which come to Rs. 12. The municipal workers who are one of the most low paid workers get a Dearness Allowance varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month. The plantation workers numbering more than a million get no cash Dearness Allowance at all. They get grain at controlled prices.

This shows that there is no uniformity or rational basis for the payment of Dearness Allowance. In no case was the Dearness Allowance sufficient fully to compensate the rise in the cost of living. Even the textile workers of Bombay and Ahmedabad who are paid the highest Dearness Allowance are compensated to the extent of 76 per cent only, thus reducing their already low standard of living.

Standard of Life Deteriorates: It is estimated on a conservative basis that the real wages of workers in many industries went down by about 20 to 60 per cent since 1939. This estimate does not take into account the prevalence of the black market which is a distinct reality in the workers' life.

On this question, the International Labour Office Report entitled "Wartime Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India", published in 1946, says: "While the workers' wages in organised industry increased between 1939 and 1943 by 85 per cent, the cost of living increased during the same period by 135 per cent in Bombay, 218 per cent in Ahmedabad, 214 per cent in Cawnpore, and 207 in Lahore. It is evident, therefore, that the cost of living bonus paid to the workers was insufficient to enable them to maintain even their low pre-war standard of living unimpaired."

Fall in Real Wages: This statement is further borne out by the following table giving the percentage increase in the average earnings of workers in different industries since 1939 worked out by the Government of India and published in the Indian Labour Gazette of August, 1946.

Industry					Percentage Increase in Earnings in 1944 over 1939
Engineering	..	..	..	..	123.8
Textiles	..	..	..	..	115.9
Chemicals and Dyes	..	..	..	..	98.0
Wood, Stone and Glass	..	..	..	..	89.7
Mints	..	..	..	..	89.2
Skins and Hydes	..	..	..	..	86.2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	82.7
Ordnance Factories	..	..	..	..	51.1
Paper and Printing	..	..	..	..	42.5
Minerals	..	..	..	..	25.4

It is thus obvious that the increase in money wages varies from only 25 per cent in the case of minerals and metals to 123 per cent in the engineering industries, while the cost of living has gone up by about 200 to 250 per cent.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

The formation of Provincial Governments responsible to the people raised hopes amongst the workers that energetic steps would be taken to end their miserable plight. Unfortunately those hopes have not been fulfilled as yet. Instead of adopting concrete and immediate measures to give some relief to the workers the Provincial Governments have announced formation of several Enquiry Committees. Several months have passed but as yet the reports of the Committees are not ready. In the meantime there is not only no sign of prices going down but they are actually going up, making the discontent more acute.

Various Provincial Governments tried to check this discontent by introducing bills banning strikes without notice, enforcing compulsory conciliation and arbitration and declaring strikes illegal during the pendency of conciliation and arbitration proceedings and also during the period during which the award of the arbitrators is made binding. The Government of Bombay have introduced a Bill entitled the Industrial Relations Bill embodying the above features. The Bill also seeks to invest what are called 'Approved Unions' with certain rights irrespective of their membership, rights which are denied to other Unions not accepting compulsory arbitration for the solution of industrial disputes. The Government of C.P. and Berar have also introduced a similar Bill in their Provincial Assembly. This Bill seeks to give recognition to only those Unions which accept compulsory arbitration as a solvent of industrial disputes.

The Government of India have extended the operation of the Defence of India Rules banning strikes without notice for a period of six months from October 1946 to March, 1947, and in the meantime have brought forward a new Bill to restrict the workers' right to strike so as practically to annul it.

Rising Discontent: If we examine the reasons of the present labour unrest, we will find that it can be traced to the problems created by war in Indian economy. The demon of retrenchment hangs over the Indian worker like a sword of Democles. It is estimated that five million workers are expected to be affected by it. The scanty basic wages and inadequate dearness allowance coupled with extremely deplorable housing conditions are the other factors responsible for these strikes. The statistics quoted below show that a majority of the strikes are on the question of wages and dearness allowance.

The COMMERCE, the official organ of the British vested interests in Bengal, in its number dated 27-7-46 says that "The general unrest . . . must be attributed . . . primarily to the steady uptrend in the living cost and the relatively inadequate compensation which it has been receiving by way of dear food allowance, etc., in many cases".

Growing Strike Wave: This growing discontent has expressed itself in the form of a big strike wave, which has brought in its compass mills, factories, workshops, printing presses, offices, banks, schools, water works, power houses, railways, buses and even Government departments. Strike has no longer remained the weapon of the factory operative only. The sweepers and scavengers, who were so meek and as yet not properly organised are organising themselves and leading big strikes. Even the agricultural workers, taking their clue from the industrial workers, are taking resort to strikes on an ever increasing scale, if their demands are not conceded by the zamindar.

A comparative statement, compiled from only official sources, showing the mounting strike wave in British India is given below:—

Year	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
1939	406	4,09,189	49,92,795
1940	322	4,52,539	75,77,281
1941	359	2,91,054	33,30,503
1942	694	7,72,653	57,79,965
1943	716	5,25,083	23,42,287
1944	658	5,50,015	34,47,306
1945	848	7,82,192	33,40,892
1946 January— September (9 months)	1,466	17,37,462	89,62,356

It will be found from the statement that the number of strikes during January to August, 1946, was about four times larger than in the whole of the year 1940, which saw the first big strikes of the war for dearness allowance.

It may also be remembered that these figures do not include the strikes in Indian States. They do not include the general strike of the postal workers which lasted over three weeks, the one day strike of hundreds of thousands of workers in sympathy with them all over India and the general strike on the S. I. Railway embracing 40,000 workers. These figures also do not include the large number of strikes which were illegal and also unauthorised by the Unions.

It was found that out of 1,466 strikes which took place between January and September, 1946, 558 were essentially for increase in wages.

Major Strikes: During this period the country witnessed some of the most heroic and long-drawn out strikes all over India. Important amongst them were the strikes of the Calcutta Tramwaymen, B.E.S.T., Workers Bombay, E. I. Press Workers at Calcutta, Kesoram Mill Workers at Dacca, the general strike of textile workers of Gujarat excluding Ahmedabad embracing 1,30,000 workers, general strike of the Postal workers, general strike of the S. I. Railwaymen, Province-wide Primary Teachers' strike in Bombay, Province-wide strike of the Municipal workers in Madras, strike of the Amalner workers and the strikes of Cawnpore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain textile workers.

Repression: The Government tried ruthlessly to suppress these movements, arrested thousands of workers and the Police opened fire several times. A number of fatal and other casualties took place.

During the general strike on the S. I. Railway more than 1,500 workers were arrested including 50 women, five were killed in Police firing and hundreds were wounded in bayonet and lathi charges by the police. The building of the S. I. R. Labour Union was occupied by the Malabar Special Police and its furniture, mike etc., were broken. The total loss due to this destruction and damage amounted to Rs. 50,000. Seven workers died and a hundred workers were injured during the strike at Gwalior on 12th January, 1946 as a result of indiscriminate police firing and lathi charges on peaceful strikers. Four workers were killed and over a hundred injured during the indiscriminate firing and lathi charges on Dacca textile workers on 25th March, 1946. Ten workers were reported to have been killed including three women and about fifty injured on 16th July, 1946, as a result of firing on a procession of

the workers which was going to the palace to present their demands to the Maharaja of Ratlam. Nine workers were killed in the police firing at Amalner and 69 were seriously injured. Twelve workers were killed at Coimbatore during the picketing at Steins Mills and four were killed at Kolar gold fields on account of police firing during strike. During the recent general strike at Cawnpore, eight workers including one woman were killed and about fifty were injured as a result of police firing. About a hundred workers were arrested. Police firings and mass arrests seem to have become a frequent feature of strikes which the workers conduct to ventilate their economic grievances and secure redressal.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Legislative Measures: During these two years the Government of India passed several measures affecting the workers. Important amongst them are the amendment of the Factories Act, 1934, providing for a 48-hours week for workers in perennial factories and a 50-hours week for workers in seasonal factories. This Act came into force from 1st August, 1946. The Government of India also enacted a measure providing for Standing Orders dealing with relationship between employers and employees of various industrial concerns. Legislation was also passed giving ten days holidays with pay to workers employed in perennial factories. Recently it has been found that employers refuse to pay wages for Sundays if they fall within these 10 days, thus depriving workers to some extent of the benefits which the Government measure proposed to confer on them.

The Government of India amended the Mines Maternity Benefit Act with a view to enabling pregnant women workers employed under-ground to ten weeks leave of absence before and six weeks leave after delivery. During these 16 weeks the women shall be paid maternity benefit at the rate of Rs. 6/- per week.

USE OF THE 'GOONDA' ACT

Several Provincial Governments such as Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Madars, United Provinces and the Punjab have either amended the present Police Acts or passed new legislation or ordinances giving special powers to the police authorities to arrest, detain without trials or extern anybody on the ground of public safety or incitement to violence. The Government of Bombay externed almost all the office-bearers and active workers of three textile Unions from Khandesh. Some of them are externed from the Province of Bombay for a

period of two years. The Government of C. P. and Berar arrested and detained without trial for more than three months a number of Trade Union leaders under the charge that they were inciting strikes. In Delhi a number of Trade Union workers are being prosecuted on one charge or another. The Government of Madras arrested under fantastic charges a number of important Trade Union leaders, such as Com. P. Ram Murthy, Member of the General Council of the AITUC and P. Balachandra Menon, General Secretary of the M.P.T.U.C. Several other Trade Union leaders have been arrested and detained without trial.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN COAL MINES AND PLANTATIONS

The President of the AITUC had to take up the question of the suppression of civil liberties in coal mines where no permission was granted to hold workers' meetings even to elect their office-bearers and hold annual elections.

Normal Trade Union activities are not allowed in the Plantation areas both in Assam and Bengal. Trade Union leaders are often assaulted by the men of the plantation owners.

FOOD SITUATION

In the month of February, 1946, the Government of India announced cut in ration and food grains, as food situation had become very critical. This cut led to further discontent amongst the workers. Unions all over India protested against this cut and requested the Government of India to withdraw the cut. Hundreds of thousands of workers went on protest strikes to get the cut in rations restored. Important amongst the protest strikes were those of the Jute and Factory Workers in Bengal, embracing more than 1,00,000 workers lasting for more than three weeks, the sit-in-strike at Kanchrapara workshop of the B. N. Railway lasting for 12 days, the strike of the Sholapur textile workers which lasted for several days and the strike of the railway workers in Gujarat.

Recently the Government of Bombay have imposed a cut on the wheat quota of the ration. This cut has accentuated the discontent amongst the workers.

HOUSING

The problem of housing has become very acute since the war, particularly for the working classes. More than three hundred thousand workers have to sleep on pavements in the city of Bombay. The conditions in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras and other cities are no better. The houses in which

the workers stay are worse than dungeons and are unfit for human habitation.

The question of providing adequate housing accommodation to industrial workers was taken up in the Standing Labour Committee. The Committee adopted a scheme prepared by its own Sub-Committee and requested the Government of India to implement that scheme. Unfortunately, the Government of India have for the present shelved the scheme on the ground that certain financial estimates made by the Government Departments were wrong. It is necessary that the AITUC should take up this question in right earnest and carry on ceaseless agitation to mobilise that the scheme is immediately taken up and that the problem of housing is given priority next to food.

INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT

During the earlier part of the period under report, the workers suffered from involuntary unemployment due to shortage of coal and other materials. In some cases, refusal on the part of Government to implement the award of the adjudicator and great delay in the adjudication and conciliation proceedings also caused considerable suffering. On all these issues the AITUC and its Provincial Committees made several representations to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. These questions were also raised in the meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Labour Conferences.

RAILWAY WORKERS

The Railway workers have been demanding increase in basic wages, dearness allowance, security of service and other facilities for the last so many years. During the war, the Government of India stated that all their demands would be considered at the end of the war. The Railwaymen's Convention which met at Secunderabad in April, 1946, passed a resolution criticising the Railway Board's failure to grant the demand of the railway workers including adequate dearness allowance as recommended by the Rau Committee and called upon the affiliated Unions to prepare for all eventualities and to mobilise popular support to the reasonable stand taken by the Railwaymen's Federation.

Railwaymen Prepare for a Strike: As the Government of India did not move in the matter, the General Council of the A. I. R. F. decided to give a strike notice demanding no-retrenchment, revision of the scales of pay, adequate dear-

ness allowance as recommended by the Rau Committee and three months' pay as bonus. The strike was to begin from 27th June, 1946. It appointed a Committee of Action and called upon all the constituent Unions to take a strike ballot.

Settlement Reached: Later, it was decided to withdraw the strike notice as the Government of India agreed to give an Interim Relief of Rs. 9 crores to the railwaymen and further agreed to refer the questions of hours of work, leave rules etc., to an Adjudicator. It was also agreed by the Government to suspend all retrenchment pending consideration by the Government of the report of the Adjudicator. It was further agreed to appoint a High Power Committee after the publication of the Adjudicator's Award to suggest practical measures to absorb temporary staff. The Committee has now been appointed.

Pay Commission: The Government also announced the appointment of a Pay Commission to consider the service conditions of all Government servants and agreed that its recommendations as far as the railwaymen were concerned, would be enforced from 1st January, 1947. Com. N. M. Joshi has been appointed as a member of this Commission. The Pay Commission is expected to finish its work in the early part of this year. Railwaymen have been anxiously awaiting the publication of the Report.

POSTAL WORKERS

About 1,50,000 Postmen and Telegraphmen of the Lower Grade Staff went on general strike from 11th July, 1946, demanding revision of grades of pay, re-introduction of pre-1931 rules regarding leave, abolition of distinction between leave rules for the so-called superior and inferior staff, abolition of the A, B and C Zones which have different sets of working conditions regarding pay, leave, dearness allowance and other allowances.

In April 1946 the Government had appointed an Adjudicator to consider some of these demands and the Adjudicator's award was published. But as the most pressing and important demands of the workers were not referred to the adjudicator, the workers were not satisfied and later went on strike.

Sympathetic Protest Strikes: The Bombay Provincial Committee of the AITUC gave a call for one day general strike in sympathy with the striking postal workers on 22nd July, 1946. All activities in Bombay appeared to be paralysed on that day. More than half a million workers employed in different concerns were on strike. A similar sympathetic general strike was declared under the instructions of the Madras

Provincial Committee of the AITUC on 23rd July, 1946. The Bengal Provincial Committee gave a call for one day protest strike in support of postal workers. In pursuance of it about a million-and-a-half workers in the city of Calcutta went on strike on 29th July, 1946.

The postal workers' strike which lasted for about three weeks was settled as the Government agreed to grant some of their demands.

LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES

The recent unprecedented growth of the labour movement in the British India has had its counterpart in the Indian States also. Everywhere labour, conscious of its own strength and of the issues at stake has, by organised action, made big strides towards democracy. Industrial labour in the Indian States has not lagged behind their comrades elsewhere. In practically every state, one finds that labour has been organising itself in Unions and getting them affiliated to the AITUC.

In British India, the eight-hour day came into effect in August, 1946. It is to the credit of labour in States like Gwalior, Baroda and Indore that by their concerted action and strikes they have been able to secure a 48-hour week for themselves too. In Jamnagar State where there is no labour legislation, the workers got their hours of work reduced from 11 per day to 9 per day.

Workers in States had to face repression and victimisation both by their employers and by the State. Public meetings have been banned in most of the States where labour is organised. Arrests of workers and their leaders have become common.

In Travancore, where the so called popular reforms are being introduced, workers have been subjected to repression on an unprecedented scale. Civil liberties have been suppressed. Several Trade Unions are declared illegal, including the All-Travancore Trade Union Congress. Even the TRADE UNION RECORD, the official publication of the AITUC is not allowed entry into the State. But labour has not been cowed down. Hundred thousand workers came out on a general strike in vindication of their fight for civil liberties.

AITUC'S SYMPATHIES WITH FREEDOM STRUGGLES

The President of the AITUC issued a statement supporting the struggle of the people of Indonesia. Various Unions affiliated to the AITUC observed Indonesia Day and sent their greetings to the people of Indonesia.

Unions affiliated to the AITUC held mass meetings and demonstrations between 11th and 18th August, 1946, to protest against the dictatorial regime of Franco in Spain and in favour of Trade Union liberties there.

Meetings were held in different parts of India to support the **satyagraha** of the Indians in South Africa which began on 13th June, 1946, as a protest against the notorious **Ghetto** Act passed by the South African Legislature.

The President of AITUC also issued a statement supporting the struggle of the Viet Neim Republic and calling upon Indian seamen to boycott French steamers.

The workers in our country participated in large numbers in demonstrations and strikes for the release of I.N.A. prisoners and in support of the R.I.N. strikers.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS

Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, the President of the AITUC, took cognisance of labour problems, big and small, arising in the country as well as those in countries abroad. The statements issued by him on various questions helped considerably to arouse public opinion in favour of the workers' cause. More than 175 such statements were issued by him on political, organisational and agitational matters relating to labour. He issued statements supporting the struggle of the people of Indonesia, withdrawal of the Indian troops from Indonesia, supporting the strike struggles of the S. I. Railway workers, Calcutta Tramway workers, Railway workers, Postal workers, condemning the firing on J. C. Mill workers, Ratlam workers, Amalner workers and so forth. He also issued statements on communal riots and the tasks of the Trade Union Movement in the present period.

FINANCES

The audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the year ending 31st December, 1946, are given in Appendix D. It will be seen that the annual income of the AITUC comes to Rs. . With this income it is not possible to meet the growing needs of the AITUC, much less to expand the work. One of the reasons why the Standing Credentials Committee could not tour all over India was the paucity of funds. The time has now come when we should take steps to augment our funds to expand our activities. It is proposed to put one comrade in charge of statistics and information regarding conditions of workers in different industries. It is also proposed to increase the staff of the AITUC to cope with the increasing work. With

this end in view, an amendment is sought to be moved at the session changing the basis of affiliation fees and putting it on rate of four pies per member per year with an annual minimum of Rs. 20/-.

31st January, 1947
Bombay.

N. M. Joshi,
General Secretary.

APPENDIX A

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT, CUTS IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND WAGES.

(The following statement was unanimously adopted by
the committee)

"The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress views with grave concern the impending crisis of great magnitude that may overtake the Indian Working Class as is evident from the fact that large-scale discharges have already commenced with the termination of the war. Nearly 1,50,000 jute workers of Bengal, for instance, are reported to have already lost their jobs, while a large number of the workers in the ammunition factories have been discharged. More than 2,50,000 railways workers are facing the grim prospect of enforced idleness in the very near future. Amongst the various problems of Indian Labour during the period of transition from war to peace, those of immediate and greatest importance are the questions of preventing unemployment and reduction of Dearness Allowance and consequent wage cuts. The urgent need of the hour is to maintain the present level of total employment in the country with a view to enabling each and every person who is gainfully engaged at present to find his or her way back into peacetime employment, without bringing down the general level of earnings now obtaining in the country.

2. The extent to which people may lose their jobs is indicated by the fact that more than five million persons owe their present employment directly to conditions created by war. Out of them about a million and a half over and above the number engaged in pre-war days found employment in factories and other organised industries such as railways, docks and plantations. The number of workers in undertakings subject to the Factories Act alone has increased by about 40 per cent over the pre-war figures. Several lakhs have been engaged in occupations like civil engineering and in small-scale industries and various war-time departments. Besides about two million persons mostly drawn from the toiling masses have been recruited in the armed forces. Assuming that each employed person has

four dependents on an average, the total number of those to be adversely affected by the loss of employment comes to two crores or twenty millions.

3. The task of providing stable employment on the present level is the most paramount and urgent problem which needs to be immediately tackled. While emphasising the claims of demobilised servicemen for suitable employment, the Working Committee brings to the notice of Government the fact that the industrial workers who have rendered valuable service to the country during the period of war have a claim for continued employment which should not be ignored by the Government. In order to achieve this objective, Government should take steps for the immediate conversion of war industries to peace-time production. Ordinance factories producing various types of war requirements, for instance, should be switched over to civilian use. A nation-wide programme of public works should be immediately undertaken for the promotion of constructional activities such as the development of irrigation, railways, road making, road transport and hydro-electric power. Similarly, a properly laid out plan of house-building on a country-wide scale should be taken in hand, to provide adequate and decent housing to the working and middle classes as well as for the purpose of maintaining the present level of employment.

4. Due to shortage in the supply of coal many factories notably Jute and Cotton Textile Mills, have had to be closed down, off and on, thereby causing unemployment or under-employment among workers. As coal is an essential commodity for most industries, and the working of the coal mines on the present inefficient system has proved thoroughly unsatisfactory, the Working Committee urges upon the Government to take the coal mining industry into its own hands and improve the conditions of life and work of the workers in the industry, use modern methods of raising coal and thus secure a larger output of coal.

5. The Working Committee strongly urges upon the Central and the Provincial Governments and also the employers the necessity of establishing both at the Centre and in the Provinces, Tripartite Boards to consider all questions of the reduction of the personnel and their re-employment and absorption. All questions of impending large-scale and bloc discharges should be brought to the notice of these Boards for their consideration. Joint Committees of the representatives of the workers and the employers should also be established in all industrial centres to consider these questions as affecting the workers in their particular localities.

6. In addition to these efforts to maintain the present level of employment, social measures such as, (i) the shortening of the hours of work and reducing them to 44 per week as an immediate first step towards further reduction to 40 per week; (ii) granting of at least fifteen days annual holidays with pay to every worker; (iii) the elimination of all overtime work; and (iv) the retirement of men on superannuation with adequate provision for old age, will greatly assist in reducing the volume of unemployment. Lastly, a scheme of unemployment relief should be immediately instituted with a view to mitigating the evil of interim unemployment.

7. The natural resources of India being great and varied and the existing volume of industrial employment being comparatively small, the task of maintaining a state of high and stable employment should not be difficult, if the country's industrial resources are developed to their maximum possible extent. With this end in view, every effort should be made to foster the growth of existing industries such as textiles, sugar, cement, iron and steel and other metal industries and to introduce new industries such as automobiles, air-craft, and ship-building, and the manufacture of electrical machinery machine tools and heavy chemicals. Such a programme will not only provide a high and stable level of employment but will also assist greatly the industrial advancement of the country.

8. With a view to enabling the country to develop its industrial resources to their maximum possible extent, care should be taken to see that an appropriate tariff policy is formulated, so that the Indian market is not unnecessarily flooded with consumer goods from abroad. If necessary, protection may be given to those Indian industries which may need it; but at the same time this protection should be extended to the consumers in the form of controlled prices as also the workers in the form of legislation which would ensure a decent standard of living. An improvement in the standard of living is an additional necessity for the purpose of stimulating the internal demand for the products of industry. It should also be emphasised that the policy of granting protection to Indian industries in the transitional period should not be stretched to a point at which it will lead to the scarcity of consumer goods in the country or will result in keeping the industrial structure in a state of technical inefficiency and backwardness. Further, adequate facilities should immediately be given for the import of machinery from abroad so as to help forward the industrial development of the country.

9. With the end of war, the employers of labour are thinking of either reducing or abolishing dearness allowance thereby

effecting an indirect wage-cut. The action taken by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in reducing the amount of dearness allowance of the textile workers is an instance in point. In view of the fact that the basic wages of Indian workers are extremely low and the dearness allowance secured by them during war-time is utterly inadequate, it is essential that no reduction should be effected in the existing earnings of the workers. That the basic wages of our workers are below the sub-human level, is evident from the fact that at some centres the wages even in an organised industry like the textile and the railways for instance, were as low as Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month in pre-war days. As regards dearness allowance, there can be no question that it is utterly inadequate in almost every industrial to meet the actual rise in the cost of living. Official data obtained from the returns under the Payment of Wages Act show that the average total earnings, including dearness allowance per worker rose by only 83 per cent in 1945 over the average in 1939, while the cost of living rose by about 150 per cent or more on an average. Thus the real wages, which were already extremely low in pre-war days have gone down still further. It is, therefore essential that no reduction should be made in the existing earnings of the workers and that the amount of dearness allowance which a worker was getting on the date of termination of the war should be consolidated into the basic wage. In this connection, it may be stated that the proposals contained in their recent circular letter addressed to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India on the subject of dearness allowance are inadequate and unsatisfactory in as much as there is a danger of the circular being used to the disadvantage of the workers for reducing the amount of their dearness allowance. For the reasons given above, the Working Committee is definitely against any reduction in the existing amounts of Dearness Allowance and would insist that the whole present amount of Dearness Allowance should be immediately consolidated in the basic wage. Steps should also be taken to introduce legislation under which every worker should be guaranteed a living wage which should be determined on the basis fixed by the Divatia Textile Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. The fundamental objective of industrial development being a general rise in the standard of living of the people, the industrial workers should be enabled to secure a fair wage and decent conditions of life and work.

10. The Working Committee regrets that the Central and Provincial Governments have not taken any steps to protect the workers against the crisis which has begun to develop threatening the working class in the country with starvation

and misery. The Working Committee, therefore, calls upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to take immediate steps both legislative and executive to provide the workers with stable employment and adequate wages so that the standard of life may not go down and a proper living standard may be maintained.

11. The Working Committee calls upon all the workers and their Trade Unions to mobilise their entire strength with a view to resist the danger that threatens them by carrying on a vigorous fight against unemployment and cuts in wages and dearness allowance."

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL

I. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION

The General Council strongly disapproves of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India "in view of the fact that the Bill contains a number of objectionable provisions such as those mentioned below:

The Bill proposes to deprive the workers of their right to strike or their right to withhold their labour. The General Council is opposed to this provision as the right to strike is a legitimate weapon in the hands of the workers to secure improvement in their conditions. In this connection the Council points out that the necessity to give notice of a strike can only be a condition of a civil contract and consequently its breach can only be treated as a civil wrong and not as a criminal offence as the Bill seeks to do.

The General Council is of the view that if the right to strike is to be restricted at all in those cases in which human life or public safety is involved by making a strike without notice illegal, the industry concerned should be public owned and managed and the State should take upon itself the obligation to institute suitable machinery for the speedy investigation and the redressal of the grievances of the workers and should guarantee a living wage and decent working conditions to the workers.

The workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for the purpose of conciliation, enquiry and settlement of industrial disputes including voluntary arbitration. But under the present circumstances, the workers cannot accept any form of compulsory arbitration either in

public utility services or, in other occupations, making awards binding on them and making strikes illegal during the period of proceedings of either conciliation or arbitration and during the period in which the award of the arbitrator is enforced.

The Industrial Disputes Bill of the Government of India and the legislation passed or proposed to be passed by some of the Provincial Governments such as the Governments of Bombay and C.P. and Berar, violate in one or more respects the principles enunciated above. The General Council, therefore, is opposed to this type of legislation.

Besides the fundamental defects of this newly proposed legislation, the following are some of the main objectionable features of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India:—

1. The definition of the term 'public utility' is too wide and the provision empowering the Provincial Governments further to widen the scope of the definition is objectionable;
2. The minimum period extending upto four months that is allowed for conciliation proceedings by the Boards is too long and there is no time limit either for the Courts of Enquiry or arbitration tribunals to complete their proceedings;
3. The power porposed to be given to the Government to make the awards of the tribunals binding for a period of one year is objectionable;
4. The wide scope of the definition of the term 'public utility' making strikes illegal even in ordinary industries during the proceedings of conciliation and arbitration and the delay that is permitted for the investigation and settlement of disputes and the long period of the enforcement of the award not only restricts the right to strike but postpones it to a very long and even an indefinite point of time so as to abolish it for all practical purposes;

The Bombay Industrial Relations Bill: The Industrial Relations Bill of Bombay by providing for the possibility of more than one Union in the same industry or undertaking, makes room for rivalry among Trade Unions. By giving Government approval and recognition only to those Unions who agree to give up the right to strike the Bill militates against the interests of the free and genuine Trade Union Movement. By maintaining the constitution of Labour Officers even where workers have formed their own Trade Unions and not compelling the employers to grant unconditional recognition to such Unions and to enter into collective bargaining with them; by imposing compulsory conciliation and declaring illegal strikes undertaken against compulsory awards which may be against the workers' interests, the Industrial Relations Bill hampers the growth of a genuine Trade Union Movement in the Province.

The General Council desires to point out that while the Indian working classes expected legislation to remove the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, making strikes illegal, the Government of India and some Provincial Governments are moving in the opposite direction by bringing legislation which not only accentuates the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, but puts permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules most arbitrarily imposed on the working class during war-time emergency. In this connection, it may be pointed out that similar objectionable provisions in the corresponding British legislation have been recently removed by the British Parliament.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The Council desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause of strikes. All-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring-class, including the grant of a decent living wage, provision of proper housing and the introduction of social security measures, alone will establish peace in industry.

The General Council, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay immediately to legislate for a minimum wage and decent working conditions; not to pass the Industrial Relations Bill in its present form and to amend the Bill in the light of the criticism made above. The meeting further wishes to point out that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes mentioned above, it will not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement.

II. THE COMMUNAL RIOTS

The General Council records its deepest concern at the recurrence of serious communal riots in the country following in the ruinous wake of the unprecedented communal clashes in Calcutta, particularly in Noakhali, Bihar and U.P.

The Council looks upon these communal disturbances as the most dangerous menace to the solidarity of the workers and their consolidated struggle against their capitalist and imperialist exploiters.

This meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the hundreds of innocent Hindu and Muslim victims to the mad orgy of communal rioting. The Council sends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the dead.

This meeting heartily congratulates the workers who, despite the most vicious types of provocation, kept themselves aloof from the riots and at many places actually protected their brother workers belonging to the other community.

This meeting calls upon the workers to take serious note and warning of these communal riots. The Indian working class is passing through a critical period of its gigantic struggle for a better being standard, waging big strikes, fighting against starvation and oppression and consolidating itself against the united offensive of the employing class. The riots only help the employers to weaken the workers' might and unity, smash their struggle, continue the oppressing conditions perpetuating their miseries, and divert their attention from their growing anti-imperialist struggle.

The Council, therefore, urges upon the workers the great need to defeat all attempts at provocation, to unite more firmly under the banner of the Trade Union Movement, and to smash the designs and attempts of their enemies.

While strongly condemning the attitude on the part of some employers to discharge or employ workers on communal grounds, the General Council advises the workers to resist this pernicious tendency with all the might of their united strength and solidarity.

III. TRADE UNION LIBERTIES

The General Council views with grave concern the fact that some of the Provincial Governments, under the pretext of riotous situation, have banned all assemblies, meetings and demonstrations of workers which form the normal activities of the Trade Union movement.

The ban has completely brought to a standstill all the necessary movements and activities of the workers at a time when they are called upon to fight an acute economic crisis by organising themselves more firmly and unitedly. All opportunity for agitation and organisation for fighting wage cuts, unemployment and other vital issues is being denied to the Trade Unions. The working class, which has traditionally been the main bulkwork of peace during previous riots, is prevented from exercising its healthy and unifying influence on the people and restoring communal goodwill and peace. The restrictions put by the Government on the Trade Unions are, on the one hand directly muzzling the only organisations which have always been a guarantee of complete communal concord and are on the other hand, letting loose on the society the incendiary elements and allowing them to aggravate the communal situation.

The General Council, therefore, strongly condemns this attitude of the Governments concerned and demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions placed by them on the Trade Unions with a view to restoring full civil liberties to them.

IV. POLICE FIRING

The General Council views with grave concern reports from various parts of the country of indiscriminate firing by the Police on workers, while the latter were engaged in their struggle for improvement in their working conditions. Firing was resorted to in Coimbatore, Golden Rock, Kolar Gold Field, Ratlam and Amalner resulting in the death of 44 persons including women and children and injury to more than 400. Among the killed were some prominent leaders of the Unions also.

Having given careful consideration to the reports from the Provincial units and the Trade Unions concerned, this meeting has no hesitation in condemning these firings. In any event, the Governments concerned should have appointed an independent Committee of Enquiry in each case. The General Council cannot find any justification for the refusal which amounts to giving a free hand to the police and the local executive authorities to suppress activities in the interests of the employee class. The Council demands that enquiry in each case by independent Committees should be instituted immediately and the reports published.

The Council has also been put in possession of facts relating to the suppression of civil liberties, not only in the places where police firings have taken place, but also in other areas such as Ratlam, Trichinopoly, Gwalior, Madura, Vikramsingapuram, Salem, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Cannanore and Dhulia. Ban has been put on labour meetings, arrests have been effected of Trade Union workers, while in some cases there has been internment, union properties have been destroyed, and all these things have been done in pursuance of a policy of helping employers to resist the legitimate demands of the workers for the increase in wages, and improvement in labour conditions. In Madras alone, 2,000 labour workers are in jail, and in some places, Section 107 Cr. P. C. has been applied demanding security of good behaviour from labour leaders.

The Council emphatically condemns all these encroachments on civil liberties and demands that civil liberties should be restored in full so that workers may resume their normal and legitimate activities.

The Council conveys its deep sympathy to the relations and friends of the victims of police firing and pays its tribute of respect to their memory.

The Council demands the withdrawal of prosecutions, release of persons imprisoned, payment of compensation to the relatives of the victims of firing and removal of ban on workers' organisations and activities.

APPENDIX C

HOUSING FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Resolution adopted unanimously at the Ninth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee)

The Standing Labour Committee requests the Government of India to establish immediately National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Boards for promoting the housing of working classes and the carrying out of the programme as speedily as possible. The functions of the National Housing Board should include among others:—

- (1) laying down standards and policies for suitable housing in different areas on the lines recommended in the Report of the Sub-Committee;
- (2) preparing standard plans, specifications and general housing schemes;
- (3) supervision and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by the Central Government;
- (4) taking measures for making building material, land and other necessary facilities available at reasonable rates and in sufficient quantity;
- (5) advising the Central and Provincial Governments the Local Bodies and other public organisations with a view to promoting the objects of housing working classes;
- (6) the co-ordinating the working and activities of the Provincial Housing Boards, and
- (7) undertake research in all.

The functions of the Provincial Housing Boards should include among others:—

- (1) undertaking the construction and management of houses built out of funds provided by Provincial Governments; and
- (2) supervising and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by Provincial Governments, Local Bodies and other public organisations.

2. The Standing Labour Committee further requests the Government of India to supply the National and Provincial Housing Boards the funds necessary to enable them to carry out their functions.

3. The Committee is glad to note that the Government of India have agreed to contribute 12½ per cent of the cost of building houses but not exceeding Rs 200 per house. The Com-

mittee, however, is of the opinion that this subsidy offered by the Government of India is wholly inadequate particularly because of the abnormal increase in the cost of material and labour. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the Government that in view of the fact that the contributions to be made by the workers towards the scheme by way of rent should not, on the whole, exceed more than 10 per cent of the earnings of the working classes. The deficit amount should be made good by contribution from the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, the Local Bodies and the Employers and Central Government should take immediate steps to determine the respective responsibilities of these various parties.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, BOMBAY

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 1945.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Balance ..	..	..	..	By Salaries Account ..	..	..	..
To Affiliation Fees Account ..	..	..	..	" Suspense Account ..	..	..	..
" AIRTUC Delegates Fees Account ..	..	..	..	" World Trade Union Conference ..	..	..	..
" Suspense A/c (Amounts recovered) ..	..	..	..	" Travelling Expenses Account ..	..	..	..
" Donation received from abroad ..	..	..	..	" Conveyance Charges ..	..	..	..
" World T. U. C. Delegation Fund Account ..	..	..	..	" General Council Expenses Account ..	..	..	..
" Special Quota from Provinces ..	..	..	..	" Rent Account (Office) ..	..	..	..
" Miscellaneous Receipts ..	..	..	..	" Stationery Account ..	..	..	..
" Relief Fund from Great Britain ..	..	..	..	" Postage ..	..	..	..
" Interest received from Banks ..	..	..	..	" Telegrams ..	..	..	..
" TRADE UNION RECORD Subscriptions ..	..	..	..	" Library ..	..	..	..
	16,212	11	3	Affiliation Fees Account (Refund) ..	..	..	..
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank ..	..	..	..	" Auditing Fees Account ..	..	..	..
Devkaran Nanjee Bank ..	..	..	..	" Furniture ..	..	..	..
	5,215	12	1	Miscellaneous Expenses Account.—	..	..	..
	1,260	1	0	Miscellaneous Expenses ..	288	10	6
				President's Office ..	520	5	0
					808	15	6
	22,688	8	4		13,979	14	0

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, BOMBAY—*Contd.*

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 1946.

Brought forward	Rs. a. p. 22,688 8 4	Brought forward	Rs. a. p. 13,979 14 0
BY BALANCE.—			
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	"	682	8 1
Devkaran Nanjee Bank	"	1,503	12 0
Central Bank of India	"	5,969	0 0
Cash	"	553	6 3
			8,708 10 4
	<hr/>	22,688 8 4	

Examined and Found Correct.

KHARE & CO.,

Registered Accountants

Bombay, 27th March 1946. *Auditors.*

R. A. KHEDGIKAR,
Treasurer.

General Secretary.

Rs. ..	22,688 8 4
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ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January 1946 to 31st December 1946.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Opening Balance	553	6	3	By Salaries accounts	3,918	0	0
To Affiliation Fee Account	9,453	0	0	," Rent account	385	0	0
," W. F. T. U. Levy Account	3,920	0	0	," W.F.T.U. Affiliation Fee Account	1,680	0	0
," Suspense Account	2,896	0	0	," Miscellaneous Account .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..
," Miscellaneous Account	85	1	0	Presidents Office Expenses	289	7	6
," Interest Account	301	4	0	.. .. .. .. ..	803	7	3
," Trade Union Record Account	35	6	0	," Auditing Fee Account	1,092	14	9
," " " Subscriptions	1,800	0	0	," Postage Account	50	0	0
	226	6	0	," Telegrams	573	3	3
	<u>19,270</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	," Conveyance	393	2	0
BANKS.—				," Library	24	12	6
B. P. C. Bank	682	8	1	," Stationery	295	15	3
D. N. Bank	1,503	12	0	," Furniture	1,383	11	6
Central Bank	<u>5,969</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	," Travelling	415	4	0
	<u>8,155</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	," General Council Expenses	242	1	0
				," Printing Account	638	4	0
				," TRADE UNION RECORD.—Printing	368	0	0
				Postage	1,219	14	6
				Miscellaneous	177	6	3
					2	0	0
BY BALANCE.—					12,859	9	0
Cash in hand	156	13	9				
With D. N. Bank	5,695	7	6				
," B. P. C. Bank (Savings Ac)	4,713	13	1				
," B. P. C. Bank (Fixed Deposit)	4,000	0	0				
	<u>27,425</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>14,566</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>27,425</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>		

Examined and found correct.

KHARE & CO.,

Registered Accountants.

Auditors.

R. A. KHEDGIKAR
Treasurer.

© Bombay, 1st February 1947

***ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS***

Report ...

**Twenty-First
Session
Madras, 1945**

**MODEL HOUSE, FLAT A-4, PROCTOR ROAD.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4**

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE AITUC ELECTED AT THE MADRAS SESSION

PRESIDENT :	Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose
VICE-PRESIDENTS :	" S. A. Dange " Chakkrai Chettiar " S. S. Mirajkar " P. C. Bose " Juggun Khan
GENERAL SECRETARY :	" N. M. Joshi M.L.A. (Central)
TREASURER :	" R. A. Khedgikar M.L.A. (Bombay)
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES :	" Shanta Bhalerao " N. V. Phadke " Manek Gandhi

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE

1. Com. R. K. Bhogale	9. .. Bankim Mukherjee,
2. .. Dinkar Desai	M.L.A., (Bengal)
3. .. Biswanath Dubey	10. .. B. K. Mukerjee,
4. .. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., (Madras)	M.L.A. (U.P.)
5. .. K. N. Joglekar	11. .. Fazal-Ilahi Qurban
6. .. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. (C.P.)	12. .. B. T. Ranadive
7. .. M. Kalyansunderam	13. .. Ranen Sen
8. .. Gyan Bikash Moitra	14. .. D. S. Vaidya 15. .. S. S. Yusuf

GENERAL SECRETARY'S PERSONAL ADDRESS :

**MODEL HOUSE, FLAT A—4,
PROCTOR ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.**

**ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

Report ..

**Twenty-First Session
· Madras, 1945**

PRICE RUPEES TWO ONLY

CONTENTS

	Page
1 Proceedings	3
2 Table of Affiliated membership	8
3 Report of the General Secretary with Audited Statements of Accounts.	9
4 Resolutions passed at the AITUC Session at Madras . .	33
5 List of affiliated Unions with their addresses and membership	57
6 List of members of the General Council with addresses	75
7 Addresses of Provincial Committees and Regional Coun- cils of the AITUC	81
8 List of delegates registered at the 21st session of the AITUC	82
9 Constitution of the AITUC	95

All-India Trade Union Congress

Twenty-first Session

PROCEEDINGS

The twenty-first session of the AITUC was held at Madras from 18th to 23rd January 1945. The General Council, meeting at Delhi in October 1944, had planned the programme of the session in detail. It was decided this year to extend the period of the session from that of three days to five, as from experience at the last session at Nagpur, it was found difficult to deal with the business in hand, within a space of three days.

Accordingly, the Reception Committee at Madras had made arrangements to keep delegates' camps open, from the 17th inst. onwards. The growing strength of the AITUC organisation in recent years was fully reflected in the attendance of delegates to the Madras session; 850 delegates, representing organised labour in the several industrial Groups from Provinces and Indian States all over the country were registered at the Madras session. Due to the rush on the trains, the delegates found it convenient to arrive at Madras from the 16th inst. In the present days of acute food-scarcity, it was a difficult task for the Reception Committee at Madras, to make arrangements for boarding and lodging for the large number of delegates to the session.

Arrangements for the lodging of delegates were made by the Reception Committee in spacious choultries or Dharamsalas, mostly round about the vicinity of the office of the Madras Provincial Committee in Broadway, where the central office was set up for the registration of delegates. Meals and tea for the delegates, were also provided by the Reception Committee at a central place at comparatively cheap rates.

As there were restriction on public meetings, and because of the limited space inside the halls where most of the AITUC meetings were held, workers in local affiliated Unions were not able to remain present at all the AITUC functions. However, Affiliated Unions in Madras Province had displayed keen interest in sharing the burden of organisation of the session, and the volunteers, who ceaselessly worked for the session, were most of them, worker-members of affiliated Unions.

* * * * *

COMMITTEE MEETINGS :—As decided previously by the General Council, the Resolutions Committee and the Credentials Committee, appointed at the Delhi meeting, held their meetings on the 18th inst.

The members of the Resolutions Committee, who attended the meeting were—Comrades B. T. Ranadive, V. R. Kalappa, Mrinal Kanti Bose, P. C. Bose, Somnath Lahiri, P. Ramamurthi, P. R. K. Sarma, Sisir Roy, Indrajit Gupta, Kalyansunderam, Maitreyee Bose, N. V. Phadke and N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary. The Committee submitted to the General Council drafts of several resolutions, on subjects suggested by Affiliated Unions, for its consideration.

Comrades S. S. Mirajkar, Dinkar Desai, N. C. Sekhar, B. K. Mukerjee, Fazal-Elahi Qurban, with Shanta Bhalerao, the Assistant Secretary, were

the members who attended the meeting of the Credentials Committee. The Committee considered the questions of applications for new affiliation, and those from already affiliated Unions for increased membership, and also decided questions of disputed representation at the session,—these being the issues referred to it by the General Council.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETINGS :—The meetings of the General Council were held on the 19th and the 20th, at Sharafally House. In the absence of Comrade S. A. Dange, the General Council unanimously elected Comrade Fazal-Elahi Qurban, one of the vice-presidents of the AITUC, to preside over the session. The report of the Resolutions Committee was considered, and drafts of 39 resolutions were recommended to the Session for adoption. On the recommendation of the Credentials Committee, 52 Unions, applying for affiliation to the AITUC, with a membership of 11,253 were granted affiliation.* Applications for increased membership made by certain affiliated Unions, were sanctioned. The General Council fixed up the time-table of the session ; fixed the programme of elections ; appointed returning-officers and tellers to count votes at the meetings. The General Council terminated its session at 12-30 on Saturday, the 20th.

MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE :—Earlier, on the evening of the 19th, a meeting of the Working Committee was held to determine the grouping of newly-affiliated Unions.

* * * * * The Session Of The AITUC

The inaugural session of the AITUC commenced at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 20th January, at the M. & S. M. Railway Institute Grounds, Perambur,—amidst a mass rally of workers. Certain prominent citizens of Madras were also present on the occasion, by invitation from the Reception Committee.

Comrade Chakkari Chettiar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave his speech of welcome in Tamil, printed copies of which in English, were also distributed among the delegates.†

Comrade Fazal-Elahi Qurban delivered his presidential address in Urdu, which was translated in Tamil by Comrade P. Ramamurthi.‡

Comrade N. M. Joshi, in presenting the printed report of the General Secretary, made a short speech explaining the growth of the AITUC organisation, within the period under report, and the expansion in its activities. The figures for affiliated membership were quoted by him with certain alterations from those in the printed copy, taking into consideration membership of Unions, which were granted affiliation on the eve of the session. The report of the General Secretary, with the alterations mentioned, is printed on pages 9 to 32.

Comrade Mrinal Kanti Bose moved that the Report of the General Secretary, along with separate audited statements of accounts of the AITUC, for the years 1943 and 1944, be adopted. Comrade V. R. Kalappa seconded the proposal, which was unanimously accepted by the session.

Comrade V. R. Kalappa then moved the proposal for amendments to the Constitution of the AITUC, which were recommended by the General Council. The amendments were translated in Hindi by Comrade Mirza Ashfaque Beg. As there was a demand by some delegates for further discussion on some of the proposals, the President declared that the business of the session would be adjourned till the next morning.

*The General Council, at the session, sanctioned the affiliation of the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, which was one of the applicants. However, as the Union does not agree to the membership figure of 13,144 granted by the General Council, and insists upon the acceptance of its claim for full membership of 34,000, and has put forward its justification for the claim, the General Council will have again to consider the matter, and the affiliation cannot be considered to be complete. The figure of its membership is not added to the total membership affiliated.

†(Copies of both the speeches, in English, are separately available at the office of the AITUC.)

DELEGATES' SESSION :—On the 21st, the delegates' session of the AITUC was held at Wall Tax Theatre from 9-30 to 12-30, in the morning. On Sunday afternoon, elections for the General Council were to take place. The programme of elections was postponed, as representations were made to the General Secretary, that the delegates required some time to hold informal meetings, with a view to prepare agreed lists. On the 22nd, meetings were held at St. Mary's Hall, both in the morning and the afternoon.

A message received by wire from London, from Comrades Dange and Khedgikar, delegates of the AITUC to the World Trade Union Conference, wishing success to the Session, was read out by the President, amidst great applause.

(1) **AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION** :—The discussion on amendments which was postponed, as referred to above, commenced in the morning's session on the 21st. Comrade B. K. Mukerjee, supported by Comrades Sisir Roy and Humayun Kabir opposed the proposal with regard to the enhancement of the affiliation fees, particularly in the case of smaller membership. After explanation by Comrade N. M. Joshi of the intention of the General Council, for the introduction of the proposal, Comrade B. K. Mukerjee withdrew his amendment. The original proposals, as recommended by the General Council, were unanimously adopted.

By acceptance of the amendments, important alterations were introduced in the Constitution of the AITUC, with respect to the composition and strength of the Working Committee and the General Council, the method of election, representation to Trade Groups on the General Council and representation to affiliated Unions at the session. Many of the alterations had become necessary because of the growth of membership in the AITUC. The Constitution came into effect immediately it was adopted, and elections to the General Council, Working Committee and Office-bearers were held according to the revised constitution. In respect of the representation of delegates at the Madras session, however, the old provision was maintained. By a special resolution of the Session, it was decided, that as elections of delegates had taken place previous to the adoption of amendments to the Constitution, clause 16(a) of the original Constitution will be in operation for the session, instead of amendment No. 9.

The revised Constitution of the AITUC, with the amendments embodied in it, is printed in this Report on pages 95-103.

(2) **ELECTIONS** :—On the morning of the 21st, the General Secretary informed the session, of the membership of Affiliated Unions represented at the session in every industrial group, according to which seats were to be allocated on the General Council, for the different groups. The figures given are quoted below :

	Industrial Group	Membership represented at the Session	Seats on the General Council
A	Railways	.. .. 95,461	16
B	Shipping	.. .. 29,209	9
C	Transport other than Railways and Shipping	.. .. 21,231	8
D	Cotton Textile	.. .. 121,569	19
E	Jute Textile	.. .. 24,960	9
F	Mining	.. .. 25,457	9
G	Engineering	.. .. 39,219	11
H	Printing & Press	.. .. 8,002	4
I	Non-Manual	.. .. 2,000	2
J	Agricultural	.. .. 1,760	Nil
K	Municipal	.. .. 9,857	5
L	Distributive	.. .. 8,813	4
M	General	.. .. 55,263	13

On the morning of the 22nd instant, the General Secretary announced that he had received agreed lists of the names of representatives proposed as members of the General Council, on behalf of all the Trade Groups. Comrade Shanta Bhale Rao read out, upon instructions from the General Secretary, a list of 109 members of the General Council, accepted by delegates in their various Trade Groups as members of the General Council.

The agreed list of Office-bearers of the AITUC, was proposed for adoption by Comrade V. R. Kalappa and was seconded by Comrade Ranen Sen. The list was accepted unanimously.

(3) **RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SESSION** :—At the session of the AITUC, 40 resolutions on subjects vital to the cause of labour were adopted unanimously. The text of the resolutions, as adopted by the AITUC, is printed on pages 33 to 56 of this Report.

The resolution on the political situation in the country, the draft of which was prepared by agreement of the various groups in the AITUC, was moved by Comrade V. V. Giri. It was the workers' duty, emphasised Comrade Giri, to support the demand of the Indian National Congress for the freedom of the country. Comrade Somnath Lahiri in supporting the resolution emphasised the need for Congress League unity to secure national government. He further added that such unity can easily be achieved by acceptance of the right of self-determination for Muslim nationalities. Comrades V. R. Kalappa, Mrinal Kanti Bose and Biswanath Dubey made speeches on the resolution, which was accepted unanimously.

One of the most important resolutions passed by the AITUC was on the subject of Post-War Planning, in which a statement was made of the conditions and principles essential for a plan which would be acceptable to the people of India. Comrade Dinkar Desai moved the resolution which was supported by Comrade Bankim Mukherjee. The text of the resolution is printed on pages 36-39 of the Report.

The resolution on the removal of the ban on Congress leaders was moved by Comrade N. M. Joshi and seconded by Comrade Bankim Mukherjee and was accepted unanimously.

The resolution on release of Congress leaders moved by Comrade B. T. Ranadive was supported by Comrade B. K. Mukerjee and Comrade V. R. Kalappa.

The key note of the Madras session, was the unity that prevailed, in the unanimous adoption of resolutions and acceptance of agreed proposals for elections, by all the differing groups inside the AITUC. At the two previous sessions of the AITUC, held at Cawnpore and Nagpur in 1942 and 1943 respectively, the AITUC had failed to take a decision on the political question, on account of keen differences prevailing.

Unanimity in the AITUC on the question of the immediate establishment of a National Government in India responsible to the people of the country was never doubted. This demand of the AITUC is much strengthened this year with the acceptance of a unanimous resolution. The AITUC has expressed assurance that efforts made by political leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah to end the political deadlock not only for desolving differences, but, also for securing the transfer of power, will receive the whole-hearted support of workers of the country. The spirit of unity achieved at the Madras session would no doubt be carried as a message of hope for the AITUC in its future work.

MESSAGES FROM FRATERNAL DELEGATES :—Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, Secretary of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, was present at the AITUC session, upon invitation, as a fraternal delegate representing his organisation. In conveying his greetings to the AITUC, he observed that 16,000 workers were organised under the banner of the Ceylon Federation. Close ties bound the people of Ceylon and India together, as both

were being kept in bondage by the same imperialist power. He would take away with him one lesson, he said—which was the trade union unity which they were able to achieve; which it would be his endeavour to bring about in trade union ranks in Ceylon.

Comrade Ozi Daud Khan, who had come all the way from Baluchistan delivered a fraternal message on behalf of workers of his Province, who were still largely unorganised and where restraints were placed on trade union work.

In the concluding part of the session, Comrade N. M. Joshi rose to thank the President and the delegates for the success achieved by the session. Comrade Fazal-Elahi Qurban, observed Comrade N. M. Joshi, deserves to be called the delegates' President, for the democratic way in which he conducted the session, treating the delegates with great patience and courtesy. Proceeding towards the subject of the progress recorded by the session, Comrade N. M. Joshi specified the unique nature of the AITUC organisation in our country, "though there are various groups inside the AITUC, it was a homogeneous organisation. It was not only the AITUC, but an all-comprehensive, all-parties' All-India Trade Union Congress." It was necessary,—emphasised Comrade Joshi, to see that the AITUC preserved its non-party character. "We should not allow the splitting of the working class in separate organisations, though the employers and the Government would like that. We should bring all workers into the AITUC."

Comrade Mrinal Kanti Bose, B. K. Mukerjee, K. N. Joglekar and S. S. Mirajkar thanked the Reception Committee for the arrangements they had made for the session. Comrade P. Balachandra Menon, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, thanked the General Council in return, for accepting the invitation of the MPTUC to hold the session at Madras.

The session of the AITUC concluded at 7-30 p.m. on 22nd January 1945.

* * * * *

NEW GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING :—A meeting of the new General Council was held at Sharafalli House, at 9-30 a.m. on the morning on the 23rd instant. Comrade Mrinal Kanti Bose, the newly-elected President, was in the chair. In the beginning, the General Council accepted the proposal of the co-option of six more members. Fifteen members of the Working Committee were elected by the General Council by the acceptance of an agreed list, approved by all the groups inside the General Council. The General Council appointed a Standing Credentials Committee, to examine the credentials of all affiliated Unions. Upon suggestion of the General Secretary, it was decided that a programme of Conferences of industrial groups, as well as of provincial Conferences, should be arranged for the next year. The General Council, after the conclusion of business, terminated its session after a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ATUC, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND PROVINCES, AS EXISTING AT THE MADRAS SESSION, JANUARY, 1945.

STRENGTH OF AITUC	Railways										Transport										
	Shipping			Cotton Textile				Jute Textile			Engineering				Printing & paper			Non-Manual			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Assam	172	..	..	..	128	61	..	1142	152	390	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2145	
Bengal	..	19765	7944	8366	12034	24368	495	18014	1899	294	618	1503	1425	8478	105203	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	11575	6500	..	..	..	..	100	50	19125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	27821	3109	4691	38453	..	..	10705	1723	1343	..	4256	1140	10216	103457	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. I. & Rajputana	10821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.P. & Berar	166	17484	975	200	505	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10821
Delhi	510	6200	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French India	4959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian States	..	5325	2000	..	2631	10396	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	39915	1691	3980	22106	1000	1086	2117	1746	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16356	37008
Orissa
Punjab	..	700	..	2850	3142	..	927	906	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	..	1020	2877	342	..	..	1043	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.P.	..	2600	1302	5420	..	..	1877	2059	..	..	1086	3159	9456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Groupwise	97146	17793	22207	123250	25368	25454	41490	9840	2229	1760	15328	9997	60053	451915	Total Provincewise.	..	..	..	..	..

REPORT

of the General Secretary

To The 21st Session Of The AITUC at Madras

(FROM MAY 1943 TO JANUARY 1945)

1. THE 20TH SESSION OF THE AITUC

The 20th session of the AITUC was held at Nagpur on 1st and 2nd of May 1943. Com. V. V. Giri, the President, being in detention, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided over the Session. All meetings and demonstrations were banned by Government under the Defence of India Rules, and hence the usual demonstrations and workers' rallies, associated with the annual session of the AITUC, could not be held. The C. P. Government permitted, however, under certain restrictions, a session of the delegates only, provided it was held in an enclosed space and no loud-speakers were used. In other respects, the 20th session held at Nagpur was a successful Session in that 306 delegates representing 155 affiliated unions from Provinces and States all over India were present at the Session.

2. STRENGTH OF THE AITUC

Affiliation and Disaffiliation : The AITUC at the Nagpur Session represented affiliated membership of 3,32,079 in 259 unions. 256 Trade Unions have been granted new affiliation since the last report made to the AITUC, submitted at the Nagpur Session. The General Council sanctioned the disaffiliation, during the same period, of 68 unions. Among these, (a) 47 unions, with 51,048 membership, were disaffiliated because they had ceased to function, (b) nine unions with membership, 44,401, were disaffiliated because they had chosen to remain outside the fold of any central organisation and hence ceased to recognise their tie with the AITUC, (c) and twelve unions, with 17,604 membership were disaffiliated because they had joined another central organisation. Eight unions were declared to have lapsed affiliation, as after having been sanctioned affiliation, they failed to pay their dues to the AITUC in the specified time limit of two months as laid down by the General Council. At the moment of writing, the strength of the AITUC consists of 401 affiliated unions with a membership of 4,51,915* (A table denoting details, province-wise and group-wise, has been inserted on page 8.)

Associate Unions : An amendment was made to the constitution during the Nagpur session, whereby Provincial Committees were permitted to enrol Associate Unions, which agreed to observe the constitution of the AITUC except 5 (a) (iv), requiring a union to be in existence for at least one year. The Associate Unions have no vote in the deliberations of Provincial or Regional Committees. The C.P., Bihar, Madras and Punjab Provincial Committees and the Gujerat, Khandesh, Andhra and Kerala Regional Committees have sent information regarding their Associate Unions, from which it is seen that the total number of Associate Unions is 113, with membership 57,169.

* The General Council, at the Madras session, sanctioned the affiliation of the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta. As the figure of membership of 34,823, claimed by the Union, is still under consideration of the General Council, the affiliation of the Union is not yet complete, and hence the figure is not added to the total membership strength of the AITUC, as given above.

Thus the total strength of the AITUC, in its affiliated and Associate Unions, numbering 515, is 509,084.

3. MEETINGS

General Council : During the period under report, the General Council met five times; at Nagpur immediately after the Session, at Calcutta on 25th September 1943, at Bombay on 31st January and 1st February, 1944 and at Delhi on 25th October 1944. The fifth meeting was held at Madras on the eve of the session. There was good attendance of members at all these meetings.

Working Committee : No meeting of the Working Committee was found to be necessary during the period. Decisions of the Working Committee were obtained by circular in several instances. In accordance with a decision of the General Council, taken at the meeting held in Calcutta, the General Secretary has started the practice of holding consultations with local members of the Working Committee in Bombay, when he is unable to consult the Working Committee for want of time. Seven meetings of the local members of the Working Committee have been held.

4. PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES

At the first meeting of the General Council, held after the Nagpur Session, it was decided that Provincial Committees of the AITUC should organise Provincial Trade Union Conferences, which should be on the model of the AITUC Session, to attend which the General Secretary may depute office-bearers as fraternal delegates from the AITUC office. It is a pleasure to note that from the point of attendance of trade union representatives, as well as mass mobilisation of industrial workers, Provincial and Regional Committees were able to organise successful conferences, according to the programme decided in consultation with the General Secretary. These conferences have served to ventilate Provincial grievances and have helped to arouse consciousness among workers, regarding the co-ordinating function of the Provincial AITUC organisation and the essential need of unity in the Trade Union movement of the province and the country. It is hoped that these conferences will become henceforth a basic item of the annual programme for Provincial and Regional Committees of the AITUC. Except for the Assam, C.P. and Andhra conferences, the General Secretary was able to depute representatives of the AITUC office to all these conferences.

5. VISITS PAID TO AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bengal : Comrades Mirajkar and Shanta Bhalerao attended the Bengal Provincial Conference in September 1943. They visited Calcutta in June 1944, and paid visits to several affiliated unions. The General Secretary himself, on his visits to Calcutta in September 1944, addressed a meeting of the Provincial Committee, and had discussions with trade union workers in the City, regarding workers' grievances.

Bihar : Comrade Shanta Bhalerao was deputed by the General Secretary in September 1943, to help in organising a Provincial Committee for Bihar. At a meeting held in Patna on 6th October, a Committee was provisionally formed. On her visit again to Bihar in December, Comrade Shanta Bhalerao got in contact with Miners' Unions, and held some meetings in Dhanbad, and also visited Jamshedpur Unions. In June 1944, Comrade Shanta Bhalerao visited Bihar for the third time within the period under report, to attend the Provincial Conference at Giridih.

Bombay : The President, Comrade S. A. Dange, attended the Conference of the Gujarat Regional Committee, held at Baroda in April 1944. The General Secretary, along with all other office-bearers of the AITUC

office was present at the annual Conference held at Amalner. Comrade Shanta Bhalerao met Trade Union workers in Satara, upon her visit to that place.

C. P. : Comrade Khedgikar, the Treasurer, visited Nagpur during the pendency of the textile strike, in April, 1944, in order to make a report to the General Secretary.

Delhi : The President, the General Secretary and all the office-bearers have been in contact with the work of affiliated unions in Delhi, during their visits to that place.

Indian States : Comrade Shanta Bhalerao paid visits to affiliated unions in Cochin and Travancore in July 1943. Comrade Dange similarly visited these unions in March 1944. Comrade Mirajkar has been in frequent touch with the work of affiliated unions in Central Indian States throughout the period, and helped to organise a Provincial Committee for Central India which has been, subsequently, granted recognition. Comrade Shanta Bhalerao visited Indore in the first week of December 1944, to supervise elections of the Indore Mazdoor Sabha, regarding which a dispute had arisen.

Madras : Comrades Shanta Bhalerao and Mirajkar both attended the Provincial Conference at Coimbatore in July 1943, and made tours in Tamil Nad and Kerala, dividing between themselves the task of visiting all the places of trade union interest. Comrade Mirajkar paid a visit to unions at Pondicherry. The President, Comrade Dange, attended the Kerala Regional Conference and made a hurried tour in Kerala and Tamil Nad in March 1944, paying short visits to almost all the affiliated unions.

Punjab : Comrades Dange and Khedgikar attended the Provincial Conference, held at Lahore in November 1943.

Sindh : Comrades Dange, Khedgikar and Mirajkar attended the Provincial Conference held at Karachi in January 1944.

U.P. : Comrades Dange and Khedgikar attended a meeting of the U.P. Provincial Committee, held at Lucknow in December 1943. Comrade Shanta Bhalerao was deputed by the General Secretary to attend a meeting of representatives of affiliated unions at Lucknow on the 26th October 1944.

Efforts have thus been made to keep a live contact with the work of affiliated unions, through personal visits at least to provincial centres. It is a matter of regret that it was not possible, during the period under report, to pay any visits to Assam, Orissa and Andhra.

6. ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL COMMITTEES

During the period under report, Provincial and Regional Committees of the AITUC have, on the whole, progressively increased the scope of their activities, and have enabled the General Secretary to extend the usefulness of the AITUC organisation, by their co-operation and response, whenever any assistance was required from them. In view of the ensuing session of the AITUC, provincial and regional committees of the AITUC were asked by the General Secretary to send their reports and copies of the constitution. In response to this circular, reports have been received from Provincial Committees of Assam, Bengal, Bombay, C.P., Madras and Punjab and Regional councils of Gujarat, Khandesh, Andhra and Kerala.

Short statements regarding their main activities are made below :—

(a) Assam : The Committee was granted recognition by the AITUC after the Nagpur session. The first conference of the committee was held at Dibrugarh on 28th November 1943, under the presidentship of Comrade Jyoti Basu. To start with, the organisation had to put up a brave fight against odds, as the trade union movement has yet to establish its position in Assam. In a meeting of the General Council of the Committee recently held, a revised constitution has been adopted. Repression has affected the trade union movement of the Province to this extent, that most of the experienced trade union workers are removed from their field of activity—

Comrade Arun Kumar Chanda, President of the Provincial Committee heading the list of those victimised, being exonerated from Assam and Comrade Kali Prasanna Das, General Secretary, being interned in his village-home.

(b) **Bengal** : During the period under report, thirteen meetings of the General Council and fourteen meetings of the Working Committee of the Bengal Committee were held. Increasing endeavours have been made by the Committee to make co-operation among different unions and groups working in the trade union movement more effective. Even on the political issue, a unanimous resolution was adopted at the conference of the Provincial Committee held in September 1943, which stands as a pointer to the possibility of maximum unity in the trade union field. The Bengal Provincial Committee organised a week from 1st to 7th August 1943, to popularise a Charter of Demands of Industrial workers, framed under its auspices. Central rallies of workers have been held at Calcutta, under the auspices of the Provincial Committee, in celebration of days important for the labour cause. A conference of Jute workers was organised to draw the attention of Government to the urgency of appointing a Court of Inquiry into the deplorable conditions of Jute workers. A jute workers' fortnight was organised in November 1944. The Provincial Committee took the initiative in uniting all trade unions to take a concerted action to deal with the food crisis. It formed a Relief Committee of its own, and gave medical relief in certain Centres. Comrades Mrinal Kanti Bose, and Sudhindra K. Pramanik continued to be the President and the General Secretary of the Provincial Committee within the period under report.

(c) **BIHAR**. The committee was provisionally started at a meeting of affiliated unions held at Patna on 6th October, under the auspices of the AITUC. Three meetings of the committee were held, and the annual conference took place at Giridih on 26th June, 1944, where election of office-bearers took place according to the constitution. The committee has rendered good service in making studies on the Coal and Mica situation. Com. Abdul Bari is the President of the Committee, and Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra the General Secretary.

(d) **BOMBAY**. During the period under report, the Bombay Provincial Committee held ten meetings. The Provincial Conference was held on the 19th and 20th December 1943 at Amalner. The annual meeting was held on 20th January, 1944. The report of the Amalner conference along with the constitution, has been printed. The committee was the first organisation to advocate the introduction of rationing in Bombay city, which was introduced in May, 1943. It submitted a detailed memorandum to the Rege Committee, dealing comprehensively with the several questions under consideration. It submitted proposals to the Provincial Government regarding compensation for involuntary unemployment. A special conference on the problem of compensation for involuntary unemployment was held under the auspices of the committee on 23rd October, 1944. Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and Dinkar Desai continued to be the President and the General Secretary of the Bombay Committee, within the period under report.

(e) **C.P.** Fifteen meetings of the committee have been held within the period under report. The annual conference was held on 23rd January. The question of involuntary unemployment engaged the attention of the Committee a great deal, as stoppages due to shortages of coal and for other reasons occurred in the textile mills of the province, on a considerable scale. The Provincial Committee had to shoulder the burden, during the period, of guiding the textile workers of the Province during frequent strikes that took place, and the major strike of 75 days, during March and April, 1944, which was settled satisfactorily through the efforts of the President of the Provincial Committee. Com. V. R. Kalappa and V. G. Balwaik continued to be the President and the General Secretary of the committee, during the period under report.

(f) **MADRAS**. The provincial conference was organised by the Com-

mittee in July 1943 at Coimbatore. The Madras Government imposed a ban on the second conference contemplated by the Committee to be held in September, 1944. The working committee of the Provincial Committee met three times during the period under report. Under the auspices of the Committee, a week was celebrated from 7th to 14th November, 1943, to introduce the work of the AITUC to the general public. A deputation of the Committee met the Adviser for labour in October 1943, to discuss the main grievances of workers. Resolutions of the Provincial Committee were translated in Tamil, to popularise which a large number of public meetings were held, those in Madras city numbering eleven. Both the President and the General Secretary visited affiliated unions at several places. Com. Chakkrai Chettiar and Com. Balachandra Menon were President and Secretary of the Committee during the period under report.

(g). PUNJAB. During the period under report, there were two meetings of the General Council and nine meetings of the working committee of the Punjab Provincial Committee. Monthly reports of work are obtained from affiliated unions by the Committee and regular guidance for day to day work is provided. Com. Fazal-Ilahi Qurban is the President of the Provincial Committee and Com. Ram Sing Dutt is the General Secretary.

(h) SINDH. The Provincial conference was held in January, 1944. Com. Narayandas Bechar, the President of the Committee, was released during the period, but has been extered. Repression has taken place and several strikes occurred as a result. Com. Kazi Muztaba was the General Secretary of the Committee during the period under report.

(i) CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA. The committee has received sanction recently at the Delhi meeting of the General Council. Comrades Nevaskar and Diwakar are the President and the Secretary of the Committee.

REGIONAL COUNCILS—

(j) GUJARAT. During the period under report, considerable agitation was carried on under the auspices of the council to secure rationing and adequate food supply for workers in the several small towns of Gujarat. Consumers' Co-operative Societies were started at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat etc. The Conference of the Gujarat Regional Council was held at Baroda in March 1944. Com. M. A. Potkar is the President of the Committee and Com. Juggan Khan, the General Secretary.

(k) KHANDESH. Thirteen meetings of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council were held at different centres during the period under report. The Committee organised the annual conference of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee. Victimation has affected the office-bearers of the Council to this extent that trade union leaders, numbering from 75 to 80, have been dismissed. After seeking redress through the machinery of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, a demand is being made now that an adjudicator should be appointed. Agitation was carried on for obtaining compensation for involuntary unemployment of which Khandesh had perhaps a more severe experience than many other parts of the country. Comrade Marutirao Nikam is the President of the Council and Com. V. A. Kulkarni the General Secretary.

(l) ANDHRA. Sanction for the formation of the Regional Council was obtained at the meeting of the General Council, held at Calcutta in September, 1943. Since then two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held. The President paid visits to almost all the affiliated unions during the period. Affiliated unions of Press Workers, Municipal Workers, Shop Employees, Mica Workers etc.—organised conferences under the guidance of the Council. Com. C. V. K. Rao is the President of the Council.

(m) KERALA. The Working Committee of the Regional Council met

five times during the period under report. Two Trade Union Training Classes were conducted to give Trade Union workers training for organisation and working of the Trade Union Movement. Resolutions of the AITUC as also those of the Madras Provincial Committee and the Kerala Regional Council, have been printed and published, after being translated. The Council has also directly participated in the struggles of affiliated unions in the representation of their grievances, and has rendered to them guidance and assistance. Com. N. C. Sekhar is the President of the Regional Committee and Com. R. Sugathan, the General Secretary.

7. PROGRAMME FOR EXTENSION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AITUC

The responsibility of organisation of the Trade Union movement, in a vast country like India, is only possible to be borne by Provincial Committees. It is difficult for the AITUC headquarters to undertake this work. But to enable the Provincial Committees to do this work efficiently, they require to be further strengthened.

LOW FINANCES OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES : At present, the Provincial Committees suffer from the disadvantage of low finance. The Provincial Committees may have, therefore, seriously to consider now the question of raising their affiliation fees, in order to enable them to increase their scope of work. The number of affiliated unions which constitute the membership of a Provincial Committee being small, Provincial Committees will have to levy fees even higher than those of the AITUC in order to have sufficient funds at their disposal. As a first step, the Provincial Committees should consider the question, of fixing their fees at least at the same level as those of the AITUC. It is hoped that Provincial Committees will take early steps to base their organisation on a proper financial basis and to increase the scope of their activities.

NEW AFFILIATIONS : One of the chief points for consideration of the Provincial Committees in the immediate future is the necessity of strengthening our organisation. We shall soon face a period of political and economic change, during which the AITUC organisation must be in a position to protect the interests of the workers. One of the methods for strengthening the organisation is to secure the affiliation of those of the trade unions in the country which are not yet affiliated to the all-India central organisation. Another way is to take the initiative in starting trade unions among workers in areas yet unorganised.

PROBLEM OF SMALL UNIONS : Another problem which we have to tackle is the problem of small unions. We have a large number of unions based upon single factories or other undertakings, not only in places where only single factories or undertakings exist, but even in places where a large number of them exist side by side within a short distance, as in big cities like Calcutta and Bombay. Such small unions cannot give maximum benefit to their members, nor to the trade union movement in general. Financially they are not able to maintain even a minimum establishment, nor provide other necessary expenditure. The AITUC and the Provincial Committees must, therefore, consider early the question of strengthening our organisation, firstly by reorganising the existing unions either by amalgamation or federating them in large units, and secondly by considering the question of the basis of the future organisation. Even if we may consider it too ambitious to aim at one union in one industry in the country, we may think of one unit for a province, or at least for one district. It is hoped that all our organisers will give serious consideration to this problem.

Small Membership Contributions : One particular point that needs special mention is that the rates of contributions in some affiliated unions are very low, which hardly can provide a basis for the functioning of a regular Trade Union. The General Council, at its meeting held in Calcutta,

adopted a resolution recommending at least twelve annas per year as minimum subscription. Some of the affiliated unions adopted alterations in their constitution, following the recommendation of the General Council. The credentials Committee, at the Delhi meeting of the General Council, has adversely commented on the practice of some Trade Union workers, who retained the old practice of keeping very low membership-fee, and of starting new unions on the same weak basis. It is hoped that all affiliated unions will line up with the very moderate recommendation made by the General Council.

Co-Ordination of Work in Over-Lapping Unions : The General Secretary, according to a resolution of the General Council, adopted at the meeting held in Nagpur, had suggested to Provincial Committees, to strive for joint working in rival unions. At the meeting of the General Council in Bombay, the question was considered again. On the occasion of the General Secretary's visit to Calcutta, in September 1944, the problem was discussed by the Bengal Provincial Committee, and an agreement was reached to secure more co-ordination by joint working in Trade Unions in Bengal. Accordingly, the Jute and Engineering Groups of affiliated unions have started taking concerted action. Provincial Committees are once again recommended to take the lead in introducing similar efforts at co-ordination, essential for building up the Trade Union Movement of the country.

Scrutiny of the working of affiliated unions : It is also necessary that Provincial Committees should set up a machinery which would test correctly the credentials of affiliated unions, in order that the AITUC proceeds on a sound method of expansion. At present, Provincial Committees follow different standards of judgement, regarding the credentials of a union as a properly functioning union and concerning its membership, according to the progress of the movement within their areas. The Credentials Committee appointed by the General Council for the Madras Session, has been entrusted to frame rules for guidance in determining credentials of unions. This step is expected to be helpful to the AITUC, with the co-operation from Provincial Committees, to build a sound trade union structure.

Increased membership : By experience during recent years, it has been found, that as the membership of affiliated unions in the AITUC register remains stationary, from year to year, it is not possible to arrive at the correct figure of affiliated membership. It is necessary to maintain correct records of union membership. The General Secretary hence requested the affiliated unions by circular, to inform the AITUC office of their correct membership figures, and in the case of reported increases, to send proofs of membership figures, in order that the increase may be registered by the AITUC. Provincial Committees were also requested to scrutinise and to send their remarks regarding membership increases that have taken place. The General Council, at the meeting held in October 1944, sanctioned increased membership to certain affiliated unions. During the discussion that took place at the meeting of the General Council, it was considered necessary to prescribe a form for annual return by the affiliated unions, with the figure of correct membership sanctioned by a certified auditor. The credentials committee, appointed for the session has been entrusted with the task of preparing such a form.

As the AITUC office has to maintain contact with affiliated unions all over the country, the work at the central office has increased to a great extent. The AITUC is asked sometimes to render assistance in framing demands and making representations of a purely local character, to supply information regarding proper study in the trade union movement, to provide trade union literature in local languages, to set down proper methods for day to day functioning, to depute returning officers for the conduct of union elections etc. The General Secretary has thus become keenly aware of the expectations held by the country's workers from the AITUC. It is necessary to strengthen the central office of the AITUC, to cope with these

additional responsibilities mentioned above. But The Provincial Committees can relieve the central office of some of the work, if they also are adequately strengthened.

Unions without provincial committees: In spite of the formation of Provincial Committees, there are several unions which are not included in the sphere of the existing Provincial Committees. These isolated unions suffer from a serious handicap. The General Council has hence decided that all such unions should be attached to suitable Provincial Committees in adjoining areas. A decision has been also taken regarding branches of Railway Unions, spreading through several provinces, laying down that they should become members as one unit, of the AITUC committee within their particular region.

Conferences of trade unions in one industrial group: The existence of several unions in one industry in the country has been referred to in a previous paragraph. To bring about co-operation among them, as an immediate plan for future work, effort should be made to organise conferences of unions in various industrial groups, with an idea to lay the basis of a trade union federation of each industrial group

8. PUBLICATIONS AND CIRCULARS OF THE AITUC

The Report of the Twentieth Session held at Nagpur was printed and circulated to all affiliated unions and members of the General Council.

During the period under report, the number of circulars issued by the AITUC office has been as follows :

(1) Joint circulars to affiliated unions, members of the General Council and Provincial and Regional Committees-Eighteen, (2) To members of the General Council-Ten, (3) To members of the Working Committee-Six, (4) To Provincial and Regional Committees of the AITUC-Fourteen.

Besides this, occasional circulars have been issued to individual Trade Groups and unions in separate provincial committees regarding particular problems connected with them. Memoranda of the Tripartite meetings, with notes of the AITUC have been regularly circulated to Provincial Committees for opinion. Opinions of Provincial Committees and affiliated unions were invited on the Bill to grant recognition to Trade Unions.

Trade Union Record: The Record has been issued regularly every month during the period under report. In September 1944, the new series has commenced its fourth year of publication. The Paper Control Economy Order has introduced a cut, which has affected the size of the Trade Union Record. Representations were made to the Secretary, the Industries and Civil Supply Department, who, as a special concession, permitted six pages to be printed instead of four, if newsprint was used. It is hoped that permission will be secured for at least the original number of pages in order that the Record could be made properly serviceable to the Affiliated Unions. Affiliated Unions are taking increasing interest in the Record, and a large number of reports is received for publication every month. On special request, some affiliated unions in Coal, Mica and Shellac industries, prepared detailed studies of labour conditions, summaries of those on Coal and Mica among which have been published hitherto. Provincial Committees and Affiliated Unions are requested to send short reports on labour conditions on similar lines for publication in the Record.

The Rege Labour Investigation Committee: The detailed questionnaire issued by the Rege Committee was circulated to Provincial Committees by the AITUC office. The General Secretary, in consultation with the local members of the Working Committee in Bombay appointed a committee, with Comrade Dinkar Desai as Convener, to prepare a memorandum. Copies of the AITUC memorandum were circulated to all Provincial Committees, and cyclostyled copies of the demands put forth as recommendations were sent to all affiliated unions. Supplementary questionnaires were received from the Committee, on Mines, Plantations, Mica and Shellac industries, Rice-

Mills and Ginning factories and the Glass industry. All these have been distributed to appropriate unions.

Constitution : For some time past, it is being felt that the constitution of the AITUC needed clarification and change in some respects. Certain amendments to the constitution were hence formally proposed at the Calcutta meeting of the General Council, where it was decided that their consideration should be postponed to the next meeting of the General Council, before which they were to be circulated. The General Secretary circulated a draft with notes, which was considered by the General Council at its meetings held in Bombay and Delhi, and has been recommended with certain amendments for adoption by the session of the AITUC. The amended draft of the constitution, adopted by the General Council, is being placed before the Madras Session of the AITUC for final sanction.

INFORMATION REGARDING AFFILIATED UNIONS. According to a resolution of the General Council, passed at its meeting held at Cawnpore in 1942, the General Secretary was required to collect information from every union by 15th of May, being "a copy of its latest constitution, and annual report, along with a copy of the annual returns submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions." This resolution of the General Council was circulated to affiliated unions in 1942 and 1943, and in both years it received a poor response. It was hence, that considering it necessary to lighten the burden of the task, a small questionnaire was prepared and sent out to affiliated unions by the General Secretary in the first week of April, 1944, asking for replies on the 30th of June. Since the month of June, repeated reminders were sent. 125 forms have been received by the General Secretary, as a result of this endeavour. It is hoped that affiliated unions would grant greater response to AITUC circulars in future. However, even such information as has been collected this year, it is to be noted, denotes progress in the AITUC organisation. Practically all the unions that have sent information had their annual meetings and elections during the year 1943 and 1944, and were able to carry out a regular programme of activities.

9. FINANCES OF THE AITUC. Hitherto, it was the practice of a large number of the affiliated unions, to make payments to the AITUC on the eve of the annual session. Attempts have been made this year to induce affiliated unions to pay their dues by 30th April of each year, strictly according to Clause 7 (a) of the constitution. I am glad to note that a large number of the affiliated unions, in response to the appeals made by the AITUC office, have cleared off their arrears. At the beginning of the period under report, the General Council passed a resolution requiring all affiliated unions to pay the subscription of the Trade Union Record, as a levy imposed by the General Council. Affiliated Unions have also shown a good response to this requirement made by the General Council.

SPECIAL QUOTA. At the meeting of the General Council held immediately after the Nagpur session, an appeal was made to provincial committees to contribute special quota for organisational work of the AITUC. The total collections have amounted to Rs. 1,389-7-9.

The General Council at its meeting in February 1944 made an appeal to the affiliated unions to send contributions towards expenses of delegates of the AITUC to the World Trade Union Conference. Another appeal was made at the Delhi meeting of the General Council. Rs. 1,677-8-6 have been hitherto collected from affiliated unions, as a response to these appeals.

10. TRIPARTITE DELIBERATIONS

(a THIRD MEETING OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE. The third meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at Bombay on

7th and 8th May 1943. Comrades N. M. Joshi and Fazal-Ilahi Qurban attended as delegates and Comrades B. K. Mukherjee and P. R. K. Sarma as advisers. Two important items on the agenda of this meeting were those suggested by the AITUC, being consideration of a fair wage clause in Government contracts and the setting up of a plan for labour legislation and labour welfare, during wartime. Other subjects discussed at this meeting were :—

(1) Joint Production Committees (2) Labour Officers in industrial undertakings (3) Working of the Defence of India Rule 81 (A), (4) Employment Exchanges for skilled and semi-skilled personnel and (5) Collection of Industrial Statistics.

Com. N. M. Joshi was one of the members of the Procedure Sub-Committee, appointed by the Standing Labour Committee, to examine certain points regarding procedure.

(b) **SECOND PLENARY TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE.** The next meeting of the Tripartite Organisation was the second Plenary Tripartite Conference held in Delhi on 6th and 7th September, 1943. Comrades S. A. Dange, N. M. Joshi, S. K. Pramanik and Abdul Momin attended as delegates on behalf of the AITUC and Comrades P. Rama Murti, Syed Noor, Dinkar Desai and Sisir Roy were advisers.

The subjects discussed at the Conference were (1) Involuntary Unemployment due to shortage of coal and raw materials, (2) Labour representation on legislatures, local Bodies and Statutory Committees (3) Social Security-Minimum wages, (4) Principles for fixing dearness allowance (5) Provisions of Standing orders on the lines of provisions in Chapter V of the Bombay Industrial Disputes' Act in large industrial concerns, (6) Statement by Provincial Governments regarding setting up of Tripartite Organisations in Provinces, (7) Model Rules relating to Provident Fund for industrial employees.

Regarding item 3, Com. N. M. Joshi proposed a resolution in the Conference, urging upon the Government of India, as a part of its programme for reconstruction during the war and after, for providing social security for labour, the necessity and urgency of appointing a representative committee, provided with adequate wholetime staff of competent persons. The Chairman, after some discussion, proposed the following resolution on the subject instead, which was adopted by the Conference.

"This Tripartite Labour Conference recommends that with a view to provide adequate materials on which to plan a policy of social security for labour, the Central Government in co-operation with the Governments of Provinces and British India, Indian States and the Chamber of Princes, should immediately set up machinery to investigate questions of wages and earnings, employment and housing and social conditions generally and that as soon as possible after receipt of required statistics and other data, the Central Government should appoint a mixed committee to formulate plans of social security."

On the question of fixing up of principles of dearness allowance, Com. S. A. Dange placed a statement on the subject before the conference along with a proposal that a sub-committee be appointed to frame proposals for a uniform, just and equitable policy of dearness allowance, which shall not depress the standard of living of the workers. A strong plea was made on behalf of the AITUC for adequate representation of labour on legislatures, local bodies and statutory committees.

(c) **FOURTH MEETING OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE.** The next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at Lucknow on 25th and 26th January 1944. Comrades S. A. Dange and R. A. Khedgikar attended the meeting as delegates and Comrades Arjun Aurora and Abdul Razak as advisers.

The questions for discussion were (1) Statutory wage control, (2) Employment exchanges, (2) Model Provident Fund Rules, (4) Canteens, (5) Gregory Committee's Report on principles of Dearness Allowance, (6) Ab-

senteism, (7) Maintenance of records of service for industrial workers.

(d) **FIFTH MEETING OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE.** The fifth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at new Delhi on 27th June, 1944. Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and Chakkara Chettiar attended the meeting as delegates, and Comrades Kazi Muztaba and V. G. Balwaik as advisers.

The subjects for discussion were (1) The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill 1943, (2) Draft Rules for collection of statistics of Trade Disputes, (3) Monetary compensation to workers who have been refused leave.

(e) **THIRD PLENARY LABOUR CONFERENCE.** The third plenary labour conference took place at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th of October, 1944. Comrades N. M. Joshi, S. S. Mirajkar, P. C. Bose and S. K. Pramanik attended the meeting as delegates and Comrades S. H. Khwaja, N. V. Phadke, Ajodhya Prasad and Mohamed Ismail as advisers.

The following subjects were discussed. (1) Compulsory insurance of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (2) Revision of the Trade Disputes' Act, 1929 (3) Participation of the State in the Sickness Insurance Scheme for Industrial Labour in India, (4) Organisation of employment in the transition from war to peace, (5) Statutory machinery for fixation of minimum wages, (6) Resolution proposed by the AITUC on the procedure for amendment of Defence of India Rules affecting labour and (7) Special ration to workers doing heavy work.

ACTION ON TRIPARTITE DELIBERATIONS. The AITUC has, since the beginning, impressed upon Government the necessity of prompt action being taken on the various problems regarding which discussions take place. The General Secretary recently made a suggestion that in order to make the work of the organisation more effective, progress reports on action taken should be made to the Plenary Conference and to the meetings of the Standing Committee. The General Secretary also pointed out that when items are placed on the agenda of these meetings, it is necessary that reports giving information regarding the present conditions and practices regarding these items on the agenda should be made. At present, the Government of India circulates memoranda, some of which give the necessary information, but some others could be made more informative.

AGENDA OF THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE. At present, the Government decides what items should be placed on the agenda. It sometimes happens that an important subject of urgent importance does not receive consideration from the Conference, as the Government does not consider the necessity of its being discussed. The AITUC has pointed out this defect in the working of the organisation. It is now decided that the agenda of the Tripartite meetings should be fixed at a previous Tripartite meeting.

11. REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REPORT

Representations regarding the following subjects were made to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, by the General Secretary, during the period under report:—

(i) **MEMORANDA ON HEALTH INSURANCE.** The Government of India had appointed Prof. B. P. Adarkar of the Allahabad University to formulate a scheme on Health Insurance. A questionnaire was published by Prof. Adarkar to serve as a basis of information for preparation of the scheme. A memorandum on this questionnaire was submitted by the AITUC a summary of which was published in the June (1943) Number of the Trade Union Record.

(ii) **MEMORANDA ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REGE LABOUR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.** According to the resolution passed at the second Tripartite Labour Conference on the question of Social Security, a Labour Investigation Committee was constituted by Government in

January 1944 under the Chairmanship of Mr. D. V. Rege, I.C.S. In reply to the main questionnaire of the Committee, memoranda was submitted by the AITUC in August, 1944.

(iii) **RULE 81-A OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.** During the period under report, two proposals were submitted by Government for consideration of the AITUC regarding amendments, to D.I.A Rule 81-A. The first one suggested that only 'some' decisions of the adjudicator may be implemented by Government, and not necessarily all. The General Secretary opposed the change. The second proposal of Government suggested joint adjudication of Trade Disputes in similar undertakings. In principle, the proposed change was accepted by the AITUC, but it was specially brought to the attention of Government that the delay which is even at present being caused in adjudications, is likely to be still further increased by the proposal, and suggested that a specific time-limit of one month should be laid down for Government to conclude its preliminary investigations.

By amendment, 81(2)-(bd)^{*} of the D.I.A., Government has recently taken upon itself the power to control recruitment and employment of labour in specified areas, with a view to secure sufficient workers for essential undertakings. The AITUC was not consulted before this order was introduced. The General Secretary hence wrote a letter demanding to know all the particulars, as to how and where this order was to be brought into operation and insisting upon the necessity of giving adequate compensation to workers, if any compulsion as visualised in the order comes to be exercised. Explanation was received from the Government that the intention in issuing the order was to prevent excessive recruitment in an area in which there was already a large demand for labour for important works.

(iv) **SUB-SECTION (2) AND (3) OF SECTION 13 OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL ORDINANCE.** The original section 13 was amended by Ordinance XXVII of 1943. Unfortunately, the amendment had not only not made much improvement in practice, but in some respects has made things worse. Complaints were received by the AITUC especially from certain unions belonging to the Engineering Group in Bengal. Employers utilised sub-section (e) of Section 13, to dismiss workers on false pretexts, when they do not want them. Employers, moreover, were allowed to make adverse remarks on the conduct of the dismissed employee, which may be one-sided and untested, and which may prevent the worker from securing a new job, as the prospective employer may demand a certificate from the previous employer. Sub-section 8 of Sub-Section 3 was an inducement to the employer to seek assistance of a police-constable to bully his employees to submit to unfair conditions. It was hence demanded by the AITUC, to place employers and employees in an equal position under the Ordinance. Unless all possible measures were taken to safeguard the interests of workers, like the appointment of representative advisory Committees attached to National Service Tribunals, the General Secretary wrote to the Government of India, that possession of skill by Indian workers was becoming a dis-advantage.

Beyond promising that an inquiry would be made in the cases of injustice represented by the AITUC, the Government of India has as yet not taken steps to amend the Ordinance as suggested above by the AITUC.

(v) **DISCHARGE OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN GUDUR DIVISION MICA MINES IN EVASION OF THE MINES MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT** On certain complaints sent by the Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union, the General Secretary suggested to the Government of India, that in case, protection, provided to expectant mothers by section 10(2) of the Act is not adequate, the Government should consider the question of amending the Mines Maternity Benefit legislation. A reply has been received from Government, that the provisions of section 10 as they stand at present are

sufficient to prevent discharge or dismissal of women, to avoid payment of the Maternity Benefit Act.

(iv) **THE BILL ON GRANT OF RECOGNITION TO TRADE UNIONS.** The memorandum prepared by the President and the General Secretary, taking into consideration suggestions received from Provincial Committees of Bengal, Bihar and C. P. was presented to Government on behalf of the AITUC. It has been published in the Trade Union Record of April, 1944.

(vii) **MEMORANDUM ON DRAFT NOTIFICATION REGARDING STANDING ORDERS.** AITUC Memorandum on the subject, sent to the Government of India has been published in the Trade Union Record of July, 1944.

(viii) **REPRESENTATION TO THE AITUC ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES.** The General Secretary has represented to the Government of India time and again, the necessity to grant adequate representation to the AITUC on Government representative Committees. A similar suggestion was made on behalf of the AITUC to Provincial Governments regarding advisory committees appointed by them, for post-war reconstruction and future planning. It is to be regretted that even in those cases where this suggestion of the AITUC has been accepted by the Government the representation given is extremely inadequate. The Government of India refused to grant representation to the AITUC on the Coal Control Board, on the plea that matters pertaining to labour can be discussed by the Board only incidently, and not as directly arising out of the functions allotted to the Board. On the other hand, besides giving to the Employers' Associations representation on the Coal Miners' Labour Welfare Advisory Committee in full strength, Government in addition, has nominated a substantial number of Government representatives on the Committee, throwing labour representatives into an insignificant minority. In short, representation to labour on Government Committees continues to be inadequate and unsatisfactory, in spite of the protests made by the AITUC.

(ix) **MEMORANDUM ON REORGANISATION OF ELECTRIC INDUSTRY.** Upon consultation by Government on the subject of re-organisation of Electric industry, a Committee was appointed by the General Secretary in Bombay, with Com. N. V. Phadke as convener, to prepare a memorandum on the subject. The memorandum was sent to Government and has been published in the December 1944 Number of the Trade Union Record.

(x) **LABOUR CONDITIONS IN COAL MINES.** The most important problem regarding which representations were made by the AITUC to the Government of India was the question of labour conditions in coal mines, occasioned by the withdrawal of the ban on women's employment under-ground, and the fast-deepening coal crisis.

On 2nd August 1943, the Government of India, without consulting labour organisations, exempted coal mines in the Central Provinces from the provisions of clause (j) of section 29 of the India Mines Act, by notification No. M. 4091. The General Secretary issued on behalf of the AITUC a strong protest against this measure, which was in contravention of a convention of the International Labour Organisation, previously ratified. In spite of this protest, the Government of India continued this policy of ignoring labour interests and consultation was again held on the subject with employers at a meeting held at New Delhi, on 23rd October, 1943, to which labour representatives were not invited. The General Secretary AITUC again protested against this procedure, and suggested that Government should try to solve the problem of labour scarcity by improved labour conditions, among others things, raising wages corresponding to the level of other industries, along with full compensation for prevailing dearness and introduction of proper welfare measures. It was pointed out that the Government should watch for three months the effect of these measures, and if experience shows that in spite of them, sufficient labour supply is not available, only then should the question of women being allowed to work underground be considered. A suggestion was also made that a

tripartite conference should be called, in case prompt action was required. In spite of these representations, the Government of India withdrew the ban on the employment of women underground in coal mines other than C.P., by a notification dated 24th November, 1943.

The question since then received a great deal of publicity and comment in India as well as Great Britain. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India and Mr. Butler made efforts to justify the step taken by the Government of India in Parliament. The Hon. Dr. Ambedkar, in an interview published in the Times of India on 7th December 1943, also justified on the same lines as Mr. Amery, the action taken by the Government of India in permitting women to work underground. In reply to these contentions, the General Secretary, AITUC, once again issued a statement, pointing out that the real and effective remedy to secure enough labour was that the miner should be given full and fair wage. The question was discussed in the Central Legislative Assembly, during the Budget Session of 1944, upon an adjournment motion, and again in the session at the end of the year.

Suggested measures for amelioration of the Coal Crisis. The General Secretary has been able to keep close contact with Mining Labour conditions, through the co-operation of affiliated Colliery Unions in Bengal and Bihar and individual trade union workers in those regions. From information received from reports prepared by Comrade Gyanbikash Moitra from Bihar and Comrade Ranen Sen from Bengal, at the end of July 1944, it was evident that in spite of measures taken by Government upon decisions of the Dhanbad Coal Conference, the condition of coal miners did not show much progress. On the 9th August 1944, the General Secretary wrote a letter to the Government of India making suggestions for a comprehensive plan of measures to ameliorate the coal crisis.

Conferences regarding Mining Labour Conditions: A Tripartite Conference to consider the serious problems of the drop in the output of coal and the measures to be taken to induce labour supply in adequate measures, was held at Dhanbad on 11th December 1943, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar. Comrades Bankim Mukherjee and Shanta Bhalerao attended this Conference as representatives of the AITUC. On 18th March 1944, a conference was held at New Delhi, to discuss the question of revised rations to miners. Comrades N. M. Joshi, Prabir Mallik and Immanuel Hai Khan attended the conference on behalf of the AITUC. On 4th November 1944, a conference was held at New Delhi, by Dr. Ambedkar, to discuss the measures suggested for amelioration of the coal crisis by the General Secretary of the AITUC. Comrades N. M. Joshi, Gyan Bikash Moitra and P. C. Bose were present at this conference on behalf of the AITUC.

(xi) **Representations to Provincial Governments.** On suggestions received from Provincial Committees, representations on the matters referred to were made to their Governments by the AITUC. The Bihar Government was approached with the suggestion to extend the application of the Weekly Holidays' Act intended to provide a weekly holiday to shop assistants. Subsequently, the Act has been applied to Gaya, but not to any other urban centres in the Provinces as yet. Another representation was made to the Bihar Government, inviting them to implement the recommendations of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, with reference to the extremely deplorable conditions of work in Mica mines and mica-splitting establishments. The Government of India also has been approached by the AITUC in this matter. It is a matter of regret that no response has yet been received to either of these representations.

(xii) **Representations made to Indian States:** The AITUC had protested against the action of the Baroda Government in not recognising trade unions affiliated to the AITUC. The attitude of the State in this respect still remains unchanged. Representations were also made to the States of Cochin, Travancore, and Jamnagar against the measures taken by them to detain Trade Union workers.

12. REPRESENTATION OF THE AITUC ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES

(a) **Textile Control Board** : Comrade N. M. Joshi was appointed a member of the Board to represent labour. He resigned later on and Comrade S. A. Dange was appointed in his place. In the absence of Comrade Dange, on his departure to England, Comrade S. S. Mirajkar has been working on the Board as a substitute member to represent labour.

(b) **Health Survey and Development Committee** : Comrade N. M. Joshi is appointed on this Committee as one of its members. He is a member of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, which is a sub-committee of the main committee. The main committee is expected to make its report in April 1945.

(c) **Dearness Allowance Committee** : Comrade Bankim Mukerjee was appointed by Government to represent the AITUC on this Committee, of which Mr. Gregory was the Chairman. There were three meetings of the Committee and the report was submitted to the Tripartite Standing Committee meeting for consideration, on 26th January 1944, at its meeting held at Lucknow.

(d) **Coal mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee** : Upon consultation by Government, the General Secretary nominated Comrades Nirapada Mukherjee and Chapal Bhattacharya to be the representatives of the AITUC on the Committee. Two meetings of the Committee have been held since its inception, one in April and the other in October 1944.

(e) **Policy Committee on Post-War Rehabilitation and Re-employment**. Comrade N. M. Joshi was appointed a member of this Committee. Due to pressure of work, he resigned his membership of the Committee, and Comrade S. C. Joshi has been appointed in his place.

(f) **Reconstruction-Policy Committee on Industries** : Upon consultation by Government, the General Secretary nominated Comrade R. A. Khedgikar to be the representative of the AITUC on the Committee. The Committee met for the first time at Bombay on 28th October 1944.

(g) **Standing Advisory Committee on Technical Training Scheme** : Upon consultation by Government, the General Secretary has nominated Comrade V. R. Kalappa to be a member of the Committee. Comrade Kalappa, if nominated, would be attending a meeting of the Committee, to be held at Bombay sometime in February next.

(h) **Policy Committee No. 3 (c)—Public Works and Electric Power—Com.** N. V. Phade has been nominated by the General Secretary as a representative of the AITUC on this Committee.

(i) **Scheme on Health Insurance** : Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and S. C. Joshi were nominated by the General Secretary to serve on the panel of advisers to Prof. B. P. Adarkar in charge of the preparation of the scheme on Health Insurance.

(j) **Committees Appointed by Provincial Governments** : Some Provincial Governments have appointed committees on Post-war Reconstruction, on which representatives of the AITUC have been included. Thus Comrades Bankim Mukherjee and P. Ramamurthi are members respectively of the Bengal and Madras Post-War Reconstruction Committees. Representatives of the AITUC are working on Food and Rationing Advisory Committees in some provinces. Comrade N. M. Joshi (and in his absence, Comrade S. C. Joshi as substitute) for Bombay City and Comrade Fazal-Ilahi Qurban for Punjab province are some of the names to be mentioned. Comrades K. T. Sule and K. N. Joglekar have been appointed by the Bombay Government, on recommendation by the Provincial Committee of the AITUC on the Committee to examine the question of occupational terms and wages of Technical personnel. They have been also appointed as members of the Advisory Committee attached to the Bombay Employment Exchange. Comrade Romesh Chander and Comrade Yagdutt Sharma have been similarly appointed on the Employment Exchanges Committees functioning in the Punjab and Delhi Provinces.

Comrades Arjun Aurora and B. K. Mukerjee have been working on the U.P. Economic Advisory Committee. Comrade Dinkar Desai has been recently appointed by the Government on the Bombay Seamen's Welfare Committee.

13. NOMINATION OF THE INDIAN WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE AT THE I.L.O. CONFERENCE AT PHILADELPHIA

On 5th January 1944, the General Secretary wrote to the Government of India, on the subject of the 26th session of the International Labour Conference, which was to be held in April at Philadelphia in U.S.A. The Indian Federation of Labour had just previously passed a resolution, asking the Government of India to recognise them as the most representative body of workers. The General Secretary, therefore, informed the Government of India that the AITUC did not accept such a claim made by the Federation. "The AITUC has larger membership, it represents all the important organised industries to a greater extent than the Federation, and its influence extends over a much larger body of Indian workers. From all points of view the All-India Trade Union Congress, with which was amalgamated the National Trades Union Federation in 1940, and which is the premier central organisation of Indian workers of long standing, continues to be the most representative body." The General Secretary suggested to the Government of India, that in case they chose to decide between conflicting claims, they would have to make a thorough and impartial investigation into the credentials of both the organisations, assuring that the AITUC and its affiliated unions will be prepared to give the Government whatever information they need in coming to an impartial decision.

In anticipation of Government's reply, the General Council of the AITUC at its meeting held in Bombay on 1st February 1944, elected Comrade N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITUC, as the workers' delegate, and Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and V. R. Kalappa as advisers, whose names were to be recommended to Government upon consultation. The AITUC communicated to the Government of India its recommendations in due course. There was no reply from the Government of India to the letters mentioned above, till on 24th March, the Government announced in a Press Communiqué, its nominations to the International Labour Conference, in which representatives of workers were selected in accordance with the wishes of the Indian Federation of Labour.

A protest regarding this action of the Government of India was sent to the Acting Director of the I.L.O. by Comrade S. A. Dange, President, AITUC requesting that it should be placed before the credentials committee of the Conference, and the delegation which was nominated by the Government of India, should be disallowed to participate in the work of the Conference. The protest was considered by the credentials committee of the I.L.O. at its sitting held on 29th April. The Committee held that the delegation of the Federation was duly accredited and expressed assurance that the Government of India will continue their endeavours to make provision for the representation of both the organisations in an appropriate manner for the future sessions of the Conference. The decisions given in this matter by both the Government of India and the I.L.O. Conference are obviously wrong, as they have been arrived at without any impartial inquiry. The AITUC has to continue to press its claim for recognition, as the most representative organisation, till the wrong is righted.

14. WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

By a letter dated 2nd November 1943, the General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine, sent information that the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress intended to call a World Conference for representatives of organised workers of all countries, with the object of considering the most pressing problems both

of policy and organisation, affecting the interests of the working people, and thereby of promoting the widest possible unity in aim and action of the International trade union movement. It was originally proposed that the Conference should be held in London on 5th June 1944.

The General Council of the AITUC decided in principle to participate in the conference and elected Comrades S. A. Dange, N. M. Joshi and V. R. Kalappa as delegates to the Conference on behalf of the AITUC. Comrades S. A. Dange and N. M. Joshi left India on 29th April to attend the Conference. Comrade V. R. Kalappa was unable to start on the journey.

Immediately on the departure of the AITUC delegates from India, news was received from the British Trades Union Congress that the World Trade Union Conference was postponed, in view of impending events in Europe and consequent Government ban on travel, making it impossible for any guarantee for the return journey of the delegates. The delegates received the news on the steamer before reaching Suez. Comrade N. M. Joshi decided to return half-way, while Comrade Dange proceeded onwards. Comrade Joshi returned to Bombay on 29th May, while Comrade Dange reached England almost on the same day.

In accordance with a telegram received by the General Secretary from Comrade S. A. Dange from London, regarding the decision of the British Trades Union Congress to reconvene the postponed World Trade Union Conference, the General Council of the AITUC at its meeting held at Delhi on 29th October, considered the question of re-electing representatives to attend the Conference. It was decided that in addition to Comrade S. A. Dange, Comrades R. A. Khedgikar and Sudhindra Pramanik should be delegates of the AITUC to the World Trade Union Conference. The Conference is being held in London from 6th to 16th February 1945. Comrade Khedgikar left India on 9th December 1944.

15. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REPORT

The period under report covering twenty months, starting from the May-Day of 1943, has witnessed untold misery of the people of the land, overrun by disease, starvation, and death in Bengal, Orissa, Malabar and some other parts of India. The Government was unable to provide adequate supplies, equal distribution and reasonable prices and check the evil practices of hoarding and profiteering, which continued unabated. The cost of living rose to more than 200 per cent on the average. Compensation for dearness allowance, granted to industrial workers, in most cases after severe struggles, has been meagre in proportion to the rise in the cost of living. In the industrial field, despite the surface appearance of comparative quiet, mainly induced by the operation of D. I. A. Rule 81 (A), and the reluctance of trade unions to undertake the responsibility of a strike, a seething discontent has formulated itself. The Indian worker, confused by the prevailing circumstances, attends to his job with a sulky, resentful and indifferent attitude.

Involuntary Unemployment due to shortages of coal and other materials : Prolonged stoppages of work have occurred in several places all over India, and particularly in the Jute Industry in Bengal in Textile Mills of C. P., Khandesh, Gujerat and Central Indian States. The AITUC put forward a demand for adequate compensation, and started agitation which has been continued for about a year. But excepting in the Jute Mills of Bengal, no relief has been granted to workers, though the Government of India has accepted the principle of giving compensation and have framed recommendations regarding the same. A severe coal-crisis once again threatens to develop in many places, but still very little action has been taken by Provincial Governments. The Bombay Government have recommended the rules framed by the Government of India to the employers for action and have declared the demand for such compensation a fit subject for

adjudication.

Coal Crisis : The General Council of the AITUC represented to the Government of India that the main cause of the prevailing coal crisis which adversely affected the general economic situation in the country and caused periodical unemployment and loss of wages to the workers, was the unwillingness of owners of mines to increase or even to maintain ordinary production of coal, unless Government permitted them to make profits beyond the present permissible limits. The General Council hence suggested that the Government should compel the mine-owners to maintain production at the necessary level or take the mines under their own control in cases where the mine-owners fail to do so. The Government of India have reported that after considerable deliberations held over the problem they have adopted several welfare measures for mining labour and have been able to recruit additional hands to work in underground mines. All these however can hardly be said to have touched the fringe of the problem, and the coal situation remains as bad as ever.

The Coal problem cannot be solved by either giving inducements to owners by bonus or putting restrictions on the employment of miners on other more paying occupations, or by the promise of welfare measures, but by firstly acquiring and exercising full control over mines and mining operations and secondly by giving to the miner full and adequate wage.

Earnings of Workers : Since the commencement of the war, when production of goods has undergone tremendous development, and the high cost of living has continued for over a long period, no increase in real wages has taken place in any of the industries. Complaints have been received on the other hand, that due to strain on the machinery and changes in lines of production, wages at piece-rates have actually diminished. The Government of India has been considering the adoption of a minimum wage scheme, for the mining regions, as the mining industry in our country is one of the lowest-paid, but no steps whatever have yet been taken to formulate a plan as yet. As regards the payment of dearness allowance, it is more than a year by now that the report of the Gregory Committee has been prepared but the principle of full compensation for dearness allowance for the low paid workers, which is said to have been accepted by the Committee has not been implemented by the Government of India, and the report of the Committee has not even been published. Prolonged representations made by organised labour to obtain adequate compensation have proved futile as in the case of the demand put forward by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for payment of adequate dearness allowance. In fact, no basic principle has been accepted by Government in the grant of dearness allowance. Payment of dearness allowance varies from Province to Province, and even in major industries in certain Provinces, like the Jute Industry in Bengal, the standard of payment is allowed to be extremely low. On the other hand, industrial concerns, during the period under report, have enjoyed an unprecedented boom period. On demand of payment of bonus by workers, hindrance has come on behalf of Government, insisting on fixing a limit of the percentage to be paid, for the sake of the Excess Profits Tax, even in those rare cases where employers themselves were amenable to pay a larger bonus. It is thus seen that excepting payment of an inadequate dearness allowance and bonus, industrial workers all over the country have not been given adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living, nor have shared in the prosperity of the industry. Our movement must now make a great and concerted effort, not merely to secure a temporary allowance, but to secure permanent increases in the basic rates of wages.

Social Security : As emphasised by the AITUC, more than once, it was essential to introduce a comprehensive plan of Social Security in India on the lines of the Beveridge Scheme in England. In spite of detailed investigations continued for more than a year by now, no further progress has been achieved in this direction, except that the scheme for Health

Insurance prepared by Prof. Adarkar has been published and circulated, to elicit opinions on it.

Post War Reconstruction : Plans for Postwar economic and social reconstruction of India are looming large in public discussions, and the Government of India also have appointed several Reconstruction Committees. In spite of our demand, adequate share of representation has not been given to the AITUC to enable the workers of India to play a full part in considering plans for the re-organisation of the economic and social structure of the country. The workers of India must insist that in any plan of reconstruction, they will occupy the position of full and equal partners, and it must be laid on such a sound foundation that complete social security will be guaranteed to them. The AITUC will have to give serious and prompt consideration to this problem at the present juncture.

Repression of the Trade Union Movement : Several Provincial Governments have still continued their policy of repression. Comrades Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Sibnath Banerjee, R. S. Ruiker, Hariharnath Sastri,—to mention only some few prominent names in the AITUC, have been confined in jail throughout the period. Comrades V. V. Giri, Comrade P. C. Bose and Narayandas Bechar have been released only recently after prolonged detention. Orders of externment and internment still continue on some of the Trade Union organisers. In Assam and in the mining areas of Jharia and Raniganj, normal Trade Union meetings are placed under a ban. The Madras Government withheld to give permission for holding the annual session of the Madras Provincial Committee of the AITUC at Vikrama-Singapuram in the Tinnevelley District.

Strikes during the period : In spite of the operation of D. I. A. Rule 81(A), circumstances have been forcing workers to go on strikes. There was a major strike of 75 days in Textile Mills in C.P. The workers of R. I. N. Dockyards in Bombay had gone on a complete strike in the month of July 1944, irrespective of the restraints that were placed on such action. Strikes have taken place on the Railways, in insistence of the demand of adequate rations and in protest of low dearness allowance. Municipal employees, engaged in work most essential to the community were left no other recourse than to go on strike for earning their low subsistence in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Surat and places in Andhra.

Adjudication : The machinery provided by Government for adjudication of industrial disputes under the D. I. A. has been slow and unsatisfactory in its working. Besides, it has generally been found by experience that in a large number of cases, the notice of a strike is an essential preliminary to the grant of adjudication. The machinery of adjudication at present is heavily weighted against the interests of the workers. Under present conditions, really impartial and independent adjudicators hardly exist, as most of them cannot get away from their upbringing, of a somewhat narrow middle-class mentality. Further some adjudicators, from strong national feeling, are inclined to take the view that increase of wages and improved conditions would make development of industries difficult. Moreover, no arrangement is made by Government to implement the award of the adjudicator within reasonable time. As there is no definite agreement reached by Government regarding basic principles, adjudicators' awards are hardly consistent in their implications. Services of judges and lawyers, secured for conducting adjudication proceedings throughout the country during the course of the last three years, have not been of much avail to furnish precedents for settlement of Trade Disputes in the future. The functioning of the machinery of adjudication under D. I. R. Rule 81 (A), has increased the distrust and suspicion of workers in methods of peaceful settlement of Trade disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

Questions of Labour Legislation : Legislation on certain labour matters is at present before the Central Legislative Assembly. A bill to give recognition to Trade Unions on certain conditions has been circulated for public opinion, but no further motion has so far been made by the Govern-

ment of India on that Bill. A bill granting to the workers in factories a paid holiday for six days on certain conditions is committed to a select Committee. A Bill, amending the Payment of Wages Act is being circulated for opinion. The Assam Maternity Benefit Act has been placed on the statute-book within the period under Report.

16 WORKERS AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY.

At the Nagpur session of the AITUC, no unanimous political resolution could be adopted, because of the divergence of views held by different groups within the AITUC mainly on the question of grant of self-determination. Even then, there was agreement on the question of the release of political prisoners, and the establishment of a national Government responsible to the Indian people.

During the period under report, the question of the grant of self-determination continued to be discussed at several meetings and an unmistakable trend was visible towards Congress-League unity and acceptance of the principle of self-determination. The move made by Mahatma Gandhi after his release, to end the political deadlock by bringing about unity between the Congress and the League, received warm support from the Trade Union movement. Resolutions adopted by the Bengal and Bombay Provincial Committees, fully representative of all shades of opinion in the AITUC, declared themselves in favour of self-determination, and gave full support to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah in their endeavour to bring about unity.

The General Council of the AITUC at its meeting in Delhi in October 1944, unanimously adopted a resolution regretting the breakdown of talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and hoping that further efforts will be continued, to achieve unity on the basis of acceptance of the principle of self-determination.

17. LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES

During the period under report, Trade Unions in Indian States have mobilised increased strength, and have formed closer ties with the AITUC. Representations were made by the AITUC in connection with repression and victimisation, to the States of Baroda, Jamnagar and Cochin. It is to be regretted that no favourable response has yet been received in these particular cases.

At the commencement of the period under report, the Gwalior Government appointed a Textile Labour Commission, on which two members of the Working Committee of the AITUC, Comrades S. C. Joshi and S. S. Mirajkar, have been serving as members. The Commission has made its report. Committees of Inquiry have been appointed both in Hyderabad State and Mysore State. The representation of Indian States on the Tripartite Organisation and the fact that the States have been included by the Central Government within the perview of the investigations of the Regi Inquiry Committee are steps, which it is hoped, may tend to introduce similarity of labour conditions in States and British India.

In the State of Travancore, a tendency has manifested itself, not to permit the Labour Movement of the State to associate itself with the AITUC on the ground of its being an organisation functioning outside the State. This step has no justification, since the States themselves participate in the Tripartite Labour Organisation of the Government of India. Even though the States may consider themselves as entities, entirely separate from British India, it is unreasonable for them to force isolation on organisations of labour within their borders, when the rulers and employers in States are free to co-operate with British India. The cause of labour supersedes national barriers, and even powerful nations of the world have

not prevented organisations of workers to freely participate in the work of International Bodies of labour. It is to be hoped that Indian states would grant to trade unions functioning within their jurisdiction their right to join the Central organisation of All-India workers.

The Baroda State, in spite of representations made, has continued its policy not to grant recognition to unions affiliated to the AITUC though recognition has been given by them to another organisation, which has affiliated unions in the State, as well as outside.

18. THE PRESIDENT'S TOURS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Comrade S. A. Dange, President of the AITUC, has been for the last seven months in England. The British Trades Union Congress invited him to participate in a tour programme they had arranged, to visit industrial districts of England. Trade Councils from some centres, and unions in various industries, welcomed him, and gave him invitations to address them on conditions in India. He also spoke at several public meetings and conferences organised by other public bodies. This has been a highly useful opportunity, which has enabled the President of the AITUC to make a close contact with Trade Unions and labour circles of Great Britain.

With tireless zeal, Comrade Dange enlightened the British Labour ranks on the unbearable conditions of Indian workers. In his speeches he voiced the views and the feelings of the Indian Labour Movement, in their strong advocacy for the release of Congress leaders and the demand for freedom of India. In placing before the British public the facts of the Indian situation, Comrade Dange has, at the present juncture, rendered great service to the Indian Trade Union Movement and to the country.

19. FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM WORKERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

During the period under report, organised workers from several countries have adopted resolutions in their meetings, sympathising with the Indian workers' cause. In May Day resolutions of 1944, affiliated unions all over the country under the guidance of the AITUC expressed felicitations to the British and Australian Trade Union Congresses, and to those of the American Trade Unions, which have supported the demands of the Indian workers for an end of the Indian deadlock, by the release of all political prisoners, and the establishment of a National Government in India. The General Council of the AITUC, at its meeting in October 1944, welcomed the proposal of the British Trades Union Congress, to send its delegation to study conditions in India, and has offered its hearty co-operation in the work.

The General Secretary received an invitation from the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, to send a delegation in Ceylon for the special session of the Federation, to be held in the first week of January. Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and P. R. K. Sarma were nominated by the General Secretary to attend the Conference.

20. I.L.O. CONFERENCE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The General Council of the AITUC at its meeting held in October 1944, accorded warm welcome to the proposal of the International Labour Organisation, to hold under its auspices, an Advisory Conference of the countries of South-East Asia. A suggestion was also made to the Government of India to invite the I.L.O., to hold the Conference in this country.

21. THE 21ST SESSION OF THE AITUC

As the President and the General Secretary of the AITUC were both expected to be out of the country after May 1944, the annual session of the AITUC was, for the time, postponed. After the return of the General Sec-

rectary to India from Port Said, consultations were held with affiliated unions, regarding the venue and the dates of the session. Though majority opinion favoured the session to be held in Madras, on the ground chiefly that no meetings have been held there for a considerable number of years, it was difficult to ignore the wishes of Calcutta, put forward by the Bengal Provincial Committee. The General Secretary has great pleasure to mention that upon an appeal made by him, the Bengal Provincial Committee agreed to conform to the general decision that Madras should form the venue of the session.

Upon decision taken by the General Council, the Reception Committee for the session was formed, being the Working Committee of the Madras Provincial Committee, along with representatives of affiliated unions in Madras City as co-opted members. Comrade Chakkrai Chettiar is the President of the Reception Committee, and Com. Balachandra Menon, the General Secretary.

Important decisions regarding organisational problems within the AITUC, as well as regarding economic and political rights of the workers in the immediate future, await the consideration of the AITUC, during its 21st session at Madras. Recently, the AITUC has commenced its twenty-fifth year of existence. Affiliated unions from place to place celebrated its anniversary, proudly hailing the AITUC, "not merely as the champion of the Working Class but also as a leader of the popular movement of our country." Increasing responsibility on a wide scale thus faces the AITUC organisation, of strengthening its ranks, by building up internal unity and integrated strength, which is the task that faces the Madras Session.

MADRAS,
20th January,
1945

General Secretary
AITUC

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Statement of Receipts and Payments Account for the period as from 1st April to 31st Dec. 1943

RECEIPTS	Rs A P	PAYMENTS	Rs A. P.
- Opening Balance	2 0 9	Travelling charges	1,109 2 6
Affiliation fees	3,580 0 0	Printing charges	813 8 0
Special Quota from Provinces	896 7 9	Salaries paid to staff	544 0 0
Delegation fees	612 0 0	Rent (Office)	135 0 0
Bank Interest	28 13 0	Stationary	102 11 0
Miscellaneous receipts	24 9 0	Telegrams charges	107 6 6
TRADE UNION RECORD—	400 0 0	Postage account	37 14 0
Subscriptions		Miscellaneous expenditure	41 15 6
		Conveyance charges	26 10 0
		Purchase of books for Library	11 10 0
		Refund of Affiliation fees	10 0 0
		Suspense	600 0 0
		TRADE UNION RECORD —	
		Printing charges	468 0 0
		Postage account	60 8 0
		Miscellaneous expenditure	2 0 0
			<u>4,195 5 6</u>
		BY BALANCE —	
		Bombay Provincial)	
		Co-operative Bank)	3 693 10 7
		Devkaran Nanji Bank	82 15 6
		Cash in hand	149 1 6
			<u>3,925 11 7</u>
Examined and found correct	Total Receipts Rs	8 121 1 1	Rs
			8,121 1 1
KHARE & CO,			R A KHEDGIKAR,
Registered Accountants Auditors			Treasurer
Bombay, Dated, 11th September, 1944			ATTUC

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1944.

RECEIPTS	Rs. A. P.	PAYMENTS	Rs. A. P.
To Opening Balance	..... 149 1 6	By Delegation Fund Account	..... 2,728 1 0
To Affiliation Fees Account	..... 5,667 0 0	" Salaries Account	..... 953 6 0
" Delegation Fund Account	..... 1,525 8 0	" Travelling Expenses Account	..... 568 6 0
" Suspense Account (Amount recovered)	..... 600 0 0	" Stationery Account	..... 415 7 6
" Special Quota from Provinces	..... 493 0 0	" Postage Account	..... 355 3 3
" Rent Account (Amount received back)	..... 125 0 0	" Printing Charges Account	..... 212 8 0
" Bank Interest	..... 48 10 0	" Telegram Charges Account	..... 176 14 6
" Miscellaneous Receipts	..... 10 0 0	" Rent Account (Office)	..... 175 0 0
TRADE UNION RECORD (Subscription)	..... 1,124 0 0	" Furniture Account	..... 157 4 0
		" Conveyance Account	..... 134 7 0
	9,742 3 6	" Delegation Fees & General Council	.....
		" Expenses A/c.	..... 85 14 6
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	3,693 10 7	" Auditing Fees Account	..... 80 0 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank	82 15 6	" Library Account (Purchase of books etc.)	..... 60 8 0
	Total	Rs. 13,518 13 7	..... 42 12 0

Examined and found correct.

KHARE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Bombay,
6th January, 1945.

BY BALANCE.—	6,365 3 3	
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank	5,215 12 1	
Devkaran Nanji Bank	1,260 1 0	
Cash	177 13 3	6,653 10 4
		Rs. 13,518 13 7

S. S. MIRAJKAR,

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE AITUC SESSION AT MADRAS.

1. The Faith of the AITUC

The AITUC reiterates its unshakable Faith in a Socialist State which alone, in its opinion, can ensure real material well-being of the people by utilising fully all the resources of the country, solely for the purpose of equitable distribution among the people and for the benefit of the community.

2. Martyrs for Indian Freedom

The AITUC places on record its deep gratitude to all martyrs for Indian freedom, and expresses its homage to their memory.

3. Workers and the Political Situation

The AITUC strongly protests against the failure of the British Government to accede to the unanimous demand of Indians of all shades of opinion, for immediate transfer of power to the Indian people. The refusal of the Government to respond to the offer of Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Wavell's December speech only serve to underline the fact that the British Government is determined to maintain the deadlock and stick to power. In the opinion of this session, this policy of holding on to power autocratically, despite the declared wishes of the people of India, runs counter to the anti-Fascist and democratic professions of the British Government. The AITUC is further of the opinion, that the present irresponsible Government has exposed itself as thoroughly incompetent to handle the problem created by the complex war conditions. Its isolation from the people has led to rapid economic deterioration all over the country, intensifying poverty and starvation. In the name, therefore, of the Indian peoples' right to freedom as well as to safeguard India against the present unbearable conditions, the AITUC demands the immediate

establishment of a National Government at the centre, responsible to the people of the country.

In order to end the deadlock, efforts made by political leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah, not only for resolving differences, but also for securing the transfer of power, will receive the whole-hearted support of the working class of this country.

4. Suppression of Civil Liberties

The AITUC strongly protests against the suppression of civil liberties in the Country. The Government has virtually abrogated the rights of public meeting, freedom of speech and association, and put severe restrictions on the liberties of press. It has made these rights dependent on the whims of the local bureaucrats and police officers. The AITUC demands that the restrictions on civil liberties be removed and full freedom of speech, association and press restored.

5. Ban on the Indian National Congress

The AITUC strongly protests against the continued ban on the Indian National Congress and its activities, and is of the opinion that the imposition of the ban is unjustified and constitutes an attack on the democratic rights of the people. It has aggravated the effects of the economic crisis by stifling the normal political life of the country.

The AITUC demands that the ban be immediately lifted and full freedom of organisation and activity be restored to the National Congress, so that the present helplessness and paralysation of social life can be ended, and the National Congress is once more enabled to serve the people, in the present period of political and economic crisis.

6. Release of the Congress Working Committee Members

The AITUC strongly protests against the continued detention of Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru, and other members of the Congress Working Committee and of thousands of Congress members and Trade Unionists, and demands their immediate and unconditional release.

7. Chimur and Ashti Prisoners

The AITUC demands of His Excellency the Governor of C.P. and Berar and His Excellency the Viceroy, the commutation of the death sentences passed on the Chimur and Ashti prisoners.

8. Greetings to the Red Army

The AITUC sends its warm greetings to the workers' and peasants' Red Army, which has not only driven out the Fascist Armies from the soil of Soviet Russia, but has helped the cause of freedom of other nations and has earned the right of support from the entire freedom-loving peoples of the world.

9. Greece

The AITUC strongly condemns the Churchill Government's policy of utilising British and Indian forces to suppress the freedom of the Greek people. It expresses warm approval of the support given by the British working class to the cause of the Greek people, and fervently hopes that British Labour will be able to defeat the reactionary policy of the Churchill Government and ensure justice and freedom for the Greeks. The AITUC congratulates the Greek People upon their heroism and unity in defending their liberty and freedom.

10. British Labour Delegation

The AITUC sends its fraternal greetings to the workers of Great Britain, and notes with satisfaction, that the British workers are supporting the demand for the release of national leaders and the establishment of a National Government in India. The AITUC welcomes the proposal of the British Trades Union Congress to send a delegation to India and offers the delegation hearty co-operation in its work.

11. Invitation to Soviet Trade Union Representatives

The AITUC extends a cordial invitation to the Central Organisation of the Soviet Trade Unions to send a delega-

tion to visit India at the earliest possible opportunity, so that the fraternal relations between our two countries may be strengthened.

12. On Planning

The AITUC welcomes the growing public interest in post-war planning. Wishing to declare the outlook and attitude of the Indian working class towards a planned organisation of India's economic life, the AITUC states :

In all countries, the working class has been the worst victim of the present unplanned social system, based on capitalist competition and private property in the means of production. It is the worker who has borne the brunt of unemployment, wage cuts, poverty and misery which are the inevitable consequences of the capitalist system. The worker, therefore, has a vital interest in a planned society, through which alone, he wins human rights for himself and ceases to be an exploited slave.

Along with the rest of his countrymen, the Indian worker is vitally interested in the all-round development of Indian industry. Such development, contributing to the general increase in national income and creating new avenues of employment, opens before him the prospect of a rapid rise in the standard of living.

The AITUC, as the organisation of the working class of India, declares that complete planning of social and economic life can be achieved only under socialism ; only when private production for profit is replaced by production for social use and the product of social labour is equitably distributed. The final aim of all planning can only be the abolition of poverty and exploitation of man by man, so that every one shares equally in the social prosperity.

The AITUC, however, is of opinion that there is scope for a planned development of India's resources and industries, even during the transitional stage.

The object of transitional planning can only be a rapid increase in the standard of life of the mass of the people, and the quick development of national wealth. This is possible only if both production and distribution are centrally planned and controlled by society.

The first requisite of transitional planning is that the Indian people must be free and sovereign to organise and develop their economic life and must have unrestricted power to enter into trade relations with other countries, and the power to check anti-social profiteering elements. A free and democratic Government of India, based on adult suffrage, constitutes the first pre-requisite of immediate planning.

There can be no planning so long as India's economy is subservient to British economy, and so long as an irresponsible foreign Government dominates the land. The post-war plans of the Government of India and Provincial Governments are poles apart from the democratic plan of a free Indian Government, and it is feared they may only help to keep India as an economic vassal of Britain.

The object of planned and rapid industrialisation will not be served, if the planning authority leaves the field open to private industrialists and capitalists for private profits. The chaos created by private production and the utter selfishness of the capitalist producers today stands exposed before our eyes when we find them engaged in an unholy competition, to make unconscionable profits at the expense of the people.

The AITUC is of the opinion that even the immediate objective of raising the standard of life of the people cannot be achieved without nationalisation of key industries, together with firm State control over the other industries, over trade and commerce, over means of communications and transport and over banking, finance and insurance. The rapid development of production and increase of national income is not possible without these measures.

The AITUC fully supports the Indian demand for immediate establishment of heavy industry as the basis of our future planned economy. India's backward economic structure will not be replaced and her national dividend will not increase, unless India is able to revolutionise her production with the aid of machinery and modern science. This is possible only if she builds a big metallurgical industry, forges her own machines and develops allied industries in the shortest possible time. To give importance to heavy

industry is not to neglect agriculture but to create pre-conditions for the re-generation and modernisation of agriculture.

The problem of India's poverty cannot be solved so long as Indian agriculture continues to remain backward. India in spite of her vast tracts of cultivated land, does not produce enough food to satisfy her own meagre requirements. Indian re-generation cannot start unless her agriculture begins to produce enough food for her growing needs. The working class besides is vitally interested in the prosperity of the Indian peasant, because his wage level will continue to be depressed so long as poverty rules in India's countryside.

The antiquated land systems of the country and the domination of the land by the landlords constitute the main obstacles to large scale collective and mechanised farming. India cannot plan her agriculture unless land is nationalised and put under the common ownership of the community. The same applies to the private ownership of mines, quarries, and other sources of mineral wealth.

The planning of society and abolition of poverty require organisation both of production and equitable distribution.

The latter aim can be secured by ensuring for the mass of the people a decent and growing standard of living, minimum living wage, provision for social security, limitation of working hours, comfortable housing and decent conditions of life and work. Without these safeguards, the present unjust system of distribution cannot be changed.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, therefore, declares that it stands for social planning, as without it poverty cannot be fought ; that in its opinion, effective planning can take place only under Socialism, its final aim being production for social use, and the abolition of poverty and exploitation of man by man ; that in the transitional stage, the object should be, planned raising of the standard of life of the mass of the people.

Even transitional planning can take place only under a Government embodying the sovereign will of the people.

To achieve this objective, of rapidly increasing standard of living, it is necessary to (1) nationalise key industries

and to bring the remaining industries under strict State control, (2) nationalise mines and quarries, (3) abolish the antiquated land system and nationalise land, (4) establish control of profits of both industry and commerce, and change the present unjust method of distribution by insuring for the mass of people, fundamental economic rights, (5) nationalise organised transport and communications and (6) nationalise Banking, Finance and Insurance."

The AITUC emphatically states that only a plan, based upon conditions and principles stated above, will be accepted to the people of India.

13. Dearness Allowance and Basic Wages

The AITUC strongly condemns the failure of the employers and the Central Government to grant adequate dearness allowance to industrial workers, who are thus forced to accept a rapidly deteriorating standard of living. The AITUC demands full compensation against the high cost of living. The AITUC protests against the refusal of the employers and the Government to give a rise in the basic wages under the plea of fighting inflation, even though the basic rates of wages of the overwhelming majority of the industrial workers are below subsistence level.

The AITUC is of the opinion that, in view of the enormous rise in the profits of industry, there is no excuse for the Government or the employers to delay the revision of the wage scales. The AITUC therefore, demands that the question of wage increase and the fixation of the living wage should no longer be postponed and that the Government should take immediate action in this matter.

14. Rationing for Industrial Workers

The AITUC notes with disapproval that the working of the Government's rationing schemes, in some industrial centres of the country, is unsatisfactory in certain respects. The quantity of rations varies substantially from place to place and is inadequate in some centres. The quality of rations is often unsatisfactory.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that the Central and Provincial Governments should take the necessary measures

to prescribe a uniform ration for all industrial workers in various parts of the country. The quantity and quality of the ration should be adequate to maintain the health and efficiency of the workers.

15. Involuntary Unemployment

The AITUC views with great concern the involuntary unemployment which is being increasingly forced on thousands of industrial workers, in various parts of the country such as Bengal, Bombay, U.P. and C.P., on account of stoppages of factories for lack of coal and raw materials or for other reasons.

The AITUC deplores the fact that despite repeated representations to both the Central and Provincial Governments, adequate compensation to the involuntarily unemployed workers is not yet being given. The proposals embodying principles for the grant of compensation, which the Central Government have recently recommended to the Provincial Governments are inadequate ; and effective steps are not being taken to secure prompt payment of even the compensation proposed. The Government has recommended compensation amounting to only 50 per cent or utmost 75 per cent of normal wages ; has limited the duration of the benefit to only one month ; and has attached certain unnecessary conditions to qualify the workers for the benefit.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that effective steps be taken so that the workers will secure prompt and adequate compensation for involuntary unemployment.

16. Operation of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance

The AITUC reiterates its emphatic protest against the working of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance in general, and amendments to Section 13 of the Ordinance, in particular.

By permitting the employers to dismiss technical personnel without Government's consent in certain cases such as alleged insubordination, indiscipline and the like, the workers have been left defenceless and deprived of all safeguards against wrongful dismissals. Moreover, the amend-

ment to Section 13 allows the employers to call in the police, as their ally against the workers, and to make damaging remarks in the certificates of the latter. The AITUC condemns this action of the Government as an example of deplorable surrender before the pressure of capitalist interests. The employers are not only given a legal cover for attacking legitimate Trade Union activities, but are substantially relieved of their original obligations under the Ordinance, whose operation thus becomes largely unilateral in effect. National Service Labour Tribunals have failed to take action against offending owners, while in some cases, as in Bengal, they have even passed orders, virtually banning the offer of higher wages to technical workers in unnotified factories.

This curtailment of liberties and deprivation of all safeguards have naturally led to many cases, of workers leaving their jobs. The AITUC notes with disapproval that in such cases the workers concerned were often arrested, prosecuted for violation of the Ordinance, fined and even gaoled.

The AITUC pointedly draws the attention of the Government to the fact that the practical working of the Ordinance is making it a mere tool for selfish employers to use in frustrating the very purpose of the Ordinance viz : the mobilisation of technical personnel and its centralised allocation according to priority of jobs.

The AITUC, therefore, demands (1) immediate withdrawal of the amendments to Section 13 whose effects have been described above ; (2) framing of proper rules for security of service and for the provision of proper service conditions ; (3) statutory investment of the Tribunals with powers of actual reinstatement, apart from mere inquiry and recommendations (4) Inclusion of workers' representatives on the Tribunals.

17. Delay in Adjudication and Conciliation

The AITUC draws the attention of the Government to the inordinate delay caused in adjudication of industrial disputes, under the Defence of India Rules. The Government takes unnecessarily long time in appointing adjudicators ; the adjudicator is generally appointed only after a strike.

is threatened, and not in the earlier stages of the dispute ; the terms of reference are often arbitrarily framed without consultation with the workers ; the adjudicators after their appointment usually take a long time to make enquiries and give their award ; and finally after the award is given the Government again takes a long time in passing their orders on the award given by the Adjudicator. Thus the whole procedure involves great delay, inflicting severe hardship on the worker and setting at naught the original object of quick settlement of disputes.

The AITUC demands that the Government should give up the present policy of hesitation and delay, and appoint an adjudicator as soon as a dispute is referred to them ; that they should put a time-limit on the completion of the enquiry and the making of the award by the adjudicator, and that Government order on these awards be immediately passed.

The AITUC notes with disapproval that a number of Provincial Governments, including the Government of Bengal, have not yet made any effective provision for conciliation machinery, to settle industrial disputes. The AITUC further notes with disapproval that even the Indian Trade Disputes' Act of 1929, defective as it is from the point of view of the workers, has hardly been utilised by the Central or Provincial Governments, for the settlement of trade disputes. The AITUC demands that immediate steps be taken, both by the Central Government, as well as by the Provincial Governments, and especially the Government of Bengal to devise legislative measures, for the speedy and amicable settlement of trade disputes.

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the partisan and wrong policy pursued by certain Provincial Governments in administering their Conciliation Acts. In the name of conciliation between the two parties, Government sometimes do not intervene in a trade dispute ; every loophole in the Act, as in Bombay, is seized to delay settlement ; inordinate delays are caused and the workers are, in effect, prevented from making any united representation. Individual and collective disputes stretch over months, reducing conciliation to a farce. The AITUC strongly condemns

this policy and holds that it runs counter to the original aim of the Act and only leads to industrial strife. The AITUC asks the Governments concerned to revise their policy and remove all the defects and work the acts in a manner which will really protect the interests of the workers.

18. Weekly Holidays' Act

The AITUC demands that the Governments of those Provinces, which do not have Acts regulating the conditions of work in shops and commercial establishments immediately make the Weekly Holidays' Act, 1942, applicable to all shops and commercial employees in their respective Provinces, and take early steps to pass legislation to regulate more fully the conditions under which shop assistants and staff in commercial offices have to work.

19. Recommendations of Labour Enquiry Committee

The AITUC deplores the fact that most of the recommendations of the various Labour Enquiry Committees, appointed during recent years by different Provincial Governments such as Bombay, Bihar, U.P. and C.P. have not been implemented, in spite of the fact that their recommendations are very moderate in character and even though considerable time has passed since the recommendations were made.

The AITUC emphatically stresses the immediate need for the full implementation of these recommendations and calls upon the Provincial Governments concerned to do so without any further delay.

20. Indian States

The AITUC appeals to all the Indian States to enforce in their territories all the Labour and Trade Union legislation that is in force in British India, and to restore all civil liberties and full freedom for the Trade Union Movement.

21. Malaria Epidemic in Workers' Areas in Bengal

The AITUC views with great alarm the malaria epidemic raging throughout Bengal. It is grieved at the unparalleled suffering and deaths of thousands of workers and their rela-

tions. Prolonged malnutrition and filthy sanitary conditions of life that surround them have made the workers an easy pray to epidemics. The scarcity and high cost of anti-malarial drugs have added to the rapid and widespread deterioration of the situation.

The AITUC condemns the Provincial and Central Governments for their callous attitude towards the conditions of life of the workers.

The AITUC calls upon the Government, with the help of the Trade Unions and the public, (1) to start immediate relief centres in the affected working-class areas, and to provide them with adequate supplies of anti-malarial drugs and (2) to take proper steps for creating sanitary conditions in workers' busties. The AITUC appeals to all its affiliated Unions to help the distressed workers of Bengal and to send generous contributions to the BPTUC Relief Committee.

22. Labour Policy of the Madras Government

The AITUC finds that the labour policy adopted by the Government of Madras gives encouragement to employers like the Madras Electric Tramways, to refuse the demands of the workers for adequate Dearness Allowance. In the case of Ajax Products Co. Ltd., the management has resorted to wholesale dismissal of workers, rendering about 600 workers unemployed for over 3½ months. The company has re-opened the factory after three months with new non-union men and are keeping out the old workers with a view to crush Trade Unionism in the locality. The Government's attitude towards this injustice is one of absolute indifference and they have so far declined to interfere in the matter. The Labour Commissioner, to add insult to injury, has threatened the Union with cancellation of their registration.

The Session of the AITUC, therefore, assures the Ajax workers their full sympathy, and urges upon the Government to settle the dispute and to re-instate the workers without delay.

The present policy of the Madras Government has given encouragement to the managements, freely to resort to victimisation of Trade Union officials, and the management of

the Madura Mills has gone to the extent of adding a clause to their Standing Orders, making allegiance to a Trade Union of their choice an offence punishable with dismissal.

The AITUC protests against this policy of the Madras Government and calls upon it to modify it, in a manner which will ensure the workers their right of free organisation.

23. Railway Workers' Demands

The AITUC while reiterating the decision of the General Council held at Delhi on 29-10-1944, on the questions of Dearness Allowance, revision of scales of pay and increase in the basic wages of Railwaymen, condemns the persistent refusal of the Railway Board and the Government of India to grant these just demands. The AITUC supports the demand of the temporary workers for security of service.

The AITUC fully supports the demands formulated by the special convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for Dearness Allowance of Rs. 45 per month throughout India; abolition of new scales of pay, and a basic minimum wage of Rs. 36. It calls upon the Government of India and the Railway Board, either to grant these demands immediately, or at least to refer the matter in dispute to an Adjudicator or a Court of Enquiry.

With a view to the realisation of these demands of the Railwaymen, the AITUC

1. Requests its affiliated Unions to observe an All-India Railwaymen's Day;
2. Appeals to all members of the Central Assembly to support these demands;
3. Urges upon the public to support these demands through meetings and resolutions; and
4. Calls upon the Railway Unions to carry on intensive agitation for these demands by holding meetings and demonstrations and to build up their organised strength for winning these demands.

The AITUC assures the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that the Federation will get the support of the AITUC in whatever steps the Federation unanimously decides to take for the realisation of these demands.

24. Private Motor Drivers

The AITUC wholeheartedly supports the demand of Private Motor Drivers for legislative protection of the nature afforded by the Motor Vehicles Act and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act to workers covered by the provisions of these Acts regarding hours of work, weekly rest day with pay and other proper service conditions. This could be done, either by extending and liberalising the provisions of these Acts to the Private Motor Drivers, or by separate legislation for their benefit.

The AITUC is firmly of the opinion that the prevailing unregulated conditions of work of these drivers, which involve continuous strain for long hours every day, without even a weekly rest day, are definitely detrimental, not only to the health of the drivers but also to the safety of the public which, to some extent, depends upon the efficiency of the drivers. The AITUC, therefore, emphasises the immediate need for legislative protection to these workers both in their own and in public interest.

25. Textile Workers

(a) The AITUC condemns the failure of the employers to grant the textile workers adequate dearness allowance and bonus, commensurate with the present profits enjoyed by the industry.

The AITUC further protests against the policy of some employers, to defer the payment of the amount of the bonus which they sanction, till after the War, on the plea of fighting inflation, when the total income of the workers is not enough for bare maintenance.

The fall in the standard of living, due to rising cost of living, is aggravated in the case of textile workers by a fall in the earnings of piece workers, due to cutting down of piece rates, shortage of material and frequent closure of textile factories on account of coal shortage.

The AITUC protests against Government's failure to intervene, and protect the wages and standard of living of the textile worker. The AITUC further lodges its emphatic protest against the failure of a number of Provincial Gov-

ernments to implement the recommendations of various Provincial Enquiry Committees appointed by the Congress Ministries.

The AITUC strongly protests against the policy of repression of the activities of the Unions of textile workers, embarked upon by certain Indian State Governments and their failure to implement recommendations of Committees appointed by them to enquire into the conditions of work for the textile workers in the States.

The AITUC fully supports the demand of the textile workers for adequate dearness allowance and bonus, for 25 per cent increase in wages, speedy machinery to settle disputes, recognition of Trade Unions, Trade Union Legislation in States and implementation of the recommendations of Enquiry Committees.

(b) The AITUC after giving careful consideration to the demands of the textile workers from the Central Provinces and Berar regarding increase in the wages, establishment of a Provident Fund Scheme and payment of regularity bonus on monthly basis, urges upon the Government of the Central Provinces, either to prevail upon the employers to concede these demands, or at least to appoint an adjudicator to enquire into this long-standing dispute and give his award without delay.

26. Handloom Weavers

The AITUC notes with concern the plight of thousands of hand-loom weavers, due to acute shortage of yarn. The AITUC demands the immediate rationing and distribution of yarn at controlled prices, through organisations on which the Hand-Loom Weavers' Unions should be represented. The AITUC demands that adequate representation to the Hand-Loom Workers' Organisations should be given on all official bodies concerned with the hand-loom industry, such as the All-India and Provincial Hand-Loom Boards.

27. Jute Workers

The AITUC deeply deplores the unbearable conditions of three hundred thousand Jute Mill workers in Bengal. The vast majority of them receive a basic wage of less than

Rs. 20 per month, while their average monthly wage is only Rs. 23. At a time, when the cost of living has nearly trebled itself, the Jute workers are receiving a niggardly dearness allowance of Rs. 8 per month, along with cheap goods worth about Rs. 6, when they should receive at least Rs. 42. There is no provision whatsoever for leave, bonus, provident fund and other such amenities. The housing arrangements are appalling.

Due to the prevailing coal shortage, and to the wrong policy of restricting production followed by the employers, the jute workers have been severely affected, resulting in unemployment and reduction of earnings of thousands of workers.

The AITUC condemns the selfishness of the Millowners, who have increased their profits nine times over the pre-war level. It further condemns the Government of Bengal, for its failure to appoint as yet an adjudicator on the matter, as demanded by 23 Jute Workers' Unions more than three months ago ; and demands that the Government immediately appoint an adjudicator to enquire into this long-standing industrial dispute with a view to grant the workers' legitimate demands : viz., (a) Sliding Scale of Dearness Allowance affording full compensation for the increased cost of living, (b) a minimum living wage and revision of wage scales, (c) adequate compensation for involuntary unemployment, (d) proper service rules and (e) adequate housing facilities.

The AITUC urges upon all the affiliated Jute Workers' Unions to come together, and devise such course of action as may be considered necessary and proper, for implementing these demands.

28. Labour in Coal Mines

This Session of the AITUC views with great concern the gradual deterioration of health and efficiency of the Coal Mine workers all over India, and demands that the following steps be immediately taken to ameliorate their general condition and improve their standard of living :

(a) **HOUSING** : The present Dhowrah system is most unhealthy and unsuitable for human habitation. Labour

settlements should be established with suitable quarters consisting of three rooms, kitchen, bath room and provision of water for drinking and washing, lighting, conservancy and other sanitary arrangements.

(b) **WAGES** : In view of war conditions, the high cost of living in the mining areas, and the risk and responsibility of the mining occupation, the wage rates of mine workers should be substantially increased, and minimum income of Rs. 50 per month should be ensured for every worker, so that their health and efficiency and a reasonable standard of life is guaranteed.

(c) Working conditions underground should be improved, and effective measures to standardise the size and regulate the supply of the tubs, should be taken.

(d) Medical arrangements should be improved.

(e) Production bonus, surplus production bonus and annual bonus should be paid and all measures of social insurance should be introduced.

(f) Women's labour underground should be abolished.

(g) Adequate representation of workers should be provided on all such Boards as the Mines Board of Health, Water Board, Stowing Board, Coal Control Board and other Boards and Committees connected with Mining industries.

(h) Uniform dearness allowance for all workers, irrespective of departmental or contract employment.

(i) Recognition of Trade Unions.

(j) Provision of Social Insurance and facilities for the general and technical education of the children.

(k) All restrictions imposed on Trade Union workers in the Province of C.P. preventing them from entering into the mining areas should immediately be withdrawn.

29. Kolar Gold Fields Workers

(a) The annual session of the AITUC views with concern the intolerable conditions of the 25,000 gold miners working in the mines in Kolar Gold Fields. The vast majority of these workers get an average basic wage of less than Rs. 20 per month, while the average basic wage for the industry is about Rs. 25 per month. The cost of living has gone up by more than two times. The dearness allowance of

Rs. 7 per month, paid to the workers, is very inadequate. The managements of the Mines have turned down the reasonable demand of the workers, to link up the Dearness Allowance with the cost of living and to pay at the rate of As. 2 per point of increase in the cost of living index. The conciliation machinery, instituted by the Government of Mysore, has failed to bring about any reasonable agreement or settlement of the dispute. It is unfortunate that the Government of Mysore is adopting a non-interventionist policy regarding this matter. The AITUC notes that more than 1/3 of the Government's revenue is derived from this industry. The demand of workers for enhancement of the Dearness Allowance is just, and it is but proper that the Government intervene on behalf of the workers and save the situation.

(b) The AITUC notes with alarm that hundreds of workers of the Gold Mines of K.G.F. and Iron and Steel Workers from Bhadravati have been served with externment orders. They are not permitted to return to their places and to their families. These orders have been in force since 1942, and even earlier in some cases. This session urges on the Mysore Government to cancel all such restrictive and prohibitory orders.

In Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Bhadravati, there is a ban on holding public meetings. This hampers the day-to-day activities of the labour organisations. The AITUC urges on the Government of Mysore, immediately to lift the ban on public meetings and processions.

This session urges on the Government to intervene on behalf of the workers, and bring about a settlement of the dispute. The AITUC gives its support to the reasonable demands of the workers of K.G.F.

30. Khewra Salt Mine Workers

The AITUC draws the attention of the Government of India to the serious discontent prevailing among the salt miners of Khewra, due to the Government's refusal to improve their living conditions and wages. The AITUC urges upon the Government, immediately to concede the following demands of the workers :—

- (1) That the existing rate of wages be doubled ;
- (2) That all necessary stores such as nails and magazine powder should be provided by the Government department in adequate quantities ; .
- (3) That full compensation be paid to those workers whose houses have been declared within the danger zone so that they may provide themselves with houses elsewhere ; and that the advances given to the miners for rebuilding their quarters in New Khewra be written off ;
- (4) That Electrical and Mechanical workers, working in the mines, be employed on a monthly instead of a daily basis, and their wages be adequately raised.

31. Mica Workers

The AITUC expresses its sympathy with thousands of Mica workers, who have been rendered unemployed as a result of Mica Control Order.

The AITUC deplores the fact that the Government have excluded labour conditions from the purview of the Mica Enquiry Committee, and have given inadequate representation to labour on the said Committee. In view of the utterly deplorable conditions of living imposed on the workers, the AITUC demands that (1) immediate steps be taken to check the increasing unemployment, (2) minimum wage be fixed, (3) Factories Act be extended to Mica factories, (4) piece-rates be substantially raised, (5) uniform dearness allowance be given to all workers and (6) the Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Wages Act be applied.

The AITUC further expresses its disapproval of the policy of the Joint Mica Mission, in rejecting large quantities of mica offered to it for sale, by insisting on standards altogether disproportionate with the price. This is one of the main causes for the closing down of mica factories resulting in unemployment and wage-cuts of the mica labourers. The AITUC demands that fair price for mica be ensured, and the mica workers be provided full employment.

32. Iron and Steel Industry Workers at Jamshedpur

The AITUC draws the attention of all the employers in Iron and Steel and allied industries in Jamshedpur and the Government of Bihar to the serious discontent prevailing among the steel workers, due to non-implementation of the recommendations of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, which enquired into the conditions of labour in Jamshedpur in the year 1939, under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It therefore urges upon the Bihar Government and the Iron and Steel Company in Jamshedpur, to implement these recommendations immediately and to avert serious consequences of such delay in this matter.

The AITUC is of the opinion that the dearness allowance given by the various employers in Jamshedpur is not adequate to compensate for the sharp rise in the cost of living in that area. It therefore demands of the Bihar Government, to set up a body immediately to enquire into the rise in the cost of living and dearness allowance given by various employers of that area, and make recommendations in consultation with the Workers' Unions for the increase of dearness allowance particularly to the lower paid employees, and the recommendations of this body should be binding on the authorities concerned.

The AITUC deplores that in spite of repeated requests, the Iron and Steel Company has not linked up the profit-sharing bonus scheme with the actual profits made, but instead continues to give the Bonus on the basis of the dividends given to the share-holders of the Steel Company. Since the dividends do not indicate the actual profits made, it is the legitimate demand of the workers that the profit-sharing Bonus should be linked up with the actual profits made.

The AITUC is informed that the health of the workers of Jamshedpur is deteriorating day by day, due to inadequate and unwholesome supply of rations. Since sound health is essential for the hard manual work in running a steel industry, it urges upon the Government to increase the quantity and improve the quality of all rationed articles supplied to the workers.

3. Paper and Press Workers

The AITUC finds that as a result of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, large number of press workers are becoming unemployed. The defective working of the Order has further encouraged black marketing of paper leading to closure of presses and cuts in wages.

The AITUC asks the Government to remedy the state of affairs and protect the press workers against the worsening of living conditions.

The AITUC also finds that the workers in paper mills are getting extremely low wages, which are sometimes as low as Rs. 9 per month.

The AITUC asks the Government to compel the paper mill-owners to raise the workers' wages. It also suggests that other effective steps should be taken to produce more paper, so that the press workers would be saved from unemployment.

34. Tea Plantation Workers

The AITUC extends its warmest sympathy to the one and a quarter million workers employed in the tea gardens of Bengal and Assam, who are living and working under conditions that are not regulated by any law, and under which their freedom is greatly restricted. Their wages are extremely low, being on the average Rs. 9-7-11 per month for men, Rs. 8-11-5 for women and Rs. 5-13-6 for children. The concessions offered by the employers to meet the increased cost of living are inadequate to meet the whole of the increase. The hostility of the employers and indifference of the Government, among other things, make the work of Trade Union organisation extremely difficult. The inaccessibility of the plantations, where the workers live and work, to trade union organisers, and victimisation by the employers, aggravate these difficulties.

The AITUC, therefore, demands of the Central Government, and the Provincial Governments of Bengal and Assam, that on the basis of official enquiries already made, statutory orders be made without delay, providing the plantation workers with adequate dearness allowance and basic wage,

proper housing and medical facilities, shorter hours and making the plantations accessible to the public.

35. Municipal Workers

The AITUC finds that the wages given to the conservancy and other workers, employed by the Local Boards and Municipalities, are below the subsistence level and they are denied ordinary rights like weekly rest, holidays and provident funds and leave on full pay. The conservancy workers further contract disease in the process of their work, but are given no compensation. The AITUC requests the Local Boards and Municipalities to give a minimum living wage to their workers, privilege leave, weekly holiday and provident fund, offer them adequate compensation against disease and improve their conditions of living and work.

36. Tobacco Workers

The AITUC views with great concern, the critical situation that is developing for thousands of Bidi and Tobacco workers all over the country, as a result of unchecked inflation in the prices of Tobacco and Bidi leaves, amounting to 500 per cent. or more over the pre-war level.

The absence of any Government control in this matter has given a free hand to the big merchants to put up prices at will. As a result, large numbers of Bidi workers are experiencing a steep fall in their earnings, and are faced with the prospect of mass unemployment in some places.

The AITUC protests against the action of Government officers, such as the District Magistrate of Damoh (C.P.) who, on a plea of scarcity of agricultural labourers, has ordered the Bidi owners to reduce the rate of wages of their workers by four annas. The AITUC demands the immediate withdrawal of this and such other orders.

The AITUC demands of the Central Government, that fair and controlled prices for all varieties of Bidi tobacco and Bidi leaves be fixed.

37. Clerical and Administrative Workers

The AITUC draws pointed attention of the Government

of India and the Provincial Governments, to the fact that at present in most Provinces there is no legislative protection given to the clerical and administrative employees working in offices. The AITUC therefore demands that legislation securing better conditions of life and work for these employees be undertaken, preferably by the Central Government, at an early date.

The AITUC strongly emphasises the need for including this class of workers in all measures of social security that may be undertaken, and especially in the Scheme of Health Insurance, from which it is proposed to exclude them. The AITUC points out that such exclusion for any reasons, whatsoever, will be very unfair and unfortunate.

38. Women Workers

The AITUC deeply deplores that adequate attention has not been paid so far, either by the employers or by the Central and Provincial Governments, to the pitiable condition of women workers especially in coal mines, jute mills, cotton mills and rice mills throughout the country. The women workers suffer from various social and economic disabilities.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that (1) equal wages should be paid for equal work, (2) women workers should not be required to work underground in coal mines, and men workers should be recruited for such work by offering attractive wages and facilities, (3) Maternity benefit should be paid to all women employees, earning below Rs. 200 per month, and the minimum rate should not be less than Rupee one per day, (4) proper arrangements for creches should be made (5) separate arrangements for tiffin room, rest room, bath room, latrine and urinals, should be provided wherever there are women workers and (6) adequate number of women factory inspectors and Women Labour Welfare Officers should be appointed in all Provinces.

39. Domestic Servants

The AITUC welcomes the growing awakening among domestic servants in the country. The AITUC endorses

the demand of the domestic servants, for special statutory protection regulating properly their conditions of life and work.

Domestic servants are usually subjected to very harsh conditions of work, and the AITUC feels that time has now come for the protection of law being extended to them.

40. Workers Employed by Contract System

The AITUC deplores the existence of the contract system in almost all industries in the country, under which thousands of workers are placed directly at the mercy of contractors, who do not even pay them the full wages which are due to them, under the terms of the contract of employment. The AITUC notes with regret that this system of recruiting and exploiting human labour is employed even by Government and semi-Government concerns, such as Railways, Docks and Port authorities. The AITUC, therefore, demands of the Central Government that legislation for the complete abolition of the contract system be passed as soon as possible.

**List showing the Unions Affiliated to the
All-India Trade Union Congress with
their Addresses and Membership**

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
Assam Province	
SHIPPING GROUP (B)	
1 Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union P.O. Silchar, ASSAM	.... 172
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
2 Fenchuganj Engineering Workers' Union P.O. Fenchuganj, District—Sylhet—ASSAM	.... 128
PRINTING AND PRESS GROUP	
3 Sylhet Press Workers' Union P.O. Silchar, ASSAM	.... 61
AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)	
4 A. R. & T. Company Labour Union Dibrugarh, ASSAM	.... 236
5. Sylhet Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union P.O. Silchar, ASSAM	.... 900
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
6 Dhubri Dhangar Union C/o. P. K. Ganguli, Howell Road, P.O. Dhubri, ASSAM	.... 65
7 Surma Valley Dhangar Union P.O. Sylhet, ASSAM	.... 87
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
8 Assam Provincial Shop Employees' Association P.O. Sylhet, ASSAM	.... 300
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
9 Assam-Bengal Cement Company Labour Union P.O. Chhatak, Dist. Sylhet, ASSAM	.... 100

Bengal Province

RAILWAY GROUP (A)	
10 Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Association 55, Creek Road, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
11 B. & A. Railway Workers' Union 84/1A, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 4,964
12 B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union Bankrura, P.O. BENGAL	.... 129
13 Bengal and Assam Rail-Road Workers' Union 114/41, Hazra Road, Kalighat, CALCUTTA	.... 1,800
14 B. N. Railway Employees' Union Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Rly Compound, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,499
15 B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union KHARAGPUR (B. N. Rly.)	.... 7,923
16 E. B. Railwaymen's Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowranghee, CALCUTTA	986
17 E. I. Railway Joint Hands' Union Bandel, P.O. BENGAL	.... 1,000

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
18 Martin Light Railway Workers' Union 31, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 464
SHIPPING GROUP (B)	
19 Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association 2/1 Bhukailas Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 672
20 Dock Mazdoor Union 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	.... 2,000
21 Dockmen's Union 7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 490
22 Indian Quarter-Master's Union Rajab Ali Lane, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
23 Indian Sailors' Union 13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 2,000
24 Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union 31 Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 275
25 Port Trust Employees' Association 40/1, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	1,507
TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING	
GROUP (C)	
26 Bengal Carters' Union Harnath Free High School, Bagbazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 300
27 Bengal Riksha Workers' Union Harnath Free High School, Bagbazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 175
28 Calcutta Bus Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 724
29 Calcutta Shramik Mandal C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
30 Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 5,677
31 Motor Transport Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 490
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
32 Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
33 Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union 122, Benares Road, Salkia, HOWRAH	.... 502
34 Dacca District Textile Workers' Union Chasara, P.O. Narayanganj, BENGAL	.... 3,071
35 Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union Sakhawat Building, 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, P.O. CALCUTTA	.... 401
36 Hooghly District Sutakal & Belting Mazdoor Union Mahesh, P.O. Serampur, Hooghly Dist, BENGAL	2,500
37 Howrah Jila Sutakal Mazdoor Union 2, Ishwar Datta Lane, HOWRAH	.... 225
38 Kushtia Textile Workers' Union Kushtia, Nadia Dist, BENGAL	.... 941
39 Matiaburuz Textile Workers' Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47 Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 3,000
40 Shyamnagar Cotton Mill Workers' Union P.O. Garuliabazaar, 24 PARGANAS	.... 139

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
41 Textile Workers' Union Belghoria—Mohini Mill No. 2, Belghoria (24 Parganas) BENGAL	.... 255
JUTE TEXTILE GROUP (E)	
42 Alam Bazar Chatkal Mazdoor Union No. 48, S. P. Bannerji Road, Amtoll Bustee P.O. Alam Bazar (24 Parganas) BENGAL	.... 479
43 Badartolah Jute Workers' Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowranghee, CALCUTTA	.... 1,584
44 Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union Hapta Bazaar Bally, (BENGAL)	.... 800
45 Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union 249B, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 1,414
46 Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	.... 3,000
47 Budge-Budge Chatkal Shramik Union Makkan Saha's Pakka Line, Bahirgarh, Budge- Budge, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 1,477
48 Budge-Budge Jute Mills Workers' Union Budge-Budge, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 1,225
49 Budge-Budge Jute Workers' Union Main Road, P.O. Budge-Budge, 24 Parganas Dist., BENGAL	.... 1,951
50 Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union P.O. Chakkashi, HOWRAH	.... 400
51 Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union 66, Cossipore Road, Cossipore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,575
52 Dakhindhari Chatkal Mazdoor Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
53 Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union Sakhawat Building, 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, P.O. CALCUTTA	.... 676
54 Ghusari Chatkal Mazdoor Union 50, Girish Ghose Street, P.O. Ghusari HOWRAH	332
55 Gourepore-Nuddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union Aswerth Road, Khanpura, P.O. Garifa (24 Parganas) BENGAL	.... 497
56 Hazinagar Chatkal Mazdoor Union P.O. Hazinagar (24 Parganas) BENGAL	.... 256
57 Howrah Shramik Sangh, C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 3,000
58 Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union Beharapara Road Jagatdal (24 Parganas) BENGAL	835
59 Matiaburuz Jute Mill Workers' Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 1,550
60 Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 1,556
61 Rajganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union Raniganj, P.O. Sankrail, HOWRAH	.... 431
62 Salkia Jute Workers' Union Daga Building, Dharamtalla, Salakia, HOWRAH	230
63 Victoria Chatkal Mazdoor Union P.O. Teliniparah, BENGAL	.... 225

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
MINING GROUP (F)	
64 Bengal Coal Workers' Union Manberia, P.O. Barakar, Burdwan District, BENGAL	.... 495
ENGINEERING & ALLIED TRADES & INDUSTRIES (G)	
65 Allenberry Workers' and Employees' Union 13/2 Russa Road, CALCUTTA	.... 249
66 Asansol Iron and Steel Workers' Union Narsingband, P.O. Burnpur, Dist. Burdwan, BENGAL	.... 1,839
67 Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union Belur Station Road, P.O. Bally, Dist Howrah, BENGAL	.... 525
68 Bengal Iron and Steel Workers' Union 2, Chhatu Babu Lane, Entally, CALCUTTA	1,000
69 Bharatia Iron & Steel Workers' Union 46/7, Ballygunj Place, CALCUTTA	.... 858
70 Bird & Co. Workers' Union 40/1, Watgunj Street, CALCUTTA	.... 100
71 Braithwait Mazdur Union 2/1 Bhukailash Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 268
72 British India Electric Construction Workers' Union 129-A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 416
73 Burns' Labour Union 63, Grand Trunk Road, HOWRAH	.... 1,314
74 Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdur Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 764
75 Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union, C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
76 Cox & Kings Workers' Union 40/1, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	203
77 Dacca District Electric Supply Workers' Union 7, Dig Bazar, Dacca, BENGAL	.... 200
78 Engineering and Metal Workers' Union Sakhawat Buildings, 2nd Floor, P.O. Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	.... 1,768
79 Guest Keen Williams' Workers' Union 164, Andul Road, P.O. Botanical Gardens, Salimar, HOWRAH	.... 302
80 Government Buildings Electrical Workers' Union, 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 1,000
81 Indian Electric Works Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazar Stret, CALCUTTA	.... 502
82 Iron Factory Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 2,000
83 Jay Engineering Workers' Union 249,Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 500
84 Martin Workers' Union 129A Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 275
85 M. C. Mouji & Co., Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 145
86 Mackintosh-Burn Workers' Union 51, Bondal Road, R. No. 20, P.O. Ballygunj, CALCUTTA	.... 120

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
87 Mathematical Instruments Office—Indian Ordnance Factory Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	493
88 Port Engineering Workers' Union 2, Isur Datta Lane Howrah	310
89 Rifle, Metal and Steel Factory Workers' Union Ichapur, Dist. 24 Parganas, BENGAL	565
90 Robert Hudson Workers' Union 129A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	302
91 Steel Products Workers' Union 129A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	194
92 Texmaco Workers' Union, P.O. Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	802
PRINTING & PAPER (H)	
93 All Bengal Press Workers' Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	250
94 Press Employees' Association 249|B, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	1,000
95 Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union House of Jadu Karim, Kankuara, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	649
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
96 Calcutta Khansama Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	150
97 Calcutta Zamadar Samity C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	144
AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)	
98 Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdur Union P.O. Bhojpur, Chittagong Dist., BENGAL	618
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
99 Calcutta Corporation Workers Union 84|1, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	1,293
100 Dacca District Scavengers' Union 7, Dig Bazaar, Dacca, BENGAL	210
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
101 Calcutta Pheriwala Samiti C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	1,000
102 Lipton Mazdoor Union 249 Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	425
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
103 Bankura Biri Karigar Union Kalitala, Bankura, BENGAL	345
104 Bengal Aluminium Workers Union Block 6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	465
105 Bengal Oil & Petrol Workers' Union Main Road P.O. Budge-Budge, 24 PARGANAS	442
106 Bengal Rubber Factory Workers' Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	446
107 Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	550

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
108 Brass & Copper Workers' Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47 Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	500
109 Brooke Bond Workers' Union, 129A, Circular Street Garden Reach Road, CALCUTTA	205
110 Calcutta Bidi Workers' Union 249D, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	528
111 Chhata Karkhana Mazdur Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	1,547
112 Dum-Dum Aluminium Workers' Union 3|1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	457
113 Howrah Coal Depot Workers' Union C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	500
114 Ice Factory Workers' Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	109
115 Oriental Gas Workers' Union 3|51, Narkeldanga Main Road, Bow Bazar CALCUTTA	1,076
116 Rope Factory Workers' Union 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	592
117 Rubber Factory Workers' Union 3|1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	533
118 Russa Distillery Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	183

Bihar Province

MINING & QUARRYING GROUP (F)

119 Coal Workers' Union Giridih (E. I. Rly.) BIHAR	5,000
120 Indian Miners' Association, Jharia, BIHAR	2,000
121 Jharia Coal Workers' Union Fulwaribad, Jharia, BIHAR	600
122 Mica Mazdoor Union, Giridih, (E. I. Rly.) BIHAR	3,000
123 Tatas' Collieries' Labour Association Sijua Colliery, P.O. Sijua, Manbhum Dist. BIHAR	975

ENGINEERING & ALLIED TRADES & INDUSTRIES (G)

124 Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union Golmuri Bazar, P.O. Golmuri, JAMSHEDPUR	500
125 Tata Workers' Union 17-K Road, JAMSHEDPUR	6,000

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

126 Gaya District Dukan Karmachari Sangh, Halliday Road, Purani Godam, GAYA	1,000
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GENERAL GROUP (M)

127 Chapra Mazdur Sabha Balrampur, P.O. Rangadih, Dist.—Manbhum, BIHAR	50
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Bombay Province

RAILWAY GROUP (A)

128 B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union 95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY 14	12,000
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Name of the Union with Address		Membership
129	Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union B.P.T. Frere Land Estate, Kala Chowki BOMBAY 12	245
130	G.I.P. Railway Accounts' Staff Union Soman Building, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4	350
131	G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union Neptune Building, 145, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY	15,226
SHIPPING GROUP (B)		
132	Port & Dock Mazdur Union Keki Lodge, Vincent Square, Dadar, BOMBAY	103
133	Seamen's Union, Bombay C/o. Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4	3,006
TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS & SHIPPING (C)		
134	B.E.S.T. Employees' Union 13 Soman Building, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4	1,600
135	B.E.S.T. Workers' Union Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	1,751
136	Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	651
137	Bombay Tramwaymen's Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	569
148	Poona Bus Kamgar Union 5, Ganesh Khind Road, POONA	120
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)		
139	Amalner Girni Kamgar Union Near Kacheri Road, AMALNER, (Khandesh)	2,262
140	Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	20,000
141	Broach Mill Workers' Union Room No. 4, Vohra Building, Panch Fanas, BROACH	700
142	Dhulia Girni Kamagar Union DHULIA (Khandesh)	1,853
145	Hosiery Kamdar Union Chamunda Mata Naroda Road, P.O. Railwayspura, AHMEDABAD	105
144	Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union 66, Baliram Peth, JALGAON (Khandesh)	1,746
145	Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union Opposite Gangavihir, SHOLAPUR	4,000
146	Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union 505, Sakhar Peth, SHOLAPUR	800
147	Mill Kamdar Union Rakhial Road, AHMEDABAD	3,592
148	Poona Girni Kamgar Union 55, Somwar Peth, POONA CITY	1,000
149	Raymond Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Bachhu's Building, Near Fish Market, THANA (G.I.P. Rly)	500
150	Resheem Girni Kamgar Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	1,000
151	Silk Mill Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Begampura Main Road, SURAT	195

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
152 Silk Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union AMBERNATH, Dist. Thana	700
ENGINEERING & ALLIED INDUSTRIES (G)	
153 Bombay Iron and Steel Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	1,000
154 Cooper Engineering Ltd., Kamgar Union 398, Shanwar Peth, 1st Floor, SATARA	1,034
155 Engineering Workers' Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	3,230
156 General Motor Workers' Union Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	2,500
157 Hume Pipe Workers' Union Room No. 9/10, Plot No. 902, Wadala, BOMBAY 14	686
158 Kirloskar Kamgar Union, KIRLOSKARWADI	1,205
159 National Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd., Labour Union Mahaluxmi, BOMBAY 11	650
160 Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	400
PRINTING & PAPER GROUP (H)	
161 Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union Gaiwadi, Chawl No. 1, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4	748
162 Paper Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	200
163 Press and Printing Kamgar Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	600
164 Press Kamgar Sangh, Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	175
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
165 B.E.S.T. Scheduled Staff Union, C/o. Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4	506
166 Bombay Municipal Officials Association Soman Building, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4	700
167 Bombay Compounders' Union Soman Building, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4	137
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
168 Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh Wahedina Mansion Jerbai Wadia Road, BOMBAY 12	4,000
169 Municipal Mehtar Kamgar Union JALGAON East Khandesh	160
170 Poona District Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag) 455, Shanwar Peth, POONA 2	47
171 Poona Municipal Workers' Union 261/1-A, Sadashiv Peth, Near Peru Gate, POONA 2	49
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
172 Bombay Lokhand Bazar Kamgar Union 4, Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder, BOMBAY 9	186
173 Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	150
174 Dookan Naukar Sangh 66, Shanwar Peth, SHOLAPUR	25
175 Hotel Kamgar Association Murgi Bazaar Three Gates, AHMEDABAD	252
176 Hotel Workers' Union (Lal Bawta) Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4	527

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
177 Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	.... 127
178 Amalner Bidi Kamgar Union C/o. Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER (Khandesh)	30
179 Amalner Oil Mill Kamgar Union C/o. Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER (Khandesh)	50
180 B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 159
181 Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Shankar Puppala Road, Kamatipura, BOMBAY 8	.... 1,000
182 Biscuit and Bakery Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	.... 300
183 Biscuit Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Building, Parel BOMBAY 12	.... 142
184 Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 800
185 Bombay Soap and Oil Mill Workers' Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 1,300
186 Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lal Bavta) Hashmi Building, 4th Floor, Dimtimkar Road, Nagpada, BOMBAY	.... 110
187 Chemical Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	.... 575
188 Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta), Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	.... 880
189 Godavari Sugar Workers' Union BELAPUR ROAD (Dist. Ahmednagar)	.... 675
190 Gold and Silver Workers' Union Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	.... 400
191 Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union KANHEGAON, Dist. Ahmednagar	.... 1,000
192 Lal Bavta Bidi Kamgar Union Khumbharachi Madi, Begampet, SHOLAPUR	.... 300
193 Leather Kamgar Sabha 8, Keki Lodge, Vincent Street, Dadar, BOMBAY	.... 103
194 Match Factory Workers' Union AMBERNATH, (Thana Dist.)	.... 700
195 Sathe Biscuit Kamgar Union 261/1-A, Sadashiv Peth, POONA 2	.... 40
196 Shri Changdev Sugar Workers' Union Dist. Ahmednagar	.... 700
197 The Surgical Workers' Union Dalvi Building, Parel BOMBAY 12	.... 150
198 Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union BELAPUR ROAD, District—Ahmednagar	.... 675

Central India and Rajputana

TEXTILE GROUP (D)

199 Indore Mazdoor Sabha 3, Snehla Ganj, Indore City	.... 2,500
200 Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior Fort Road, GWALIOR	.... 1,105
201 Mazdoor Sabha, Ratlam Shahar Sarai, RATLAM	.... 700

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
202 Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain Bahadurganj, Brahman Galli, UJJAIN	.... 5,700
203 Textile Labour Union BEAWAR, (Ajmer-Merwara)	.... 816

C. P. & Berar

TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING (C)	
204 Akola Tongawala Union Gangadhar Chowk, AKOLA (Berar)	.... 103
205 Tonga Bailgadi Union Namuna, AMRAOTI (C.P.)	.... 63
TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
206 Akola Mazdoor Sangh, Gangadhar Chawk, AKOLA (Berar)	.... 1,848
207 Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha G.I.P. Railway, BADNERA (Berar)	.... 343
208 Burnhanpur-Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh Lal Bagh, BURHANPUR, (C.P.)	.... 2,261
209 Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Ellichpur, Chalwalmandi, ELLICHPUR (Berar)	.... 807
210 Hinghan-Ghat Girni Mazdoor Sangh HINGHAN-GHAT (C.P.)	.... 1,925
211 Mill Mazdoor Union PULGAON (C.P.)	.... 1,600
212 Nagpur Textile Union Walker Road, NAGPUR CITY	.... 8,000
213 Textile Workers' Union Malipura, AKOLA (Berar)	.... 700
MINING & QUARRYING GROUP (F)	
214 C. P. Mine Workers' Union Narsingpur Road, CHINDWARA, (C.P.)	.... 975
ENGINEERING & ALLIED TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (G)	
215 Nagpur Electrical Workers' Union 44, Kingsway, NAGPUR	.... 200
PRINTING & PAPER GROUP (H)	
216 Press Employees' Association 24/18, Hanspuri Road, Pardeshi Telipura House, No. 314, NAGPUR	.... 200
217 Press Kamgar Union Wallibhoy Building, Walker Road, NAGPUR	.... 305
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
218 Municipal Shikshak Sangh Chitanavispura, C. No. 4, Junior Chitnis Wada, NAGPUR	.... 363
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
219 Mehtar Union AMRAOTI (Berar)	.... 108
220 Municipal Kamgar Union, KATOL, C.P.	.... 36
221 Municipal Workers' Union Ganjipura, JUBBULPORE	.... 327
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
222 Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union C/o. Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, Nagpur	.... 111
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
223 C. P. & Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Mahal, NAGPUR CITY	.... 720
224 C. P. & Berar Station Licensed Coolies Union C/o. Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 100

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
225 Central Pottery Workers' Union Walker Road, NAGPUR	.... 132
226 Oil Workers' Union Walker Road, NAGPUR	.... 95
227 Pottery Workers' Union Gol Bazaar, JUBBULPORE	.... 329

Delhi

TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING (C)	
228 Delhi Electric Supply & Traction Employees' Union Baratoti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI	.... 510
TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
229 Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha Subzi Mandi, Birla Lines, DELHI	.... 1,200
230 Textile Labour Union Roshanara Road, Fashi Building, Subzi Mandi DELHI	.... 5,000
PRINTING AND PAPER GROUP (H)	
231 Press Workers' Union Baratoti, Sadar Bazar, DELHI	.... 1,000
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
232 Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation Chandni Chowk, Opposite Central Bank, DELHI	2,000
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
233 Kapra Thila Union Chadni Chowk, Opposite Central Bank, DELHI	520
234 Thread & Ball Workers' Union DELHI	.... 325
235 Zari Workers' Union 544, Nanbai Street, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI	.... 500

French India

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
236 Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	.... 564
237 Rodier Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	.... 3,450
238 Savana Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	.... 945

Indian States

RAILWAY GROUP (A)	
239 N. S. Railway Employees' Union 58 St. Mary's Road, SECUNDERABAD, (Deccan)	5,325
SHIPPING GROUP (B)	
240 Cochin Harbour & Port Workers' Union Peru Manur, ERNACULAM (Cochin State)	2,000
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
241 Cochin Textile Labour Union Amballur, PUDUKUD, (Cochin State)	.... 1,000
242 Mill Kamgar Mandal Wayada Pole Wadi, BARODA	.... 931
243 Mill Kamdar Union Vijalpur Road, NAVSARI (Baroda)	.... 550

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
244 T. R. Mills Labour Association Third Road, Chamraja Pet, BANGALORE	.... 150
MINING AND QUARRYING GROUP (F)	
245 Champion Reef Mines Labour Association Champion Reef, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, Mysore State	.... 3,793
246 Mysore Mines Labour Association Marikuppam—Opposite Mysore Mines, Clinic, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS	.... 6,603
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
247 Punaloor Paper Mill Workers' Union PUNALOOR (Travancore State)	.... 300
248 Alleppey Kannitta Labourers' Union Chungam, ALLEPPEY P.O., Travancore State	2,000
249 Beedy Workers' Union ERNACULAM (Cochin State)	.... 170
250 Cochin Pottery Workers' Union P.O. CHALAKUDI, Cochin State	.... 100
251 Coir Factory Workers' Union Pattankadu, P.O. SHERTHALLAI (Travancore State)	.... 500
252 Enammaveru Peringttu-Kara Toddy Tappers' Union P.O. ANTIKAD (Cochin State)	.... 1,430
253 Oil Mill Workers' Union PALLURUTHY (Cochin State)	.... 252
254 Shramajivi Sangh Mill Road, RAJKOT (Kathiawar States)	.... 233
255 Tata Oil Mills Workers' Union ERNACULAM (Cochin State)	.... 1,919
256 Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	.... 9,752

Madras Province

RAILWAY GROUP (A)	
257 M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union Unity House, Perambur, MADRAS	.... 17,856
258 S. I. Railway Labour Union Union Buildings, GOLDEN ROCKS, (S. I. Railway)	.... 22,059
SHIPPING GROUP	
259 Amalgamated Punt Workers' Union Vamagiri Gattu via DOWLAISHWARAM	.... 89
260 Madras Port Trust Employees' Union 18, Krishna Koil Street, G. T. MADRAS	.... 899
261 Tuticorin Launch, Dredger and All Power Boatmen's Union, TUTICORIN	.... 32
262 Vizagapatam Harbour and Port Workers' Union Vizagapatam	.... 671
TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING (C)	
263 Hand Lorry & Mutta Workers' Union Sangadigunta, GUNTUR	.... 600
264 Madras Motor Drivers' Association 3/240 Poona Malle Road, MADRAS	.... 600
265 Presidency Transport Ltd. Workers' Union 1/59 Swami Niketan Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	.... 190

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
266	Rajahmundry Jattu Workers' Union C/o. Trade Union Office, Rajahmundry	.... 789
267	Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Association 2/24C, Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	1,800
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)		
268	Calicut Textile Workers' Union Court Road, Calicut	.... 1,012
269	Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Workers Union Camp Bazar, CANNANORE	.... 4,592
270	Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union Singalanallur Taluk, COIMBATORE	.... 1,235
271	Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union 8/93, Mall Mill Road, COIMBATORE	.... 5,102
272	Commonwealth Labour Union Cantonment, CANNANORE	.... 606
273	Gudiyattam Textile Labour Union GUDIYATTAM, South India	.... 305
274	Madras Labour Union 136, Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, MADRAS	1,791
275	Mettur Mill Workers' Union Salem Camp, Mettur Dam	.... 1,000
276	Salem Mill Workers' Union Arisipalayam, Main Road, SALEM, South India	300
277	South Kanara Weavers' Union Mornomikatta, MANGALORE	.... 111
278	Tuticorin Mill Labourers' Union Gangasabhapati Pillai Street, TUTICORIN	.... 1,985
279	Tirivannur Cotton Mill Labourers' Union P.O. KALLAI, Malabar	.... 656
280	Textile Workers' Union Main Road, VIKRAMASINGAPURAM Via Ambasamudram, District Tinnevelly	.... 3,409
JUTE TEXTILE GROUP (E)		
281	Chittivalasa Congress Labour Union CHITTIVALASA, Vizagapatam District	.... 1,000
MINING GROUP (F)		
282	Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union Nellore District, South India	.... 1,086
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		.
283	Ajax Products Labour Union Tiruvottiyur, High Road, Washermanpet MADRAS	404
284	Binny's Beach Engineering Workers' Union 166 Linghi Chelly Street, G. T. MADRAS	.... 294
285	Brunton & Co. Workers' Union AMRATHI, British Cochin	.... 211
286	Crampton Engineering Workers' Union Peddu Niken Stret, Kondithope, MADRAS	.... 252
287	Madras General Workshop Workers' Union 97 Anna Pillai Street, G. T. MADRAS	.... 159
288	Madras Automobile Workers' Union No. 11, Arunchala Naicken Road, Chintadripet, MADRAS	.... 143
289	Nagapattam Steel & Rolling Mill Workers' Union NAGAPATTAM (South India)	.... 275
290	P. W. D. Workers' Union 81, Portuguese Church Street, MADRAS	.... 299

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
291 Kystna Central Division P.W.D. Workshop Workers' Union Kottappa Youth League Office, Pullabhavi Street, BEZWADA	.... 80
PRINTING AND PAPER GROUP (H)	
292 Andhra Paper Mills Workers' Union Aryapuram, RAJAMUNDRY	.... 125
293 Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union Governorpet, BEZWADA	.... 97
294 Calicut Press Workers' Union Court Road, CALICUT, Malabar	.... 75
295 Madras Government Press Workers' Union 33, Krishnappa Naik Agraharam, MADRAS	.... 449
296 Madras Press Labour Union 2|65, Broadway, MADRAS	.... 1,000
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
297 Nellinagar Merchants' Clerks' Association Swami Samadhi Street, TIRUNELVELI TOWN South India	.... 229
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
298 Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards' Workers' and Employees' Union, BEZWADA	.... 4,200
299 Madras Municipal and General Workers' Union 3|240 Poonu Malli High Road, MADRAS	.... 600
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
300 Calicut Shop Workers' Union Court Road, CALICUT, Malabar	.... 97
301 Shop Employees' Union, BEZWADA	.... 264
302 Tiruvanur Vijayapuram Shop Assistants' Union P.O. VIJAYAPURAM, Ellaimman Post, Tiruvanur	.... 213
303 United Merchants' Staff Association TUTICORIN, South India	.... 198
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
304 Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union BEZWADA	.... 102
305 Beedi & Cigar Workers' Union BADAGARA, North Malabar	.... 247
306 Beedi Thozhilali Union Camp Bazar, CANNANORE	.... 463
307 Cigar Labour Union Camp Bazar, CANNANORE	.... 368
308 Cigar Workers' Union 157, Broadway, MADRAS	.... 100
309 Cigar Workers' Union, Innispeta RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 128
310 Commonwealth Trust Tile Workers' Union POST FEROKE, Malabar	.... 101
311 Deccan Sugar and Akbari Company Workers' Union SAMALKOTA, East Godavari District	.... 200
312 Dindigul Tannery Workers' Union, Dindigul Madura District	.... 416
313 Factory Workers' Union Islam Petha, BEZWADA	.... 157
314 Factory Workers' Union GUDIWADA	.... 20
315 Fibre Workers' Union City Trades Unions' Council Office, Jagannaickpur, East Godavari Dist. COCANADA	.... 400

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
316 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union CHIRALA, Guntur District, M. & S. M. Rly	.... 205
317 Kottilingala Timber Workers' Union Tummalava RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 368
318 Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union Thiruvottiyoor High Road, Washermanpeth, MADRAS	.... 500
319 Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Labour Union, M.C. & I.C. Ltd., METTUR DAM	1,000
320 Nellikupam Labour Union NELLIKUPAM, (Madras Presidency)	.... 1,000
321 Rajahmundry Aluminium Workers' Union Unity Fort, Rajahmundry	.... 480
322 Rajahmundry Trades Union Council National Unity Fort, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 1,000
323 Ranipet Labour Union RANIPET, Madras Presidency	.... 847
324 Shree Ganesar Aluminium Factory Workers' Union 103, Adamsahab Street, Royapuram, MADRAS	260
325 Sugar Factory Workers' Union VAYYURU (South India)	.... 431
326 Standard Tile & Clay Workers' Union CHERUVANNUR, POST FEROKE	.... 137
327 Tannery Workers' Union, Pednagula, Cherupetta, Rajahmundry	.... 150
328 Tellicherry Bidi Thozhilali Union TELLICHERRY	.... 313
329 Tenali Rice Mill and Kata Workers' Union Morris Peth, TENALI, Andhra	.... 175
330 Toddy Tappers' Union, Calicut P.O. Puthiyara, MALABAR	.... 345
331 Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union Salai Road, WORIER P.O. Trichinopoly	.... 77
332 Western India Match Factory Workers' Union Tiruvottiyoor High Road, Washermanpeth, MADRAS	.... 800
333 Virudhunagar Labour Union Railway Feeder Road, VIRUDHUNAGAR	.... 463

Orissa Province

PRINTING AND PAPER GROUP (H)

334 Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union TELENPALI, P.O. BRAJRAJNAGAR, Sambalpur District 322
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Punjab Province

RAILWAY GROUP (A)

335 North Western Railway Accounts' Staff Union Umar Building, Brandreth Road, LAHORE 700
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TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS & SHIPPING (C)

336 Tonga Drivers' Union Landa Bazar, LAHORE 2,000
337 The Tonga Drivers' Union Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	.... 850

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
338 Khadi Workers' Union Pak Gate, MULTAN	.... 150
339 Textile Labour Union Harcharanpura, No. 1, LYALLPUR, Punjab	.... 1,050
340 Textile Workers' Union Hall Bazar, AMRITSAR	.... 600
341 Textile Labour Union Aloo Bazar BHIWANI	.... 400
342 Textile Workers' Union OKARA, Gandhi Chowk, Okara Mandi, Punjab	.... 942
MINING AND QUARRYING GROUP (F)	
343 Salt Miners' Labour Association KHEWRA, Punjab	.... 927
ENGINEERING & ALLIED TRADES & INDUSTRIES (G)	
344 Electrical & Mechanical Workers' Union KHEWRA, Punjab	.... 156
345 Foundry Workmen's Union Sham Nagar, Badami Bagh, LAHORE	.... 500
346 Moghulpura Steel Mazdoor Union Ramgarh, Moghulpura, LAHORE	.... 175
347 Steel Mazdoor Union Kashmir Building, LAHORE	.... 75
PRINTING AND PAPER GROUP (H)	
348 Press Workers' Union Changar Mohalla Lahore	.... 225
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
349 Lahore Sweepers' Union Opposite Rose Cinema, Gowalmandi, LAHORE	600
350 Municipal Employees' Federation AMRITSAR	.... 800
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
351 Shoe Makers' Union 114, McLeod Road, LAHORE	.... 395
352 Rubber Workers' Union z Chouk Kanak Mandi, SIALKOT, Punjab	.... 60

Sind Province

RAILWAY GROUP (A)	
353 North Western Railway Employees' Union Bellasis Street, KARACHI	.... 1,020
SHIPPING GROUP (B)	
354 Dock Workers' Union Kiamari, KARACHI	.... 200
255 Karachi Port Trust Labour Union Kiamari, KARACHI	.... 1,466
356 Karachi Warehouse & Transport Workers' Union Kacheri Road, KARACHI	.... 1,211
TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS & SHIPPING (C)	
357 Karachi Tramway Workers' Union Kacheri Road, KARACHI	.... 342
ENGINEERING & ALLIED TRADES & INDUSTRIES (G)	
358 Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union Serai Road, KARACHI	.... 268
359 Karachi Factory Workers' Union Serai Road, KARACHI	.... 775

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
360	Karachi Municipal Labour Union Opposite Khalidina Hall, KARACHI	.... 689
361	Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union Narayanpura, KARACHI	.... 971
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
362	Biscuit Factories Workers' Union SUKKUR	.... 305
363	P. W. D. Workers' Union Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 310
364	Sind Cement Workers' Union Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 353

United Provinces

RAILWAY GROUP (A)		
365	E. I. Railwaymen's Union Charbag, LUCKNOW	.... 2,000
366	O. & T. Railwaymen's Union Ram Bhavan, 27, Abbot Road, LUCKNOW	.... 600
TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING (C)		
367	Lucknow Transport Workers Union 59, Sarojini Devi Lane, LUCKNOW	.... 1,302
TEXTILE GROUP (D)		
368	Benares Cotton & Rolling Mill Mazdoor Sangh Chowka Ghat, BENARES	.... 1,029
369	Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE	.... 3,000
370	Mirzapur Textile Workers' Union Muzaffargunj, MIRZAPUR	.... 200
371	Spinning Mills Workers' Union Jeoni Mandi, Naya Ghar, AGRA	.... 1,000
372	Textile Workers Union 7, Bishweswar Nath Road, LUCKNOW	.... 191
ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADERS AND INDUSTRIES (G)		
373	Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union Jahir Mansion, Talaq Mahal, CAWNPORE	.... 1,340
374	Electric Workers' Union Bhelupura, BENARES, U.P.	.... 175
375	Electric Workers' Union (Red Flag) 17-A, Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	.... 175
376	Mirzapur Electric Supply Workers' Union Muzaffargunj, MIRZAPUR	.... 84
377	U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union 7, Bisweswar Nath Road, LUCKNOW	.... 103
PRINTING & PAPER GROUP (H)		
378	Allahabad Press Workers' Union 17-A Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	.... 399
379	Cawnpore Press Workers' Union 43/120 Dhobi Mahal, CAWNPORE	.... 900

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
380	Lucknow Press Workers' Union Abbot Road LUCKNOW	.... 760
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
381	Mehtar Union Manipuri Darwajay, FEROZABAD	.... 176
382	Municipal Workers' Union Katra Abu Turab, LUCKNOW	.... 600
383	Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh Deoriabir BENARES	.... 160
384	Water Works Employees' Union Jeoni Mandi, AGRA	.... 150
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
385	Bazaar Karmachari Sangh General Gunj, CAWNPORE	.... 713
386	Kapra Karmachari Mandal Ranjitpurwa, CAWNPORE	.... 2,000
387	Lucknow Bazaar Karmachari Mandal 1190, Baldev Bhavan, Katramaguboolganj, LUCKNOW	.... 355
388	Sarafa Karmachari Mandal CAWNPORE	.... 91
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
389	Atta Mill Workers' Union Deputy Ka Paraw, CAWNPORE	.... 206
390	Cawnpole Tannery & Leather Workers' Union Mazdoor Sabha Building, CAWNPORE	.... 1,309
391	Chapra Mazdoor Sabha Muzzafargunj, MIRZAPUR CITY (U.P.)	.... 912
392	District Mazdoor Sabha Railwaygunj, HARDOI (U.P.)	.... 100
393	Kasarhatti Mazdoor Sabha Muzffargunj, Mirzapur	.... 260
394	Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Union Kathkuiyan, P.O. PADRAUNA, Gorakhpur District (U. P.)	.... 936
395	Mazdoor Sabha, Ferozabad, Dist. AGRA	.... 1,950
396	Northern India Sugar Labour Union Andhiari Bag, GORAKHPUR	.... 1,988
397	Oil Mill Workers' Union Gandhi Park, CAWNPORE	.... 251
398	The Railway Coolies' Union 17-A Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	.... 258
399	Shoe Workers' Union Fatehchand Trust Building, Rajaki Mandi, AGRA	356
400	Tailors' Union Old Benares Bank Compound, PHULATTI Agra	780
401	Water Workers' Union Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE	.... 150

List of Members of the General Council with Addresses

Assam

Name and Address

- 1 Com. Chitta Ranjan Das,
C/o. Assam-Bengal Cement
Company Labour Union,
P.O. Chattak,
Dist. Sylhet, ASSAM

Bengal

Name and Address

- 2 Com. Gopal Acharya,
249, Bow Bazaar Street,
CALCUTTA
- 3 Com. Chatur Ali,
C/o. Communist Party Office,
249[B, Bow Bazaar Street,
CALCUTTA
- 4 Com. Paritosh Banerjee,
3[1, Kali Banerjee Lane,
HOWRAH
- 5 Com. Prabhasini Banerjee,
3[1, Kali Banerjee Lane,
HOWRAH.
- 6 Com. Sibnath Banerjee,
M.L.A. (Bengal)
3[1, Kali Banerjee Lane,
HOWRAH
- 7 Com. Suresh Chandra
Banerjee, M.L.A. (Bengal)
C/o. Dr. Maitreyee Bose,
47, Chowranghee, CALCUTTA
- 8 Com. Jyoti Basu
84[1A, Bow Bazaar Street,
CALCUTTA
- 9 Com. Maitreyee Bose,
47, Chowranghee, CALCUTTA
- 10 Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose,
46, South End Park,
Ballygunje, CALCUTTA

Name and Address

- 11 Com. Tushar Chatterjee,
C/o. Bengal Coal Workers'
Union,
Manberia, P.O. Barakar,
Burdwan Dist., BENGAL
- 12 Com. Biswanath Dubey,
64, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Bowbazaar, CALCUTTA
- 13 Com. Niren Ghose
121[B, Bow Bazaar Street,
CALCUTTA
- 14 Com. Dinanath Gupta,
64, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Bow Bazaar, CALCUTTA
- 15 Com. Indrajit Gupta,
C/o. Communist Party Office,
121, Lower Circular Road,
CALCUTTA
- 16 Com. Mahomed Irshad,
C/o. 24 Parganas Communist
Party Office
121[B, Bow Bazaar Street,
CALCUTTA
- 17 Com. Mahomed Ismael,
249, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA
- 18 Com. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C.,
(Bengal)
26, Amir Ali Avenue,
CALCUTTA
- 19 Com. Jolly Kaul,
2[1, Bhukailash Road,
Kidderpore,
CALCUTTA .

Name and Address	Name and Address
20 Com. Somnath Lahiri, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	27 Com. Pannalal Niyogi, 55, Creek Road, CALCUTTA
21 Com. A. M. Malik, M.L.A. (Bengal) C/o. Indian Sailors' Union, 13/A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	28 Com. M. L. Pathak, Bungalow No. 283C, KHARAGPUR (B.N. Rly.)
22 Com. Kanti Mehta, C/o. Thakorelal Hiralal & Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA	29 Com. Sudhindra K. Pramanik 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA
23 Com. Abdul Momin, 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	30 Com. Provat Ray, 56, Hida Ram Banerjee Lane CALCUTTA
24 Com. Bankim Mukherjee, M.L.A. (Bengal) 13, Gopi Mohan Dutt Lane, Bagbazaar, CALCUTTA	31 Com. Sisir Roy, 64, Chitta Ranjan Avenue, Bow Bazaar, CALCUTTA
25 Com. Shyamapada Mukerjee, 31, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	32 Com. Ranen Sen, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.
26 Com. Nepal Nag, C/o. 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	33 Com. Sita Seth, 64, Chitta Ranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA
	34 Com. Devendra Nath Sukul, C/o. BPTUC, 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA

Bihar

35 Com. P. C. Bose, C/o. Indian Miners' Union, Jharia, Manbhum Dist.	39 Com. Nirapada Mukerjee, M.L.A. (Bihar) Fort, MONGHYR
36 Kedar Nath Lal Das, C/o. Tinplate Workers' Union, Golmuri, JAMSHPEDPUR.	40 Com. K. S. Nagarkar, Lal Bunglow, CHAKRADHARPUR, B.N. Ry.
37 Com. V. G. Gopal, C/o. Tata Workers' Union, 17, K Road, JAMSHPEDPUR	41 Com. Kazim Naqvi, C/o. Mica Mazdur Union, GIRIDIH (E.I. Ry.)
38 Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra, Devendranath Das Lane, Langartoli, Bankipore, PATNA	42 Com. Banwarilal Sharma C/o. Coal Workers' Union, GIRIDIH (E.I. Ry.)

Bombay

43 Com. Peter Alvaris, Duarte's Soart, Vithal Bhai Patel Road, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.	44 Com. Ambutai Behere, No. 1, Krishna Building, Parel, BOMBAY,
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Name and Address	Name and Address
45 Com. V. G. Bhagwat, 1028, Raviwar Peth, POONA 2.	57 Com. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A. (Bombay) Abhyankar's Chawl, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.
46 Com. Shanta Bhalerao, Radha Nivas, Parsi Colony, DADAR, BOMBAY	58 Com. A. G. Kothare, 23, Joshi Bidg., Karel Wadi Top Floor, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.
47 Com. R. K. Bhogle, C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	59 Com. Yusuf Meherally, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4.
48 Com. Shiv Bishal, 95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigam Cross Road, DADAR, BOMBAY 14.	60 Com. S. S. Mirajkar, 12, Abdul Kadar Chambers, Plot No. 180, PAREL, BOMBAY.
49 Com. Vithal Chowdhary, C/o. Bombay Committee Communist Party of India, Dalvi Building, PAREL, BOMBAY.	61 Com. S. G. Patkar, C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
50 Com. Z. R. Chowdhary, Raoji Sojpal Chawl, SEWRI, BOMBAY.	62 Com. N. V. Phadke, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4
51 Com. S. A. Dange, Nariman Terrace, Vincent Rd., DADAR, BOMBAY.	63 Com. Sidramappa Yellappa Phulmari, C/o. Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, 505, Sakhar Peth, SHOLAPUR
52 Com. Dinkar Desai, C/o. Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.	64 Com. Pishorilal, C/o. Omen Auto Works, 39, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Terrace, BOMBAY 4.
53 Com. Manek Gandhi, Central Head Quarters, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.	65 Com. V. B. Purandare, 455, Shanwar Peth, POONA 2.
54 Com. K. N. Jogekar, No. 1 Krishna Building, PAREL BOMBAY.	66 Com. N. B. Raipalli, 92, Kamathipura, 8th Lane, BOMBAY
55 Com. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) Model House, Flat A/4, Proctor Road, BOMBAY 4.	67 Com. B. T. Ranadive, Central Head Quarters, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Rd., BOMBAY 4.
56 Com. Juggun Khan, C/o. Gujurat Regional Commit- tee of AITUC Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	

Name and Address

- 68 Com. K. P. Shankarlingam,
Bombay Committee of Com-
munist Party of India,
Dalvi Building, PAREL,
BOMBAY
- 69 Com. T. A. N. Swami,
95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigum
Cross Road,
DADAR, BOMBAY 14.
- 70 Com. R. D. Tendulkar,
C/o. Lal Bavta Press
Kamgar Union
Gaivadi, Chawl No. 1,
Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.
- 71 Com. D. S. Valdyas,
Bombay Committee of Com-
munist Party of India,
Dalvi Building, PAREL,
BOMBAY.

Central India And Rajputana

- 72 Com. Divakar,
C/o. Mazdoor Sabha,
UJJAIN
- 73 Com. N. R. Nevaskar,
5 Gautampura,
INDORE CITY (C.I.)
- 74 Com. V. G. Balwaiik,
Nagpur Textile Labour
Union,
Walker Road, NAGPUR
- 75 Com. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A.
(C.P.)
Byramji Town, NAGPUR
- 76 Com. Om Prakash Mehta,
C/o. Communist Party Office,
Near Tilak Statue, Mahal,
NAGPUR
- 77 Com. S. D. Mukerji,
Ganjipura, JUBBULPORE
- 78 Com. H. L. Mule,
C/o. Mehtar Union,
AMRAOTI
- 79 Com. Abdul Razak,
C/o. Burhanpore Tapti Mill
Mazdoor Sangh,
BURHANPUR (C.P.)
- 80 Com. R. S. Ruikar,
C/o. Nagpur Textile Union,
Walker Road,
NAGPUR CITY

- 81 Com. Abaji Salunke,
No. 201, Bhalarpura,
NAGPUR CITY
- 82 Com. V. M. Suryavanshi,
C/o. Nagpur Textile Union,
Walker Road,
NAGPUR
- 83 Com. Mohamad Yusuf,
C/o. Girni Mazdoor Sangh,
HINGANGHAT, C.P.

Delhi

- 84 Com. Chando Bibi,
5, Curzon Road,
NEW DELHI
- 85 Com. Baba Rama Chander,
Textile Mazdoor Sabha,
Sabzi Mandi, Birla Lines,
DELHI
- 86 Com. Ajit Das Gupta
C/o. Textile Labour Union,
Roshanara Road,
Fashi Building,
Sabzi Mandi, DELHI
- 87 Com. R. C. Sharma,
C/o. Delhi Trade Union Com-
mittee,
Bara Tooti, Sadar Bazar,
DELHI
- 88 Com. Mohamad Yamin,
C/o. Delhi Electric Supply
and Traction Employees'
Union,
Bara Tooti, Sadar Bazar,
DELHI

Indian States

Name and Address

- 89 Com. Chandra Kant Azad,
Mill Kamdar Mandal, Wadi,
Opposite Vayada Pole,
BARODA
- 90 Com. Maqdoom Mohiuddin,
C/o. The Nizam State Railway
Employees' Union,
SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)

Name and Address

- 91 Com. P. G. Padmanabhan,
C/o. Coir Factory Workers'
Union,
Alleppey.
TRAVANCORE STATE
- 92 Com. K. S. Vasan,
Champion Reef Mines Labour
Association
Kolar Gold Fields,
Mysore State

Madras

- 93 Com. Chakkrai Chettiar,
C/o. MPTUC, 157 Sharaf Ali
House,
Broadway, **MADRAS.**
- 94 Com. Chelvapathy Chettiar,
M.L.A. (Madras)
136, Strahan's Road,
Perambur Barracks, **MADRAS**
- 95 Com. G. S. Balaji Das,
C/o. Dist. Trade Union
Council,
Unity Fort, Innispet,
RAJAHMUNDY
- 96 Com. V. V. Giri M.L.A.
(Madras),
Malathi, Giri Road,
T. NAGAR, MADRAS
- 97 Com. S. Guruswami,
C/o. All-India Railwaymen'
Federation,
Mylapore, **MADRAS**
- 98 Com. M. Kalyan Sundaram,
C/o. S. I. Railway Labour
Union,
Golden Rock, S. I. Railway
- 99 Com. C. Kannan,
C/o. Beedi Thozilali Union,
CANNANORE, MALABAR
- 100 Com. K. A. Nambiar,
C/o. S. I. Railway Labour
Union,
Golden Rock, S. I. Railway
- 101 Com. K. L. Narasimham,
C/o. M. & S.M. Railway Em-
ployees' Union,
Unity House,
PERAMBUR, MADRAS

- 102 Com. Shankar Narayan Pillai,
Kanaka Sabapathi Pillai Street,
Tuticorin
TUTICORIN
(S. I. Railway)

- 103 Com. K. Ramani,
Coimbatore Mill Workers'
Union,
8/93, Mall Mill Road,
COIMBATORE

- 104 Com. P. S. Ramanujam,
No. 3, Thanni Kachhlar
Chettiar Street, Thagaraj Raja
Nagar
MADRAS

- 105 Com. P. Ram Murti,
"Janasakthi,"
1/6 Davidson Street,
G. T. **MADRAS**

- 106 Com. C. V. K. Rao,
C/o. Andhra Regional Com-
mittee of AITUC,
Governorpet,
BEZWADA

- 107 Com. P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.A.
(Madras)
Garden House, Sembiam,
Perambur Barracks, **MADRAS.**

- 108 Com. N. C. Sekhar,
C/o. Kerala Regional Commit-
tee of AITUC,
Bank Road,
CALICUT, (Malabar)

Name and Address	Name and Address
109 Com. V. S. Somamsundaram, C/o. Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Association, 2/24, Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	111 Com. P. S. V. Varadachari, C/o. Madras Press Labour Union, 2/65, Broadway, MADRAS
110 Com. M. Surendra, C/o. Mettur Chemical Workers' Union, METTUR DAM (South India)	112 Com. P. Venkateswaralu, C/o. Andhra Regional Com- mittee of AITUC, Governorpet, BEZWADA

Orissa

- 113 Com. K. Kuntia,
C/o. Communist Party Office,
Daliapara,
SAMBALPUR (Orissa)

Punjab

- | | |
|--|---|
| 114 Com. Ram Singh Dutta,
Punjab Sooba Mazdur Com-
mittee,
114, Mcleod Road, LAHORE | 116 Com. Fazal-Ilahi Qurban,
114, Mcleod Road, LAHORE |
| 115 Com. Sandhi Khan,
C/o Tonga Drivers' Union,
Landa Bazar, LAHORE | 117 Com. Romesh Chander,
C/o. Punjab Sooba Mazdoor
Committee,
114, Mcleod Road, LAHORE |

U. P.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 118 Com. Akhtar Hussain Ansari,
C/o. Mazdur Sabha,
FEROZABAD,
(Dist. Agra—U.P.) | 123 Com. Gopinath Singh,
11/325, Gwaltoli,
CAWNPORE |
| 119 Com. Santosh Chandra
Kapoor,
C/o. Mazdoor Sabha,
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE | 124 Com. Sonelal Saxena,
C/o. Mazdoor Sabha,
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE |
| 120 Com. B. K. Mukerji, M.L.A.
(U.P.)
CHARBAG, LUCKNOW | 125 Com. K. L. Srivastava,
Safdal Bagh, Kailash Bhavan,
Abbott Road, LUCKNOW |
| 121 Com. Kashinath Pandey,
C/o. Kathkuiyan Chini Mill
Mazdur Sangh,
P.O. PADRAUNA,
Dist. Gorakhpur, (U.P.) | 126 Com. Raj Bahadur Verma,
C/o. Communist Party,
MIRZAPUR (U.P.) |
| 122 Com. Harihar Nath Shastri,
M.L.C. (U.P.)
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE | 127 Com. S. S. Yusuf,
C/o. Mazdoor Sabha,
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE |

Addresses of the Provincial Committees and Regional Councils of the AITUC.

ASSAM

Comrade Kali Prasana Das,
General Secretary,
Assam Provincial Committee of
AITUC
P.O. GAUHATI (ASSAM)

BENGAL

Comrade Sudhindra Pramanik,
General Secretary,
Bengal Provincial Committee of
AITUC
249B, Bow Bazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.

BIHAR

Comrade Gyan Bikash Moitra,
General Secretary,
Bihar Provincial Committee of
AITUC
Devendra Nath Das Lane,
Langartoli, Bankipore,
PATNA.

BOMBAY

Comrade Dinkar Desai,
General Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Committee
of AITUC
Servants of India Society
Building,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA

Comrade Divakar,
General Secretary,
Central India and Rajputana
Provincial Committee of
AITUC

5, Gautam Pura, INDORE.

C.P. & BERAR

Comrade V. G. Balwaik,
General Secretary,
C.P. & Berar Provincial Com-
mittee of AITUC,
C/o. Nagpur Textile Labour
Union
Walker Road, NAGPUR.

MADRAS

Comrade Balachandra Menon,
General Secretary,
Madras Provincial Committee of
AITUC
157, Sharaf Ali House,
Broadway, MADRAS.

PUNJAB

Comrade Ram Singh Dutt,
General Secretary,
Punjab Provincial Committee of
AITUC
114, McLeod Road, LAHORE.

SIND

Comrade Kazi Muztaba,
General Secretary,
Sind Provincial Committee of
AITUC
Katcheri Road, KARACHI.

U. P.

Comrade Arjun Aurora,
General Secretary,
U.P. Provincial Committee of
AITUC
Patkapur, CAWNPORE.

ANDHRA

Comrade C. V. K. Rao,
President,
Andhra Regional Council of
AITUC
Governorpet, BEZWADA.

GUJARAT

Comrade Juggan Khan,
General Secretary,
Gujrat Regional Council of
AITUC
Prarthana Samaj,
AHMEDABAD

KERALA

Comrade N. C. Shekhar,
General Secretary,
Kerala Regional Council of
AITUC
Bank Road, CALICUT

KHANDESH

Comrade V. A. Kulkarni,
General Secretary,
Khandesh Regional Council of
AITUC
C/o. Amalner Girni Kamgar
Union,
New Katcheri Road,
AMELNER.

LIST OF DELEGATES REGISTERED AT THE 21ST SESSION OF THE AITUC

The following is a complete list of delegates, who were registered at the 21st. session of the AITUC as representatives of Affiliated Unions:

(A) Railway Group

(17 Unions, represented by 109 delegates)

1. Assam Bengal Railway Employees' Association, Calcutta.
Comrades Shanti Ram Mandal, K. C. Ghose.
2. B. & A. Railroad Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrades B. N. Das, Saroj Gupta.
3. B. & A. Railway Workers' Union, H. O. Calcutta.
Comrades Jyoti Basu, Indrajit Gupta, Ramji Upadhyay, Nani Sen, Parimal Gupta, Kalipada Dutta, Parimal Moitra.
4. B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Nanda Bose.
5. B. N. Railway Employees' Union, Calcutta.
Nilkrishna Sircar, Sunil Kumar Bhattacharya, Sisir Kumar Rudra.
6. B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, H. O. Kharagpur.
Comrades V. R. Kalappa, K. S. Nagar, B. B. Banerjee, K. M. Bhadra, M. L. Pathak, M. Anthony, M. Chatterjee.
7. E. B. Railwaymen's Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Mukti Banerjee.
8. E. I. Railway Joint Hands Union, Bengal.
Comrades S. N. Chatterjee, S. C. Chakravarty.
9. Martin Light Railway Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Sukurullah Khan Azmi.
10. B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union, H. O. Bombay.
Comrades K. S. Nadkarni, T. A. N. Swami, Bal Potdar, D. B. Pradhan, Gulam Hussain, Chhotelal, Banarsidas, Baijnath Singh, Shiv Bishal.
11. G. I. P. Railway Accounts' Staff Union, Bombay.
R. Parthasarathi, M. I. Siddique.
12. G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, H.O. Bombay.
Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, D. S. Vaidya, Z. R. Chowdhary, R. Ben Samuel, K. P. Shankarlingham, G. V. Pingle, Y. B. Kamerkar, N. A. Parab, E. G. Shinde, A. Y. Rane, V. S. Gadkari, Mohanlal Hiralal, V. B. Purandare, P. V. Ranade.
13. N. S. Railway Employees' Union, Secunderabad.
Comrades K. R. Vijayaraj, L. Narayan, A. R. Hanuman Rao, S. Sundarasan, T. B. Vithalrao, P. Ramkrishna, Bhaskaracharlu, P. Rajabahadur, Maqdoom Mohiuddin, S. B. Giri.
14. M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union, H. O. Madras.
Comrades S. Guruswamy, K. L. Narasimham, R. Srinivasulu Naidu, V. S. Devasundaram, T. K. Venugopal, C. Changalrayan, R. Kuppuswami, K. N. Balakrishnan, C. S. Purshottam, Sundaramurthy, M. Govindulu, Muniratnam, Shaik Meera, P. Narasinhmurty, R. V. Subramaniyam, D. Ramakot, K. Narasinga Rao.
15. S. I. Railway Labour Union, H. O. Golden Rock.
Comrades Sourinathu, Kalyansundaram, J. B. Purshottam, P. M. Subramaniyam, V. R. Venkatasubramaniyam, K. A. Nambiar, S. Manicka

- Vasagam, R. Saminath Pillai, A. Ismail Khan, Baskaran, M. Krishna-swami, C. Sambandam, K. T. Raju, Velayudam Pillai, Arumugam Pillai, Kunhi Parachan, Narayan Eluthatchan, Zahariah, Shankara, Sethuraman, Kandaswamy, Kirupapuri, N. V. Ramaswamy, Seshadri Ayyangar.
16. E. I. Railwaymen's Union, H. O. Lucknow.
Comrades B. K. Mukerjee, S. K. Bose, Bhabadev Banerjee, P. S. Tandan.
 17. O. & T. Railwaymen's Union, Lucknow.
Comrades D. Pant, K. S. R. Acharya, J. C. Dixit.

(B) Shipping Group

(14 Unions, represented by 25 delegates)

1. Surma Valley Dock Mazdoor Union, Silchar.
Comrade Priti Ranjan Das.
2. Dock Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Biswanath Dubey.
3. Dockmen's Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Ranen Sen, K. N. Misir.
4. Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade A. M. Malik.
5. Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Dharendra Bose.
6. Port Commissioner's Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Paritosh Banerjee.
7. Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association.
Comrades Kshiti Burman, Naresh Banerjee, Ram Naresh, Sitaram Singh, Makhan Chatterjee, Jolly Kaul.
8. Port and Dock Mazdoor Union, Bombay.
Comrades Bati Mangla, Robi Ghosh.
9. Seamen's Union, Bombay.
Comrades N. M. Joshi, Dinkar Desai.
10. Cochin Harbour & Port Workers' Union.
Comrade M. N. Sivaraman Nair.
11. Amalgamated Punt Workers' Union, Dowleswaram.
Comrades G. Narayan Swamy, M. V. Veeriah.
12. Madras Port Trust Employees' Union.
Comrades K. Parameswaram Pillai, A. Munuswamy, Thangavelu.
13. Tuticorin Launch Dredger and All Power Boatmen's Union.
Comrade V. Shankar Narayan Pillai.
14. Vizagapattam Harbour & Port Workers' Union.
Comrade M. Mallikarpuna Rao.

(C) Transport other than Railways & Shipping Group

(13 Unions, represented by 46 delegates)

1. Bus Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Bankim Mukherjee, Mohamed Ismail, Bachan Singh, Samar Gupta.
2. Calcutta Shramik Mandal.
Comrade Manjula Mehta.
3. Motor Transport Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Bharat Singh, Barin Banerjee.
4. Tramway Workers Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Somnath Lahiri, Rabi Guha, Indrajit Gupta, Gopal Acharya, K. N. Misir, Naren Sen, Kishan Das Gupta, Sital Das, Abdul Razak Ansari, Ram Charittar Singh, Naruthum Singh, Manmath Biswas.
5. Private Motor Drivers' Union, Bombay.
Comrades Pishorilal, V. R. Sashital, Anil Mavani.

6. **Akola Tongawala Union.**
Comrade Baba Kothalkar.
7. **Tonga Bailgadi Union, Amraoti.**
Comrades Abdul Halim, Abaji Salunke.
8. **Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Employees' Union, Delhi.**
Comrades Madan, Baba Ramchandar, Mohamed Yamin,, Ismail Farooqui
9. **Madras Motor Drivers' Association, Madras.**
Comrades T. Sankaran, T. N. Kannaiappa, V. L. ManikaMudaliar, M. Damodaran.
10. **Presidency Transport Ltd. Workers' Union, Madras.**
Comrades K. Armugam, N. Sriramu Naidu.
11. **Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association, Madras.**
Comrades K. Venkataswami Naidu, V. S. Somasundaram, Kannan, Harithertham, K. M. Muthusami, V. Munugesan.
12. **Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrades Romesh Chandar, Sandhi Khan, F. E. Quran.
13. **Lucknow Transport Workers' Union.**
Comrades Jagdish C. Dikshit, K. L. Srivastava.

(D) Cotton Textile Group

(62 Unions, represented by 202 delegates)

1. **Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Biswanath Sen.
2. **Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Biren Banerjee, Sanyasi Pattanaik, Mahadev Prasad.
3. **Dacca District Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades Mrinal Chakravarthy, Nepal Nag, Bijay Roy Sushil Sen, Ramesh De, Gopen Chakravarty.
4. **Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Nritya Banerjee, Madan Das.
5. **Hughly District Sutakal and Belting Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Sisir Ganguli, Nani Burman, Gopal Dutta, Kalicharan Ghosh, Dhiren Bhowmik, Santimoy Roy.
6. **Howrah Jila Sutakal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Samar Mukerjee, Satya Gupta.
7. **Kusthia Textile Workers Union.**
Comrades Prafulla Roy Chowdhery, Sachin Roy, Abdul Momin.
8. **Matiaburz Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Manasha Banerjee.
9. **Shayamnagar Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade Durjodhan Das.
10. **Textile Workers' Union, Belghoria.**
Comrades Deven De, Purnendu Dutt Roy.
11. **Amalner Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades V. D. Chavan, V. G. Bhagwat, S. S. Patil, V. A. Kulkarni, G. S. Pardeshi, P. V. Patil.
12. **Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades R. K. Bhogale, S. G. Patkar, Mohamed Bakshi, Baburao Nanjee Garud, B. V. Naik, B. T. Ranadive, S. S. Mirajkar, Waman Chowdhari, N. S. Savant, Munshi Mohiudin.
13. **Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades Bhila Motiram Chowdhary, G. D. Koshti, M. B. Vazali, A. D. Gaikwar, S. A. Suryawansi, S. Z. Pendharkar.
14. **Hosiery Kamgar Union, Ahmedabad.**
Noor Mohamed Chotu, Bhumaia Adam Venkatti.
15. **Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades R. A. Gujarati, Pandu Babaji Disale, D. Z. Patil, Lakshman

- Vishnu Tayade, Dasharath Shripat Sonar, S. N. Bhalerao.**
16. Lal Bavata Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur.
 Comrades Narayan Adam, Sidrammpa Yallappa Phulmari.
17. Lal Bavata Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur.
 Comrades Ramayya Lingayya Soma, Malappa Shilgari.
18. Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.
 Comrades Jawar Hussain, Maganlal J. Patel, Juggan Khan, Bannekhan Allam Khan, Govind Rawji Wagle, Abdul Huq, Lallubhai B. Parmar.
19. Reshim Kamgar Union, Bombay.
 P. B. Vaidya.
20. Silk Mill Kamgar Union, Surat.
 Comrades Jaswant Chohan, Dhanaji Bala Mhatre.
21. Silk-Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath.
 Comrade D. Y. Kurne.
22. Indore Mazdoor Sabha.
 Comrades N. R. Newaskar, Bhagwan Bhai, Chunni Dada.
23. Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior.
 Comrade R. A. Sarwate.
24. Mazdoor Sabha, Ratlam.
 Comrades Ahmed Rasul Moman, B. G. Meshram.
25. Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain.
 Comrades Kashiram, Ram Singh, Divakar.
26. Textile Labour Union, Beawar.
 Comrade Kalyan Singh.
27. Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha.
 Comrades Kalu Matadin, P. A. Savarkar.
28. Berhanpore Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh.
 Comrades Abdul Razzak, Ananda Rao Shinde.
29. Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Ellichpore.
 Comrades Sudam Deshmukh, Amiruddin Fakruddin.
30. Hinghan Ghat Girni Mazdoor Sangh.
 Comrades Gulabroo B. Nasirkar, Mohd. Yusuf.
31. Mazdoor Sangh, Akola.
 Comrades Khoobilal Anish, Niyazi Saqui.
32. Mill Mazdoor Union, Pulgaon.
 Comrade V. G. Balwaik.
33. Textile Workers' Union, Akola.
 Comrades Sukhadeo Umajee Bhiwande, Mahadeo Baliram, Atmaram Ramteke, Maroti Meshram.
34. Textile Labour Union, Nagpur.
 Comrades V. M. Suryavamshi, Ramjee Motghare, Ganpatrao Bhaski.
35. Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha.
 Comrades Ramchander Tyagi, Bawa Ramchander, Sarah Mukerjee.
36. Textile Labour Union, Delhi.
 Comrades Lal Bihari Pandey, Ajit Das Gupta, Chando Bibi.
37. Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry.
 Comrades K. Manickam, Sinnasamy, Balakrishnan.
38. Rodier Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry.
 Comrades Srinivasan, Varadharaju, K. Gopal, Vasudevan, M. Nandagopal, Rathinam, Vaithilingam, L. K. Kuppusami.
39. Savanna Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry.
 Comrades P. S. Natesan, David, Anthoine, Natchathiram.
40. Cochin Textile Labour Union, Cochin.
 Comrades P. S. Namboodri.
41. Mill Kamgar Mandal, Baroda.
 Comrade Chandrakant Azad.
42. Mill Kamdar Union, Navsari.
 Comrade Muslim Faizabadi.
43. T. R. Mills Labour Association, Bangalore.
 Comrades N. L. Upadhyaya, Srinivasan.

- 44. Calicut Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. K. Balan, Cherikan, Raman, John Gilbert.
- 45. Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Workers' Union, Cannanore.**
Comrades K. K. Krishnan, P. V. Chathu Nair, M. K. Kunnahappa Nair, O. Kumaran, P. Anandan, E. C. Uthman, P. V. Padmanabhan, C. K. Kunhambu.
- 46. Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades V. Jagannathan, K. Krishnan Nair, S. R. Subramaniam, S. V. Narayanswamy Pillai.
- 47. Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades M. Bhoopathi, K. Ramani, Puttappan, Seetha Ram, S. Raju, Venkattaraman, Nesanathan, A. Venkatesan, Thoddiabu, M. Karuppuswamy, Palaniappan, Lakshmanan.
- 48. Commonwealth Labour Union, Cannanore.**
Comrades T. V. Gopalan, K. P. Vasudevan.
- 49. Gudiyattam Textile Labour Union.**
Comrades D. R. Gopalan, M. Kannan.
- 50. Mettur Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. Nalliah, V. Venkatachalam, T. B. Subbiah, P. V. Sundaram,
- 51. Mill Workers' Union, Salem.**
Comrades S. Manickam, Ponnusamy.
- 52. Mill Labour Union, Tuticorin.**
Comrades V. Shankar Narayanan, P. Ramamurthi.
- 53. Tiruvannur Cotton Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades N. C. Sekhar, Menayi Koti Apputhy, M. Ayyapputhy, M. Raru.
- 54. Madras Labour Union.**
Comrades N. Govindasamy, N. Jeenaraju, C. Ramanujam, S. Pakkriswamy, G. Chelvapathi Chetti, R. A. Rajagopal Naidu.
- 55. South Kanara Weavers' Union, Mangalore.**
Comrades Simpson Soans, B. V. Kakkalaya.
- 56. Textile Workers' Union, Vikramasingapure.**
Comrades V. Meenatchinathan, R. V. Ananthakrishnan, Kamathchi, Palani, Arunachalam, Velayudham, Marimuthu, Nallasivan.
- 57. Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar.**
Comrades Balak Ram, Uttam Chand.
- 58. Textile Workers' Union, Okara.**
Comrade Ram Singh Dutt.
- 59. Benares Cotton & Rolling Mill Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrades Lakshmi Narayan, Hargend Singh, Bikram Lal, Sri Ram.
- 60. Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades S. S. Yusuf, Raghubir Prasad, Sonelal Saxena, Ram Swarup Gupta, Suraj Prasad Avasthi, Ram Sevak.
- 61. Spinning Mill Workers' Union, Agra.**
Comrade Padam Kumar.
- 62. Textile Workers' Union, Lucknow.**
Comrades Mohamed Shakil, Sohan Lal.

(E) Jute Textile Group

(21 Unions, represented by 41 delegates)

- 1. Alam Bazar Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Provash Chatterjee, Sushil Gupta.
- 2. Badartolah Jute Workers' Union.**
Comrade Maitreyee Bose.
- 3. Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Jibon Maity.
- 4. Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Bankim Mukherjee, Abdul Momin, Nirode Chakravarti, Satya Banerjee.

- 5. Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Kowleswari, Sisir Roy.
- 6. Budge-Budge Chatkal Shramik Union.**
Comrades Abdul Hosain Molla, Nathuni Singh, Prativa Ganguli, Pankaj Bhattacharjee.
- 7. Budge-Budge Jute Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrades Bachu Dhara, Jiban Manna.
- 8. Budge-Budge Jute Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. K. Pramanik, Devendranath Sukul.
- 9. Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Chakkashi.**
Comrade Dharani Goswami.
- 10. Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades P. K. Roy, Sushila Kothari.
- 11. Dakhindhari Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Rajdhari Singh
- 12. Garden-Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Gopal Bose, Bijoy Dev.
- 13. Ghusari Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Amar Mukerjee.
- 14. Gourepore-Nudden Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Kannai Sen, Ganga Biswas.
- 15. Hazinagar Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Raghunath Singh, Gauri Shanker Gupta.
- 16. Howrah Shramik Sangh.**
Comrades Ajoy Bose, Harilal Kothari.
- 17. Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Satya Das, Hira Lal, Shyama.
- 18. Matiaburuz Jute Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kanti Mehta.
- 19. Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Jiten Das Gupta, Souren Bhattacharya.
- 20. Victoria Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Dinen Bhattacharya, Bisweswar Das.
- 21. Chittivalasa Congress Labour Union.**
Comrades M. Veerabhadran, Kaki Appalaswamy.

(F) Mining Group

(11 Unions, represented by 38 delegates)

- 1. Bengal Coal Workers' Union.**
Comrades Tushar Chatterjee, Ranen Sen. ..
- 2. Coal Workers' Union, Giridih.**
Comrades Harilal Kamgar, Banwari Sharma, Shivlal Choudhary, Puran Chowdhary, Harilal Sharma.
- 3. Indian Miners' Association, Jharia.**
Comrade P. C. Bose.
- 4. Jharia Coal Workers' Union.**
Comrade Anant Sharma.
- 5. Mica Mazdoor Union, Giridih.**
Comrades Chaturanan Misra, Kazim Naqvi, Arun Sinha, Bramhadev, Gupta, Gyan Bikash Moitra, Nirapada Mukerjee.
- 6. Tata's Colliery Labour Association.**
Comrades Imamual Hai Khan, Santi Kumar Lahiri, Abdul Rashid Khan, Nisapati Banerjee.
- 7. C. P. Mine Workers' Union, Chhindwara.**
Comrade P. D. Mahajan.
- 8. Champion Reef Mine Labour Association, Kolar Gold Fields.**
Comrades K. S. Vasan, M. Kannan Nair, P. Samuel.

9. **Mysore Mines Labour Association.**
Comrades V. M. Govindan, B. R. Gambeeram, N. Muniswamy, M. S. Irudayanathan, Arokiasami, R. Muniswami, Devadass, Inadiraj, K. Kuppusami, Murugesu.
10. **Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union.**
Comrades Udayagiri, Venkta Krishnaiah, Bharadwaj, C. Raghaviah, P. Venkateswaralu.
11. **Salt Miners' Labour Association, Khewra.**
Comrade Fazal Ilahi Qurban.

(G). Engineering Group

(50 Unions, represented by 114 delegates)

1. **Allenbury Workers & Employees' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Chatur Ali, Nanda Bose.
2. **Asansol Iron and Steel Workers' Union.**
Comrades Binoy Chaudhri, K. L. Mahendra, Surat Ram, Suraj Naryan, Anil Mukherji, Haren Mukherji.
3. **Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union.**
Comrades Mahadev Sanyal, Nirod Chakravarty.
4. **Bengal Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades A. Hamid, Karthik Das, Jagat Bose.
5. **Bharatia Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Ranen Sen, Rahman Khan, Bhupen Haldar, Ajay Das Gupta.
6. **Bird & Co. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Humayun Kabir, A. R. Chaudhary, Ahmed Ulla.
7. **Braithwait Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sitangsu Mazumdar, Gopal Acharya.
8. **British India Electric Co. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Naren Addy, Ali Mohamed.
9. **Burns Labour Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Banshari Badan Nandi, Madhusudan Karar, Bhanju Manna.
10. **Calcutta Electric Supply Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Maruf Husain, Markanda, Bachu Singh, Nasurullah.
11. **Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nihar Sen.
12. **Dacca District Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Dukhi Das.
13. **Engineering & Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Nityanand Chaudhary, Abani Sen, Abdul Halim, Mohan Rao, Manmatha Santra, Anadi Sirdar.
14. **Guest Keen Williams Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades A. H. Molla, Barin Roy.
15. **Government Building Electrical Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Rabin Das.
16. **India Electric Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Serajur Rahman, Paritosh Chakravarty, Sudhir Das Gupta, Zakir Hussain.
17. **Iron Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sibnath Bannerji, Shampada Mukerji.
18. **Jay Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Tushar Chatterji, Haridas Malakai.
19. **Martin Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sachin Sen, Hirday Sen.
20. **M. C. Mauji & Co. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Nisar Ahmed, Kumud Biswas.
21. **M. I. O. Indian Ordnance Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrades Sadhan Banerjee, Jyoti Mukherji.

- 22. Port Engineering Workers' Union.**
 Comrades Hari Sadhan Mitra, Abani Mukherji.
23. Rifle-Metal and Steel Factory Workers' Union.
 Comrades Ramasari, Kunja Bose, Jamini Shah, Mohamed Irshad.
24. Robert Hudson Workers' Union.
 Comrades Wamed Rahman, J. Uppadhhaya.
25. Steel Products Workers' Union.
 Comrades Sisir Das Gupta, Erfan Mallik.
26. Texmaco Workers' Union.
 Comrades Manindra Bhattacharya, Dhiren De, Niren Ghosh, Lallwan.
27. Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union.
 Comrades Feroz Khan, Kedarnath Laldas
28. Tata Workers' Union.
 Comrades Sheo Prasad Sharma, J. M. Mazumdar, B. Appa Rao, Radhakant Varma, V. G. Gopal.
29. Bombay Iron and Steel Workers' Union.
 Comrade Vithal Chowdhary.
30. Cooper Engineering & Co. Kamgar Union, Satara.
 Comrade B. K. Abhyankar.
31. Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay.
 Comrade K. N. Joglekar.
32. General Motor Workers' Union, Bombay.
 Comrades Liladhar L. Shah, Mulji Gohil.
33. Hume Pipe Workers' Union, Bombay.
 Comrades Shankar Tulaji Dalvi, K. N. Joshi
34. Kirloskar Kamgar Union, Kirloskarvadi.
 Comrade Mahadev Sule.
35. National Radio Engineering Co. Ltd., Labour Union, Bombay.
 Comrade P. Saran.
36. Richardson Cruddas Employees' Union, Bombay.
 Comrade Peter Alvaris.
37. Ajax Products Union, Madras.
 Comrades T. P. Elumalai, S. Anantha Raghavan.
38. Binny's Beach Engineering Workers' Union, Madras.
 Comrades Balachandra Menon, T. R. Ganesan, R. Kannappa Mudaliar, P. Chidambaram Mudaliar.
39. Brunton and Co. Workers' Union, Madras.
 Comrade P. K. Dewer.
40. Crompton Engineering Workers' Union, Madras.
 Comrades B. Krishnaswamy, T. Rajagopal.
41. Kistna Central Division P.W.D. Workers' Union, Bezwada.
 Comrades Chukka Venkateswarlu, Josyabhatla Satyanarayana.
43. Madras Corporation General Workshop Workers' Union.
 Comrades M. Kanniappan, V. Chakkrai Chettiar.
42. Madras Automobile Workers' Union.
 Comrades S. Krishnamurthy, L. M. Duraikannu.
44. Nagapattam Steel Rolling Mill Workers' Union.
 Comrades S. Malaya Pillai, P. Kumaraswamy.
45. P.W.D. Workers' Union.
 Comrades V. D. Naidu, P. Muthuswamy.
46. Electrical & Mechanical Workers' Union, Khewra.
 Comrade Fazal Ilahi Qurban.
47. Foundry Workers' Union.
 Comrades Romesh Chander, Sundan
48. Mughalpura Steel Mazdoor Union.
 Comrades Amar Sing, Mahindra Singh.
49. Electric Workers' Union, Allahabad.
 Comrade Shiv Singh.
50. U.P. Electric Supply Workers' Union, Lucknow.
 Comrades Naeem Khan, Prem Swarup Sharma.

(H) Printing and Paper Group

(18 Unions, represented by 34 delegates)

1. All Bengal Press Workers' Union.
Comrade Bhim Mandal.
2. Press Employees' Association, Calcutta.
Comrade Mrinal Kanti Bose.
3. Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.
Comrades R. D. Tendolkar, Achuthan Nair, Keshav Talpade.
4. Paper Workers' Union, Bombay.
Comrade Dhondu Daji.
5. Press & Printing Kamgar (Red Flag) Union.
Comrades Babubhai Bhatt, Ambutai Behere.
6. Press Kamgar Sangh, Ahmedabad.
Comrade Manek Gandhi.
7. Press Employees' Association, Nagpur.
Comrade T. Krishna Swami Mudi Raju.
8. Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur.
Comrades Omprakash Mehta, Sakharam Wanjare.
9. Press Workers' Union, Delhi.
Comrades Madan Gopal, Ramchandra Sharma, Shahid, Mirza Ashfag Beg.
10. Andhra Paper Mills Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.
Comrades Chitor Prabhakar, Padala Ram Rao.
11. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union, Bezwada.
Comrades Lanka Joga Rao, Pillala Marri Vankateswarloo.
12. Calicut Press Workers' Union.
G. Abdulla.
13. Madras Government Press Labour Union.
Comrades Doraswami, S. Iyaswami Ayyar.
14. Madras Press Labour Union.
Comrades S. S. Someswarva Rao, P. S. V. Varadachari, Kanniah K. Jayaram.
15. Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union.
Comrades Nageshwar Singh, Kripa Sindhu Kuntia.
16. Allahabad Press Workers' Union.
Comrades Kameshwar Prasad Agarwal, Shivasingh.
17. Lucknow Press Workers' Union.
Comrades K. L. Shrivastava, J. C. Dixit.
18. Press Workers' Union, Cawnpore.
Comrade Babooram Tripathi.

(I) Non-Manual Group

(6 Union, represented by 7 delegates)

1. Calcutta Khansama Union.
Comrade Amar Gupta.
2. Calcutta Zamadar Samiti.
Comrades Dipti Roy, Dwarik De.
3. B. E. S. T. Scheduled Staff Union, Bombay.
Comrade Jolly Shroff.
4. Bombay Municipal Officials' Association.
Comrade N. V. Phadke.
5. Bombay Compounders' Union.
Comrade A. G. Kothare.
6. Municipal Shikshak Sangh, Nagpur.
Comrade Nanda Kumar Agrawal.

(J) Agricultural Group

(3 Unions, represented by 7 delegates)

1. A. R. & T. Company's Labour Union.
Comrades Phani Barroah, Suresh Chandra Dey.
2. Sylhet Cachar-Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union.
Comrade Jitesh Chandra Kar.
3. Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union.
Comrades Kalpataru Sen-Gupta, Kamaniya Das-Gupta, Nagen De
Mohamed Ismail.

(K) Municipal Group

(13 Unions, represented by 29 delegates)

1. Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.
Comrades Tushar Chatterji, Dhiren Dhar, Anil Bose, Kanti Roy.
2. Dacca District Scavengers' Union
Comrade Baroda Mukutmani.
3. Municipal Mehtar Kamgar Union, Jalgaon.
Comrade Murlidhar D. Gandhe
4. Poona District Municipal Workers' Union
Comrade V. B. Purandare.
5. Mehtar Union, Amraoti.
Comrades H. N. Mule and Baburao Mohite
6. Municipal Kamgar Union, Katol.
Comrades Manik Rao, Bhau Rao.
7. Municipal Workers' Union, Jubbulpore.
Comrades S. D. Mukherji, B. C. Jain.
8. Andhra Provincial Municipal & Local Board W. & E. Union.
Comrades M. Kancheyya, C. V. K. Rao, L. V. Ratnam, Kona Poth Raju,
K. Bramhanandam Rao, B. Muneeswaraloo.
9. Madras Municipal & General Workers' Union.
Comrades M. Sitaram Naidu, L. Ramchandran, A. Govindswamy
S. Srinivasan.
10. Mehtar Union, Ferozabad.
Comrade Akhtar Hussain Ansari.
11. Municipal Workers' Union, Lucknow.
Comrade Sahanshah Hussain Khawaja.
12. Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh, Benares.
Comrades S. P. Tripathi, Harishanker Gupta.
13. Water Works Employees' Union, Agra.
Comrades Moghal Beg, Padam Kumar.

(L) Distributive Group

(17 Unions, represented by 33 delegates)

1. Assam Provincial Shop Employees' Association.
Comrade Bepin Dey.
2. Calcutta Pheriwala Samiti.
Comrade Ram Sumer Panday.
3. Lipton's Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Oli Mohammed, Indrajit Gupta
4. Gaya District Dookan Karmachari Sangh.
Comrades Ramsaran Lall, Rambharose Pandey, Ganauri Ram, H. B.
Rahman.
5. Bombay Lokhand Bazar Kamgar Union.
Comrades Madavrao B. Kadam, Liladhar L. Shah

6. Hotel Kamgar Association, Ahmedabad.
Comrades Abdul Karim, Rajani M. Patel.
7. Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union.
Comrades Md. Jaffar Merchant, Abdul Aziz.
8. Hotel Workers' Union, Bombay.
Comrade G. S. Mahimkar
9. Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union.
Comrade Hari Bhau Hood.
10. Delhi Shop Assistants' Federation.
Comrades Bahal Singh, Shakil Ahmed, Amar Singh, Jugal Kisore, Giridhari, Mohammed Yamin.
11. Calicut Shop Workers' Union.
Comrades E. C. Bharathan, K V Ahmad Koya.
12. Shop Assistants' Union, Tirivannur.
Comrades N. Karunanithy, T. M. Rajappa.
13. Shop Employees' Union, Bezwada.
Comrades Rayavarapu Subharao, C. S. Krishnamurty.
14. United Merchants' Staff Association, Tuticorin.
Comrades Issac, Suruswami Nadan.
15. Bazar Karmachari Sangh, Cawnpore.
Comrade Sayyed Razaque
16. Cawnpore Kapra Karmachari Mandal.
Comrade Gopinath Singh.
17. Sarafa Karmachari Mandal, Cawnpore.
Comrade Babu Ram Tripathi.

(M) General Group

(85 Unions, represented by 168 delegates)

1. Assam Bengal Cement Co. Labour Union, Chhatak.
Comrade Chitta Ranjan Das.
2. Bankura Biri Karigar Union.
Comrades Niren Ghosh, Uday Ghosh
3. Bengal Oil & Petrol Workers' Union.
Comrade Devendra Nath Sukul.
4. Bengal Rubber Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Ram Lakshman Gupta.
5. Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Dinanath Gupta.
6. Brass & Copper Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Sivpujan Tewari.
7. Brooke Bond Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Juram Ganguli, Kshitish Nandi.
8. Calcutta Biri Workers' Union.
Comrades Benoy Bagchi, Basarat Hussain, Rahim, Chatur Ali.
9. Chata Karkhana Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.
Comrade Gour Mohan Ghorai.
10. Dum-Dum Alluminium Workers' Union.
Comrades Ram Das, Prabasini Bannerji.
11. Howrah Coal-Depot Workers' Union.
Comrade Manoranjan Sen.
12. Ice Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.
Comrade Gouri Sen.
13. Oriental Gas Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Md. Haniff, Ram Surat, Mahabir, Bimal Sharma.
14. Rubber Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.
Comrades Pannalal Neogy, Ram Chandra Das.
15. Russa Distillery Workers' Union, Calcutta.
Comrades Nani Bose, Mihir Bose.

- 16. Ahmedabad Biri Kamgar Union.**
Comrades Babubhai Patel, Sundrabai
- 17. Amalner Biri Kamgar Union.**
Comrades S. G. Bramhe, V. D. Chavan.
- 18. Amalner Oil Mill Kamgar Union.**
Comrades V. G. Bhagwat, M. R. Chikate.
- 19. B. D. D. Workers' Union.**
Comrades Madhavan, Lamba M.B.
- 20. Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrades K. Ahmed, K. Narayan, Kamal Panemanglor.
- 21. Biscuit & Bakery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gangaram Jawale,
- 22. Biscuit Kamgar Union.**
Comrades S. B. Natekar, Ambutai Behere
- 23. Bombay Lokhand Bazar Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Liladhar L. Shah
- 24. Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Vithal Chowdhary, M. V. Gopalan
- 25. Bombay Shoe Workers' Union.**
Comrade Shanta Bhalerao
- 26. Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union.**
Comrades V. S. Panemanglore, Dagdu Jadhav
- 27. Chemical Workers' Union.**
Comrade Yeshwant Maruti.
- 28. Dyeing & Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Vithal Chavan.
- 29. Gold & Silver Workers' Union.**
Comrades D. P. Potdar, N. B. Raipelli.
- 30. Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union.**
Comrades V. N. Vedapathak, E. M. Kulkarni, D. K. Dhole, S. K. Rajput.
- 31. Lal Bawta Biri Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Comrade B. L. Gokhale.
- 32. Match Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath.**
Comrade Shankar Malhar Otoorkar.
- 33. The Surgical Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. S. Mirajkar, Vithal Mahadeo.
- 34. Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union.**
Comrades G. J. Ogale, Natha Tamhane.
- 35. C. P. & Berar Biri Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrades S. Chouthmal, Jairam Patil.
- 36. C. P. & Berar Station Licensed Coolies' Union.**
Comrades Shyamal Roy, Mushtaq Hussain.
- 37. Central Pottery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Madhav Prasad Gupta.
- 38. Nagpur Oil Workers' Union.**
Comrade B. M. Gaikwad.
- 39. Kapra Thila Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Abdul Rahman.
- 40. Zari Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade D. P. Joshi.
- 41. Alleppey Kanitta Labour Union.**
Comrades C. K. Velayudhan, P. G. Padmanabhan.
- 42. Coir Factory Workers' Union, Pattankadu.**
Comrades C. G. Sadasivan, P. K. Prabhakaran.
- 43. Oil Mill Workers' Union, Palluruthy.**
Comrades P. Gangadharan, A. George Chadayam Muri.
- 44. Tata Oil Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. Gopala Pillai.
- 45. Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrades T. V. Thomas, R. Sugathan, T. K. Varghese, K. V. Pathrose.

- 46. Andhra Cement Employees' Union, Bezwada.**
Comrades A. Jagannadharao, V. Venkateshwar Rao.
- 47. Biri Thozhilali Union, Cannanore.**
Comrades C. Kanhan, Narikutti Madhavan.
- 48. Cigar Labour Union, Cannanore.**
Comrades Azhikodan Raghavan, Kokkan Gopalan.
- 49. Cigar Workers' Union, Madras.**
Comrades D. Chencheyya, R. Ramanadhan.
- 50. Cigar Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrades K. Subbarao, K. Appalaswamy.
- 51. Commonwealth Trust Tile Workers' Union.**
Comrade H. Manjunath Rao.
- 52. Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrades Putta Satya Narayan, C. K. Rao.
- 53. Dindigul Tannery Workers' Union.**
Comrades A. Balasubramanyam, S. S. Hridayan.
- 54. Factory Workers' Union, Bezwada.**
Malempati Udai Bhaskarao, Boddapati Venkatrayadu.
- 55. Fibre Workers' Union, Coconada.**
Comrades Pannada Markandeyaraju, R. Chunna Rao.
- 56. Hand Lorry & Mutta Workers' Union.**
Comrades Regula Raghavaiya, Kanaparty Nagaiah, Konuri Kotaiah, P. Luxman Rao.
- 57. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrades C. L. Narayana, N. Joseph.
- 58. Kotilingala Timber Workers' Union.**
Comrades K. Veera Venkaiah, K. Narayana.
- 59. Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Labour Union.**
Comrades M. Surendram, A. Subramaniam, A. T Krishnan, V. Sengodam Chettiar.
- 60. Nelliukupum Labour Union.**
Comrades V. Subbiah, C. Govindarajan, N. Pakkiri, S. Sivagnanam.
- 61. Rajahmundry Alluminium Workers' Union.**
P. Mutyalu, G. S. Balaji Das.
- 62. Rajahmundry Jattu Workers' Union.**
Comrades Viroti Sattyam, Maddu Sankaram, Vanga Suranna, Galipalli Simhachallam.
- 63. Rajahmundry Trade Unions Council.**
Comrades Motupalli Sreeramamurty, G. Narasimhulu, V. V. Narasimham, A. V. Ramanaiha.
- 64. Ranipet Labour Union.**
Comrades N. Narayana Swami, V. M. Arunachalam, A. M. Ganesan, P. K. M. Govinda Raju Mudoli.
- 65. Standard Tile Clay Workers' Union, Feroke.**
Comrades Achutan Moneki, L. Appukuttan Nair.
- 66. Sugar Factory Workers' Union, Vayyuru.**
Comrades Kodali Adiseshaiha, J. S. R. Arjuneya Sastry.
- 67. Tannery Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrades P. S. Sharma, S. V. Ratnam.
- 68. Tellichery Bidi Thozhilali Union.**
Comrades K. Krishnan, P. V. Gopalan.
- 69. Tenali Rice Mill & Kata Workers' Union.**
Comrades Chavali Koteswara Rao, Kancherla Mangapathirao.
- 70. Toddy Tappers Union, Calicut.**
Comrades Impichekku, Perachutty.
- 71. Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. Maruthanaikam, R. Mohd. Ibrahim.
- 72. Western India Match Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. Sankunni Nayyar, P. R. K. Sarma, T. S. Ramanujam, G. Venkatraman.

73. **Virudhunagar Labour Union.**
Comrades G. Durai Raj, K. John Maruthanayagam.
74. **Shoe Makers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrade Mahinder Sen.
75. **Rubber Workers' Union, Sialkot.**
Chhajju Malvoid, Ram Singh Dutt.
76. **Ata Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Babu Ram Tripathi, Vasudeva Prasad Misra.
77. **Cawnpore Tannery & Leather Workers' Union.**
Comrades A. K. Bose, Shiv Sharma, Bijai Bahadur, S C. Kapoor.
78. **Chapra Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur.**
Comrade Raj Bahadur Verma.
79. **Kasarhatti Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrade Sitaram Gupta.
80. **Kathakuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Ganga Prasad Shukla, Kashinath Pandey.
81. **Mazdoor Sabha, Ferozabad.**
Comrades Akhtar Hussain Ansari, Ashfaq Ali, Moghal Beg.
82. **Northern India Sugar Labour Union, Gorakhpur.**
Comrade Shiv Nath Pathak.
83. **Shoe Workers' Union, Agra.**
Comrade Hottam Singh.
84. **Railway Coolies' Union, Allahabad.**
Comrade R. K. Choube.
85. **Water Works Union, Cawnpore.**
Kashi Prasad Tripathi.



ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

CONSTITUTION

1. The name of the Organisation shall be the All-India Trade Union Congress, (to be designated in abbreviated form as the AITUC) ;
2. The objects of the AITUC shall be—
 - (a) To establish Socialist State in India ;
 - (b) To socialise and nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange as far as possible ;
 - (c) To ameliorate the economic and social conditions of the working classes ;
 - (d) To watch, promote, safeguard and further the interests, rights and privileges of the workers in all matters relating to their employment ;
 - (e) To secure and maintain for the workers—
 - (i) The freedom of speech ;
 - (ii) The freedom of press ;
 - (iii) The freedom of association ;
 - (iv) The freedom of assembly ;
 - (v) The right to strike : and
 - (vi) The right to work or maintenance ;

- (f) To support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom, from the point of view of the working classes ;
 - (g) To co-ordinate the activities of the Labour Unions affiliated to the AITUC and
 - (h) To abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion.
3. The AITUC shall endeavour to further the aforesaid objects by all legitimate, peaceful and democratic methods such as legislation, education, propaganda, mass meetings, negotiations, demonstrations and, in the last resort, by strikes and similar other methods, as the AITUC may, from time to time, decide.
4. The demands of the AITUC shall be :—
- (a) A statutory enactment providing for a six-hours' working day ;
 - (b) Minimum living wage ;
 - (c) Weekly payment of wages ;
 - (d) Equal wages for equal work, without racial or sex discrimination ;
 - (e) One month's leave with full pay, or an equivalent amount of compensation, when leave is not granted ;
 - (f) Unemployment, sickness, old age, accident and maternity insurance ;
 - (g) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children ;
 - (h) Proper housing ;
 - (i) Formation through Trade Unions of the workers' committees in factories, workshops, business houses and all other places, where collective work is performed, with a view to control the conditions of work, inside those places ;
 - (j) Abolition of the employment of children under 15 years of age ;
 - (k) Payment of wages to women workers six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth ;
 - (l) Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour, except through Trade Unions ;
 - (m) Abolition of fines and debits ; and
 - (n) Effective control of the subscribers over the Provident Funds.
5. (a) The AITUC may affiliate to itself any bona fide Trade Union which satisfies the following conditions :—
- (i) The Trade Union seeking affiliation shall make an application according to the form.
- Explanation :—A Trade Union is an organ of class struggle ; its basic task, therefore, is to organise the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests ; and although collective bargaining is the necessary implication of a Trade Union and although in the transitional period to socialism, negotiations, representations, joint action and other methods of collective bargaining must remain an integral part of trade union activities, labour and capital cannot be reconciled within the capitalistic system.

- (ii) It shall pay an annual contribution and special levies, as provided in these rules.
- (ii) It shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of its office-bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official year, giving an average paying membership for that period, duly audited by a qualified auditor and such other information or material as the General Secretary of the AITUC may require.
- (iv) No Union should be affiliated to the AITUC which has not been in existence for at least one year.
- (v) The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the Provincial Committee, wherever such a Committee exists, to the General Secretary of the AITUC, with remarks if any, made by the Provincial Committee regarding the eligibility of the Union for affiliation, under the Rules of the AITUC. Such applications shall be forwarded by the Provincial Committee to the General Secretary, within a period of two months.
- (b) The General Council of the AITUC shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application from a Trade Union, provided, however, that in case of the rejection of an application by the General Council, it will be open to the General Body of the AITUC to affirm or set aside such a decision.
- (c) The General Council shall have power to disaffiliate any Union, which is proved to have been guilty of breaches of this Constitution, provided that it will be open to the General Body to affirm or set aside that decision.
6. Each Affiliated Union shall pay to the AITUC :—
- (i) An annual contribution of Rs. 10 for 500 membership and below, Rs. 20 for 1,000 membership or less, Rs. 10 in addition successively for each thousand or less, upto a membership of 10,000—and Rs. 5 for every additional 1,000 membership or less above 10,000.
 - (ii) A delegation fee of Rs. 2 per delegate ; and
 - (iii) Such other levy as may be fixed by a majority of not less than 2/3rds of the members at the General Council.
7. (a) The annual contribution shall be paid by the 30th of April each year. The special contribution or levy shall become payable, as and when fixed in each case. Non-payment of any contribution or levy that has become due shall disqualify the defaulting Union from voting at or participating in the meetings of the AITUC, or any of its constituent bodies, until the payment is made ; the disqualification shall also apply to the voting on the circulars that may be issued by the Secretariat, till the fees are paid ; provided that the Working Committee may, in special cases for reasons to be recorded, remit the disqualifications.
- (b) A Union, when disqualified for non-payment of contributions or levies, may be reaffiliated on payment of the ar-

rears and the current fees.

- (c) In case a Union is disqualified, within the meaning of clause (a), for a period of not less than twelve months, the General Secretary may issue a notice to the Union concerned to make good within three months, all the dues at the date of the notice. In case, the Union fails to pay all such arrears, demanded within the time given, it shall be liable for disaffiliation.

8. The AITUC shall consist of :—

- (i) The Affiliated Unions ;
- (ii) The delegates assembled at the General or special Session ;
- (iii) The General Council including the office-bearers ;
- (iv) The Working Committee of the General Council ;
- (v) The Provincial Bodies.

9. (a) The General Council shall consist of :—

- (i) A President,
- (ii) Five Vice-Presidents,
- (iii) A General Secretary,
- (iv) A Treasurer,
- (v) Three Assistant Secretaries, and
- (vi) Other members elected by the AITUC under the following Trade Groups :—
 - (a) Railways
 - (b) Shipping
 - (c) Transport other than Railways and Shipping
 - (d) Cotton Textile
 - (e) Jute Textile
 - (f) Mining and Quarrying
 - (g) Engineering and allied Trades and Industries
 - (h) Printing and Paper
 - (i) Non-manual
 - (j) Agricultural
 - (k) Municipal
 - (l) Distributive
 - (m) General.

The General Council may determine the list of Trade Groups from time to time by addition, amalgamation or omission as deemed desirable.

[The new arrangement of Trade Groups shall come into operation after an interval of three months, after intimation of such a change to the Affiliated Unions.

The minimum membership for a Trade Group shall be 2,000. When membership in Unions in a group does not come up to 2,000, the Unions will be included in the General Group.]

(b) The Union shall in its application for affiliation state the particular Trade Group to which it would like to belong and the Working Committee shall allocate to such Union its appropriate Trade Group, subject to the right of appeal to the General Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(c) Delegates alone shall be eligible for election to the General Council. Election of membership of the General Council shall

be made during the annual session of the AITUC, by the delegates present at the session, meeting separately in the Trade Groups as mentioned in clause 9(a), by the system of cumulative voting.

(d) Casual vacancies shall be filled at a meeting of the General Council from the Trade Group where vacancies have occurred.

(e) The representation of the different Trade Groups on the General Council shall be on the following scale :—

Two representatives for a Group with a membership upto and including 3,000 ;

Three representatives for a Group with a membership between 3,000 and 6,000 ;

Four representatives for a Group with a membership between 6,000 and 9,000 ;

Five representatives for a Group with a membership between 9,000 and 12,000 ;

Six representatives for a Group with a membership between 12,000 and 16,000 ;

Seven representatives for a Group with a membership between 16,000 and 20,000 ;

Eight representatives for a Group with a membership between 20,000 and 24,000 ;

Nine representatives for a Group with a membership between 24,000 and 30,000 ;

Ten representatives for a Group with a membership between 30,000 and 36,000 ;

Eleven representatives for a Group with a membership between 36,000 and 42,000 ;

Twelve representatives for a Group with a membership between 42,000 and 50,000 ;

Thirteen representatives for a Group with a membership between 50,000 and 60,000 ;

One representative to be added for each 10,000 membership above 60,000.

10. A member of the General Council who ceases to be a member of any Trade Group, on whose behalf he has been elected to the General Council, shall cease to be a member of the General Council.

11. The representatives of the Trade Groups elected on the General Council, in the manner prescribed in these rules, shall co-opt members on the Council, not necessarily connected with any trade union organisation but who have taken part in the trade union movement and whose presence on the Council may be considered essential in the interest of the Movement. The number of such co-opted members shall not be more than one-sixth of the total number of representatives of the affiliated organisations.

12. There shall be a Working Committee of the General Council consisting of :—

(a) all the office-bearers of the AITUC except the Assistant Secretaries, as ex-officio members;

(b) Fifteen members elected by the General Council by a system of cumulative voting.

13. (a) The AITUC shall meet once every year ;

- (b) The General Council shall meet at least once a year ;
- (c) The Working Committee shall meet twice a year.

14. The Working Committee shall have power to call a Special Session of the AITUC. On a requisition from the Unions representing $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total strength of the AITUC, the General Secretary shall, in consultation with the President, call a Special Session of the AITUC within six weeks of the receipt of the requisition, for the purpose of transacting the definite business mentioned in the requisition.

15. (a) Notice of the time and place of meeting of the Working Committee, General Council and General and Special Session of the AITUC, shall be given by the General Secretary.

(b) For the meeting of the Working Committee, at least 15 days' notice shall be given ; for the meeting of the General Council and the General Session of the AITUC at least a fortnight's and a month's notice respectively shall be given.

16. (a) For the General or Special Session of the AITUC the Affiliated Unions shall be entitled to elect delegates on the following basis :—

One additional delegate for each 500 of membership upto the first 3,000, starting with one delegate for the first 500, (or upto 500.)

One additional delegate for each thousand of membership, for membership between 3,000 and 12,000 ;

One additional delegate for each two thousand of membership between 12,000 and 24,000 ;

One additional delegate for each 3,000 of membership between 24,000 and 42,000 ;

One additional delegate for each four thousand of membership between 42,000 and 50,000 ;

Above fifty thousand membership, one additional delegate for each 5,000 of membership.

Thus comprising 6 delegates for 3,000 membership, 15 delegates for 12,000, 21 delegates for 24,000, 27 delegates for 42,000, 29 delegates for 50,000 etc.

(b) To ascertain the number of delegates ,which an Affiliated Union is entitled to send to the AITUC, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union, as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union for the year prior to the Session of the AITUC, duly certified by the auditor.

(c) An Affiliated Union shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates two weeks before the date fixed for the Session of the AITUC.

(d) Delegate's card will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned.

(e) No person who is neither an office-bearer of the Affiliated Union for at least 12 months, nor a member of the Affiliated Union for the same period, shall be entitled to be elected as a delegate of the AITUC.

(f) Propositions for the agenda of the General Session of the AITUC must be signed by the President or the Secretary of the Union sending them, and must reach the General Secretary of the

AITUC, at least two weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of the AITUC.

(g) A Trade Union shall not be allowed to send more than five resolutions, but in order that important labour questions may not be omitted from discussion at the Session, the General Council is empowered to place important propositions on the Agenda.

(h) At the meetings of the AITUC the official business shall have priority over other business.

17 On a motion being put to the Session of the AITUC, the President shall declare the result on a show of hands. But if any delegate demands a division, the voting shall be by Unions, and each Union is then entitled to as many votes as the number of delegates it is entitled to send as per rule 16 above. On a poll, the voting shall be by means of a card.

17-A Questions coming for decision before the Working Committee, the General Council and the Session of the AITUC, shall be decided by a majority of votes, provided, however, questions of a political nature, and those relating to strikes to be declared by the AITUC, and the affiliation of the AITUC to any foreign organisation shall be decided by three-fourths majority.

18(a) The Provincial Committee for the place where the Session is to be held, will form a Reception Committee for the purpose. In places where a Provincial Committee is not functioning, a committee appointed by affiliated unions of the place shall be the Reception Committee.

(b) The Reception Committee shall have power to collect funds for the expenses of the AITUC Session. After meeting the expenses of the Session, if there be any surplus, the same shall belong to the Provincial or local Trade Union organisation of the place, where the Session is held.

19 The quorum at the sessions of the AITUC and at the meetings of the General Council and the Working Committee shall be one-third of the delegates or members of the respective bodies.

20. The General Sessions of the AITUC shall be ordinarily held in December.

21 (a) The General Council shall have the authority to take all proper steps, to carry out the work of the AITUC in accordance with the constitution ;

(b) The Working Committee shall have the authority —

- (i) To take all proper steps for carrying out the resolutions passed at the previous Session of the AITUC ;
- (ii) To deal with any emergency that arises during the year, affecting the interests of the working class ; and
- (iii) Generally to advance and further the aims and objects of the AITUC.

22. The General Secretary shall present a report of the work done during the year by the working Committee and the General Council and an audited statement of accounts and balance sheet, duly certified by auditors.

23. Office-bearers shall be elected by the Annual General Session, after having received nomination, duly proposed and recommended by one or more delegates. Nominees must be persons, who are

either delegates at the session, or are retiring office-bearers.

24. The outgoing President shall preside at the General Session, and any Special Session that may be held during his term of office.

25. The delegates and advisers for the International Labour Conference, held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, and other labour conferences and meetings shall be elected ordinarily at a meeting of the General Council. Each Affiliated Union shall have the right to nominate candidates for election of the delegation. All nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, at least 4 weeks prior to the date fixed for election, to the members of the General Council.

26. The AITUC may be affiliated to such International bodies as have same or similar objects and methods.

27. The Working Committee shall appoint, from among its members, a political committee consisting of seven members. The Committee shall endeavour :—

- (i) To encourage the Affiliated Unions to build up their political funds ;
- (ii) To organise, in consultation with the General Council, elections to the local bodies and the legislatures ;
- (iii) To keep a watch over the taxation proposals of the Central and Local governments and over the development of the labour legislation in India, from the point of view of the working classes ;
- (iv) To initiate legislation in the interests of the working classes ; and
- (v) To do such other political propaganda in consultation with the Working Committee, as may not be inconsistent with this Constitution.

28. The General Council shall have power to make bye-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and in particular of questions relating to

(a) the election of delegates, (b) the submission of returns and (c) the affiliation fees.

29. (a) Affiliated Unions in every provincial administrative unit, shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which proposes to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule a(iv) of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions, under the constitution of the AITUC.

(c) Regional Trade Union Councils :—Where the General Council finds, that if affiliated Trade Unions in an area are grouped together, (taking into consideration homogeneity of language and

nearness or affinity of industrial units in the area), in a Regional Trade Union Council, the work of the organisation will be more efficiently done, the General Council may authorise the Provincial Committee, to organise such Trade Union Councils. The Regional Trade Union Councils will have their own working constitution, which will be consistent with that of the AITUC and of the Provincial Committees. In matters of representations etc., to the Government concerning regions, the Regional Council may directly approach the Government, but when such matters concern the province as a whole, the Regional Council will only function through the Provincial Committees.

30. It shall be open to the AITUC on the report of the General Council to make any additions or changes in this Constitution by a majority of 3/4th votes.

Bye-laws of the constitution under section 28:

(1) **Election of Delegates** :—Delegates to the session of the AITUC shall be elected in a meeting of the executive committee or some duly authorised committee or the General Body of the Union. A Delegates' Form should be issued by the General Secretary, AITUC, to each Union, in which the names of the delegates and the other details required, shall be entered. The General Secretary, AITUC, shall register only those persons as delegates, whose names are sent to him, duly entered in the FORM.

(2) **Submission of returns** :—Every Affiliated Union shall send to the General Secretary, every year, such information or material as the General Secretary may require. The General Secretary, should issue a form, in the month of April, every year. The information must reach the office of the AITUC by the end of August. A report of the information received may be presented to the General Council at its next meeting held after October.

ERRATA

On page 58, read

Union No. 19—CALCUTTA PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, 21, Bhukailas Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA .. .	1,507
Union No. 25—PORT COMMISSIONERS' WORKERS' UNION, 4, Telkal Ghat Road, HOWRAH ..	672

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ALL-INDIA
**TRADE UNION
CONGRESS**

REPORT OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARY
To the 21st Session at Madras.

From May 1943 to December 1944

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

(From May 1943 to December 1944)

1. The 20th Session of the A.I.T.U.C.

The 20th session of the A.I.T.U.C. was held at Nagpur on 1st and 2nd of May 1943. Com. V. V. Giri, the President, being in detention, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided over the Session. All meetings and demonstrations were banned by Government under the Defence of India Rules, and hence the usual demonstrations and workers' rallies, associated with the annual session of the A.I.T.U.C., could not be held. The C. P. Government permitted, however, under certain restrictions, a session of the delegates only, provided it was held in an enclosed space and no loud-speakers were used. In other respects, the 20th session held at Nagpur was a successful Session in that 306 delegates representing 155 affiliated unions from Provinces and States all over India were present at the Session.

2. Strength of the A.I.T.U.C.

Affiliation and Disaffiliation: The A.I.T.U.C. at the Nagpur Session represented affiliated membership of 3,32,079 in 29 unions. 204 Trade Unions have been granted new affiliation since the last report made to the A.I.T.U.C. submitted at the Nagpur session. The General Council sanctioned the disaffiliation, during the same period, of 54 unions. Among these, (a) 33 unions, with 34,845 membership, were disaffiliated because they had ceased to function, (b) nine unions with membership, 44,401, were disaffiliated because they had chosen to remain outside the fold of any central organisation and hence ceased to recognise their tie with the A.I.T.U.C., (c) and twelve unions, with 17,604 membership were disaffiliated because they had joined another

central organisation. At the moment of writing, the strength of the A.I.T.U.C. consists of 369 affiliated unions with a membership of 4,42,015. (A table denoting details, province-wise and group-wise, has been inserted in the *TRADE UNION RECORD* for November 1944).

Associate Unions: An amendment was made to the constitution during the Nagpur session, whereby Provincial Committees were permitted to enrol Associate Unions, which agreed to observe the constitution of the A.I.T.U.C., except 5 (a) (iv), requiring a union to be in existence for at least one year. The Associate Unions have no vote in the deliberations of Provincial or Regional Committees. The C. P., Madras and Punjab Provincial Committees and the Gujarat, Khandesh, Andhra and Kerala Regional Committees have sent information regarding their Associate Unions from which it is seen that the total number of Associate Unions is 119, with membership 49,461.

3. Meetings

General Council: During the period under report, the General Council met four times; at Nagpur immediately after the Session, at Calcutta on 25th September 1943, at Bombay on 31st January and 1st February, 1944 and at Delhi on 25th October 1944. The fifth meeting will be held at Madras on the eve of the session. There was good attendance of members at all these meetings.

Working Committee: No meeting of the Working Committee was found to be necessary during the period. Decisions of the Working Committee were obtained by circular in several instances. In accordance with a decision of the General Council, taken at the meeting held in Calcutta, the General Secretary has started the practice of holding consultations with local members of the Working Committee in Bombay when he is unable to consult the Working Committee for want of time. Seven meetings of the local members of the Working Committee have been held.

4. Provincial and Regional Conferences

At the first meeting of the General Council held after the Nagpur Session, it was decided that Provincial Committees of the A.I.T.U.C. should organise Provincial Trade Union Conferences, which should be on the model of the A.I.T.U.C. Session, to attend which the General Secretary may depute office-bearers as fraternal delegates from the A.I.T.U.C. office. It is a pleasure to note that from the point of attendance of trade union representatives as well as mass mobilisation of industrial workers, Provincial and Regional Committees were able to organise successful conferences, according to the programme decided in consultation with the General Secretary. These conferences have served to ventilate Provincial grievances and have helped to arouse consciousness among workers regarding the co-ordinating function of the Provincial A.I.T.U.C. organisation and the essential need of unity in the Trade Union movement of the province and the country. It is hoped that these conferences will become henceforth a basic item of the annual programme for Provincial and Regional Committees of the A.I.T.U.C. Except for the Assam, C.P. and Andhra conferences, the General Secretary was able to depute representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. office to all these conferences.

5. Visits Paid to Affiliated Unions

Bengal Comrades Mirajkar and Shanta Bhalerao attended the Bengal Provincial Conference in September 1943. They visited Calcutta in June 1944, and paid visits to several affiliated unions. The General Secretary himself, on his visits to Calcutta in September 1944, addressed a meeting of the Provincial Committee, and had discussions with trade union workers in the City, regarding workers' grievances.

Bihar Com. Shanta Bhalerao was deputed by the General Secretary in September 1943 to help in organising a Provincial Committee for Bihar. At a meeting held in Patna on 6th October, a Committee was provisionally formed. On her visit again to Bihar in Decem-

ber, Com. Shanta Bhalerao got in contact with Miners' Unions and held some meetings in Dhanbad, and also visited Jamshedpur Unions. In June 1944, Com. Shanta Bhalerao visited Bihar for the third time within the period under report, to attend the Provincial Conference at Giridih.

Bombay, The President, Com. S. A. Dange, attended the Conference of the Gujarat Regional Committee held at Baroda in April 1944. The General Secretary, along with all other office-bearers of the A.I.T.U.C. office was present at the annual Conference held at Amalner. Com. Shanta Bhalerao met Trade Union workers in Satara, upon her visit to that place.

C. P. Com. Khedgikar, the Treasurer, visited Nagpur during the pendency of the textile strike, in April, 1944 in order to make a report to the General Secretary.

Delhi The President, the General Secretary and all the office-bearers have been in contact with the work of affiliated unions in Delhi, during their visits to that place.

Indian States Com. Shanta Bhalerao paid visits to affiliated unions in Cochin and Travancore in July 1943. Com. Dange similarly visited these unions in March 1944. Com. Mirajkar has been in frequent touch with the work of affiliated unions in Central Indian States throughout the period and helped to organise a Provincial Committee for Central India which has been, subsequently, granted recognition. Com. Shanta Bhalerao visited Indore in the first week of December 1944, to supervise elections of the Indore Mazdoor Sabha, regarding which a dispute had arisen.

Madras Comrades Shanta Bhalerao and Mirajkar both attended the Provincial Conference at Coimbatore in July 1943, and made tours in Tamil Nad and Kerala, dividing between themselves the task of visiting all the places of trade union interest. Com. Mirajkar paid a visit to unions at Pondicherry. The President, Com.

Dange, attended the Kerala Regional Conference and made a hurried tour in Kerala and Tamil Nad in March 1944, paying short visits to almost all the affiliated unions.

Punjab Comrades Dange and Khedgikar attended the Provincial Conference, held at Lahore in November 1943.

Sindh Comrades Dange, Khedgikar and Mirajkar attended the Provincial Conference held at Karachi in January 1944.

U. P. Comrades Dange and Khedgikar attended a meeting of the U. P. Provincial Committee held at Lucknow in December 1943. Com. Shanta Bhalerao was deputed by the General Secretary to attend a meeting of representatives of affiliated unions at Lucknow on the 26th October 1944.

Efforts have thus been made to keep a live contact with the work of affiliated unions, through personal visits at least to provincial centres. It is a matter of regret that it was not possible, during the period under report, to pay any visits to Assam, Orissa and Andhra.

6. Activities of Provincial and Regional Committees

During the period under report, Provincial and Regional Committees of the A.I.T.U.C. have, on the whole progressively increased the scope of their activities, and have enabled the General Secretary to extend the usefulness of the A.I.T.U.C. organisation, by their co-operation and response, whenever any assistance was required from them. In view of the ensuing session of the A.I.T.U.C., provincial and regional committees of the A.I.T.U.C. were asked by the General Secretary to send their reports and copies of the constitution. In response to this circular, reports have been received from Provincial Committees of Assam, Bengal, Bombay, C. P., Madras and Punjab and Regional councils of Gujerat, Khandesh, Andhra and Kerala.

Short statements regarding their main activities are made below :—

(a) ASSAM. The Committee was granted recognition by the A.I.T.U.C. after the Nagpur session. The first conference of the committee was held at Dibrugarh on 28th November 1943, under the presidentship of Com Jyoti Basu. To start with, the organisation had to put up a brave fight against odds, as the trade union movement has yet to establish its position in Assam. In a meeting of the General Council of the Committee recently held, a revised constitution has been adopted. Repression has affected the trade union movement of the Province to this extent, that most of the experienced trade union workers are removed from their field of activity. Com. Arun Kumar Chanda, President of the Provincial Committee heading the list of those victimised, being exonerated from Assam and Com. Kali Prasanna Das, General Secretary, being interned in his village-home.

(b) BENGAL During the period under report, thirteen meetings of the General Council and fourteen meetings of the Working Committee of the Bengal Committee were held. Increasing endeavours have been made by the Committee to make co-operation among different unions and groups working in the trade union movement more effective. Even on the political issue, a unanimous resolution was adopted at the conference of the Provincial Committee held in September 1943, which stands as a pointer to the possibility of maximum unity in the trade union field. The Bengal Provincial Committee organised a week from 1st to 7th August 1943, to popularise a Charter of Demands of Industrial workers, framed under its auspices. Central rallies of workers have been held at Calcutta, under the auspices of the Provincial Committee in celebration of days important for the labour cause. A conference of Jute workers was organised to draw the attention of Government to the urgency of appointing a Court of Inquiry into the deplorable conditions of Jute workers. A jute workers' fortnight was organised in November 1944. The Provincial Committee took the initiative in uniting

all trade unions to take a concerted action to deal with the food crisis. It formed a Relief Committee of its own and gave medical relief in certain Centres. Comrades Mrinal Kanti Bose, and Sudhindra K. Praamanik continued to be the President and the General Secretary of the Provincial Committee within the period under report.

(c) BIHAR. The committee was provisionally started at a meeting of affiliated unions held at Patna on 6th October, under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. Three meetings of the committee were held and the annual conference took place at Giridih on 26th June 1944, where election of office-bearers took place according to the constitution. The committee has rendered good service in making studies on the Coal and Mica situation. Com. Abdul Bari is the President of the Committee and Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra the General Secretary.

(d) BOMBAY. During the period under report, the Bombay Provincial Committee held ten meetings. The Provincial Conference was held on the 19th and 20th December 1943 at Amalner. The annual meeting was held on 20th January 1944. The report of the Amalner conference along with the constitution, has been printed. The committee was the first organisation to advocate the introduction of rationing in Bombay city, which was introduced in May 1943. It submitted a detailed memorandum to the Rege Committee, dealing comprehensively with the several questions under consideration. It submitted proposals to the Provincial Government regarding compensation for involuntary unemployment. A special conference on the problem of compensation for involuntary unemployment was held under the auspices of the committee on 23rd October 1944. Comrades S.S Mirajkar and Dinkar Desai continued to be the President and the General Secretary of the Bombay within the period under report.

5. C. P. Fifteen meetings of the committee have been held within the period under report. The annual conference was held on 23rd January. The question of involuntary unemployment engaged the attention of the

Committee a great deal as stoppages due to shortages of coal and for other reasons occurred in the textile mills of the province on a considerable scale. The Provincial Committee had to shoulder the burden, during the period, of guiding the textile workers of the Province during frequent strikes that took place, and the major strike of 75 days, during March and April 1944, which was settled satisfactorily through the effort, of the President of the Provincial Committee. Com. V. R. Kalappa and V. G. Balwaik continued to be the President and the General Secretary of the committee, during the period under report.

(f) MADRAS. The provincial conference was organised by the Committee in July 1943 at Coimbatore. The Madras Government imposed a ban on the second conference contemplated by the Committee to be held in September 1944. The working committee of the Provincial Committee met three times during the period under report. Under the auspices of the Committee, a week was celebrated from 7th to 14th November 1943, to introduce the work of the A. I. T. U. C. to the general public. A deputation of the Committee met the Adviser for labour in October 1943 to discuss the main grievances of workers. Resolutions of the Provincial Committee were translated in Tamil, to popularise which a large number of public meetings were held, those in Madras city numbering eleven. Both the President and the General Secretary visited affiliated unions at several places. Com. Chakkrai Chettiar and Com. Balachandra Menon were President and Secretary of the Committee during the period under report.

(g) PUNJAB. During the period under report there were two meetings of the General Council and nine meetings of the working committee of the Punjab Provincial committee. Monthly reports of work are obtained from affiliated unions by the Committee and regular guidance for day to day work is provided. The Provincial Conference was held in November 1943. Com. Fazal Ilahi Qurban is the President of the Provincial Committee and Com. Ram Sing Dutt is the General Secretary.

(h) SINDH. The Provincial conference was held in January 1944. Com. Narayandas Beebar, the President of the Committee was released during the period, but has been extened. Repression has taken place and several strikes occurred as a result. Com. Kazi Muztaba was the General Secretary of the Committee during the period under report.

(i) CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA. The committee has received sanction recently at the Delhi meeting of the General Council. Comrades Nevaskar and Diwakar are the President and the Secretary of the Committee.

(j) GUJARAT. During the period under report, considerable agitation was carried on un der the auspices of the council to secure rationing and adequate food supply for workers in the several small towns of Gujarat. Consumers' Co-operative Societies were started at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat etc. The Conference of the Gujrati Regional Council was held at Baroda in March 1944. Com. M. A. Potkar is the President of the Committee and Com. Juggan Khan the General Secretary.

(k) KHANDESH. Thirteen meetings of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council were held at different centres during the period under report. The Committee organised the annual conference of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee. Victimation has affected the office-bearers of the Council to this extent that trade union leaders numbering from 75 to 80 have been dismissed After seeking redress through the machinery of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, a demand is being made now that an adjudicator should be appointed. Agitation was carried on for obtaining compensation for involuntary unemployment, of which Khandesh had perhaps a more severe experience than many other parts of the country. Comrade Marutirao Nikam is the President of the Council and Com. V. A. Kulkarni the General Secretary.

(l) ANDHRA. Sanction for the formation of the Regional Council was obtained at the meeting of the General Council held at Calcutta in September 1943. Since then two meetings of the Executive Committee have

been held. The President paid visits to almost all the affiliated unions during the period. Affiliated unions of Press Workers, Municipal Workers, Shop Employees, Mica Workers etc.—organised conferences under the guidance of the Council. Com. C. V. K. Rao is the President of the Council and Com. C. K. Rao the General Secretary.

(m) KERALA. The Working Committee of the Regional Council met five times during the period under report. Two Trade Union Training Classes were conducted to give Trade Union workers training for organisation and working of the Trade Union Movement Resolutions of the A.I.T.U.C., as also those of the Madras Provincial Committee and the Kerala Regional Council, have been printed and published, after being translated. The Council has also directly participated in the struggles of affiliated unions in the representation of their grievances and has rendered to them guidance and assistance. Com. N. C. Sekhar is the President of the Regional Committee and Com. R. Sugathan, the General Secretary.

7. Programme for Extension of the Activities of the A.I.T.U.C.

The responsibility of organisation of the Trade Union movement, in a vast country like India, is only possible to be borne by Provincial Committees. It is difficult for the A.I.T.U.C. head quarters to undertake this work. But to enable the Provincial Committees to do this work efficiently, they require to be further strengthened.

Low Finances of Provincial Committees: At present, the Provincial Committees suffer from the disadvantage of low finance. The Provincial Committees may have, therefore, seriously to consider now the question of raising their affiliation fees, in order to enable them to increase their scope of work. The number of affiliated unions which constitute the membership of a Provincial Committee being small, Provincial Committees will have to levy fees even higher than those of the A.I.T.U.C., in order to have sufficient funds at their disposal. As a

first step, the Provincial Committees should consider the question, of fixing their fees at least at the same level as those of the A.I.T.U.C. It is hoped that Provincial Committees will take early steps to base their organisation on a proper financial basis and to increase the scope of their activities.

New Affiliations: One of the chief points for consideration of the Provincial Committees in the immediate future is the necessity of strengthening our organisation. We shall soon face a period of political and economic change, during which the A.I.T.U.C. organisation must be in a position to protect the interests of the workers. One of the methods for strengthening the organisation is to secure the affiliation of those of the trade unions in the country which are not yet affiliated to the all-India central organisation. Another way is to take the initiative in starting trade unions among workers in areas yet unorganised.

Problem of Small Unions: Another problem which we have to tackle is the problem of small unions. We have a large number of unions based upon single factories or other undertakings not only in places where only single factories or undertakings exist, but even in places where a large number of them exist side by side within a short distance, as in big cities like Calcutta and Bombay. Such small unions cannot give maximum benefit to their members, nor to the trade union movement in general. Financially they are not able to maintain even a minimum establishment, nor provide other necessary expenditure. The A.I.T.U.C. and the Provincial Committees must, therefore, consider early the question of strengthening our organisation, firstly by reorganising the existing unions either by amalgamation or federating them in larger units, and secondly by considering the question of the basis of the future organisation. Even if we may consider it too ambitious to aim at one union in one industry in the country, we may think of one unit for a province, or at least for one district. It is hoped that all our organisers will give serious consideration to this problem.

Small Membership Contributions: One particular point that needs special mention is that the rates of contributions in some affiliated unions are very low, which hardly can provide a basis for the functioning of a regular Trade Union. The General Council, at its meeting held in Calcutta, adopted a resolution recommending at least twelve annas per year as minimum subscription. Some of the affiliated unions adopted alterations in their constitution following the recommendation of the General Council. The credentials Committee at the Delhi meeting of the General Council has adversely commented on the practice of some Trade Union workers who retained the old practice of keeping very low membership-fee, and of starting new unions on the same weak basis. It is hoped that all affiliated unions will line up with the very moderate recommendation made by the General Council.

Co-Ordination of Work in Over-Lapping Unions: The General Secretary, according to a resolution of the General Council, adopted at the meeting held in Nagpur, had suggested to Provincial Committees to strive for joint working in rival unions. At the meeting of the General Council in Bombay, the question was considered again. On the occasion of the General Secretary's visit to Calcutta, in September 1944, the problem was discussed by the Bengal Provincial Committee, and an agreement was reached to secure more co-ordination by joint working in Trade Unions in Bengal. Accordingly, the Jute and Engineering Groups of affiliated unions have started taking concerted action. Provincial Committees are once again recommended to take the lead in introducing similar efforts at co-ordination, essential for building up the Trade Union Movement of the country.

Scrutiny of the working of affiliated unions: It is also necessary that Provincial Committees should set up a machinery which would test correctly the credentials of affiliated unions, in order that the A.I.T.U.C. proceeds on a sound method of expansion. At present, Provincial Committees follow different standards of judgement regarding the credentials of a union as a properly func-

tioning union and concerning its membership, according to the progress of the movement within their areas. The Credentials Committee appointed by the General Council for the Madras Session, has been entrusted to frame rules for guidance in determining credentials of unions. This step is expected to be helpful to the A.I.T.U.C., with the co-operation from Provincial Committee, to build a sound trade union structure.

Increased membership : By experience during recent years, it has been found that as the membership of affiliated unions in the A.I.T.U.C. register remains stationary, from year to year, it is not possible to arrive at the correct figure of affiliated membership. It is necessary to maintain correct records of union membership. The General Secretary hence requested the affiliated unions by circular to inform the A.I.T.U.C office of their correct membership figures, and in the case of reported increases, to send proofs of membership figures, in order that the increase may be registered by the A.I.T.U.C. Provincial Committees were also requested to scrutinise and to send their remarks regarding membership increases that have taken place. The General Council, at the meeting held in October 1944, sanctioned increased membership to certain affiliated unions. During the discussion that took place at the meeting of the General Council, it was considered necessary to prescribe a form for annual return by the affiliated unions, with the figure of correct membership sanctioned by a certified auditor. The credentials committee appointed for the session has been entrusted with the task of preparing such a form.

As the A.I.T.U.C. office has to maintain contact with affiliated unions all over the country, the work at the central office has increased to a great extent. The A. I. T. U. C. is asked sometimes to render assistance in framing demands and making representations of a purely local character, to supply information regarding proper study in the trade union movement, to provide trade union literature in local languages, to set down proper methods for day to day functioning, to depute returning

officers for the conduct of union elections etc. The General Secretary has thus become keenly aware of the expectations held by the country's workers from the A.I.T.U.C. It is necessary to strengthen the central office of the A.I.T.U.C., to cope with these additional responsibilities mentioned above. But The Provincial Committees can relieve the central office of some of the work, if they also are adequately strengthened.

Unions without provincial committees: In spite of the formation of Provincial Committees, there are several unions which are not included in the sphere of the existing Provincial Committees. These isolated unions suffer from a serious handicap. The General Council has hence decided that all such unions should be attached to suitable Provincial Committees in adjoining areas. A decision has been also taken regarding branches of Railway Unions, spreading through several provinces, laying down that they should become members as one unit of the A.I.T.U.C committee within their particular region.

Conferences of trade unions in one industrial group: The existence of several unions in one industry in the country has been referred to in a previous paragraph. To bring about co-operation among them, as an immediate plan for future work, effort should be made to organise conferences of unions in various industrial groups, with an idea to lay the basis of trade union federations of each industrial group.

8. Publications and circulars of the A.I.T.U.C.

The Report of the Twentieth Session held at Nagpur was printed and circulated to all affiliated unions and members of the General Council

During the period under report, the number of circulars issue by the A.I.T.U.C. office has been as follows:

(1) Joint circulars to affiliated unions, members of the General Council and Provincial and Regional Committees-Eighteen, (2) To members of the General Council, Ten, (3) To members of the Working Committee-Six,

(4) To Provincial and Regional Committees of the A.I.T.U.C.-*Fourteen*.

Besides this, occasional circulars have been issued to individual Trade Groups and unions in separate provincial committees regarding particular problems connected with them. Memoranda of the Tripartite meetings, with notes of the A. I. T. U. C., have been regularly circulated to Provincial Committees for opinion. Opinions of Provincial Committees and affiliated unions were invited on the Bill to grant recognition to Trade Unions.

Trade Union Record : The Record has been issued regularly every month during the period under report. In September 1944, the new series has commenced its Fourth year of publication. The Paper Control Economy Order has introduced a cut, which has affected the size of the Trade Union Record. Representations were made to the Secretary, the Industries and Civil Supply Department, who, as a special concession, permitted six pages to be printed in stead of four, if newsprint was used. It is hoped that permission will be secured for at least the original number of pages in order that the Record could be made properly serviceable to the Affiliated unions are taking increasing interest in the Record, and a large number of reports is received for publication every month. On special request, some affiliated unions in Coal, Mica and Shellac industries, prepared detailed studies of labour conditions, summaries of those on Coal and Mica among which have been published hitherto. Provincial Committees and Affiliated Unions are requested to send short reports on labour conditions on similar lines for publication in the Record.

The Rege Labour Investigation Committee : The detailed questionnaire issued by the Rege Committee was circulated to Provincial Committees by the A.I.T.U.C. office. The General Secretary, in consultation with the local members of the Working Committee in Bombay appointed a committee, with Com Dinkar Desai as Convener, to prepare a memorandum. Copies of the

A.I.T.U.C. memorandum were circulated to all Provincial Committees, and cyclostyled copies of the demands put forth as recommendations were sent to all affiliated unions. Supplementary questionnaires were received from the Committee, on Mines, Plantations, Mica and Shellac industries, Rice-Mills and Ginning factories and the Glass industry. All these have been distributed to appropriate unions.

Constitution : For some time past, it is being felt that the constitution of the A.I.T.U.C. needed clarification and change in some respects. Certain amendments to the constitution were hence formally proposed at the Colcutta meeting of the General Council, where it was decided that their consideration should be postponed to the next meeting of the General Council, before which they were to be circulated. The General Secretary circulated a draft with notes, which was considered by the General Council at its meetings held in Bombay and Delhi, and has been recommended with certain amendments for adoption by the session of the A.I.T.U.C. The amended draft of the constitution adopted by the General Council is being placed before the Madras Session of the A.I.T.U.C. for final sanction.

Information Regarding Affiliated Unions. According to a resolution of the General Council, passed at its meeting held at Cawnpore in 1942, the General Secretary was required to collect information from every union by 15th of May, being "a copy of its latest constitution, and annual report, along with a copy of the annual returns submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions." This resolution of the General Council was circulated to affiliated unions in 1942 and 1943, and in both years it received a poor response. It was hence, that considering it necessary to lighten the burden of the task, a small questionnaire was prepared and sent out to affiliated unions by the General Secretary in the first week of April 1944, asking for replies on the 30th of June. Since the month of June, repeated reminders were sent. 125 forms have been received by the General Secretary as a result of this endeavour. It is hoped

that affiliated unions would grant greater response to A.I.T.U.C. circulars in future. However, even such information as has been collected this year, it is to be noted, denotes progress in the A.I.T.U.C. organisation. Practically all the unions that have sent information had their annual meetings and elections during the year 1943 and 1944, and were able to carry out a regular programme of activities.

9. Finances of the A.I.T.U.C. Hitherto, it was the practice of a large number of the affiliated unions, to make payments to the A.I.T.U.C. on the eve of the annual session. Attempts have been made this year to induce affiliated unions to pay their dues by 30th April of each year, strictly according to Clause 7 (a) of the constitution. I am glad to note that a large number of the affiliated unions, in response to the appeals made by the A.I.T.U.C. office, have cleared off their arrears. At the beginning of the period under report, the General Council passed a resolution requiring all affiliated unions to pay the subscription of the Trade Union Record as a levy imposed by the General Council. Affiliated Unions have also shown a good response this requirement made by the General Council.

Special Quota. At the meeting of the General Council held immediately after the Nagpur session, an appeal was made to provincial committees to contribute special quota for organisational work of the A.I.T.U.C. The total collections have amounted to Rs. 1,389-7-9.

The General Council at its meeting held in February 1944 made an appeal to the affiliated unions to send contributions towards expenses of delegates of the A.I.T.U.C. to the World Trade Union Conference. Another appeal was made at the Delhi meeting of the General Council. Rs. 1,677-8-6 have been hitherto collected from affiliated unions as a response to these appeals.

10. Tripartite Deliberations

(a) Third Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. The third meeting of the Standing Labour

Committee was held at Bombay on 7th and 8th May 1943. Comrades N. M. Joshi and Fazal-Ilahi Qurban and P. R. K. Sarma as advisers. Two important items on the agenda of this meeting were those suggested by the A.I.T.U.C. being consideration of a fair wage clause in Government contracts and the setting up of a plan for labour legislation and labour welfare during wartime. Other subjects discussed at this meeting were :—

(1) Joint Production Committees (2) Labour Officers in industrial undertakings (3) Working of the Defence of India Rule 81 (A), (4) Employment Exchanges for skilled and semi-skilled personnel and (5) Collection of Industrial Statistics.

Com. N. M. Joshi was one of the members of the Procedure Sub-Committee, appointed by the Standing Labour Committee to examine certain points regarding procedure.

(b) Second Plenary Tripartite Conference. The next meeting of the Tripartite Organisation was the second Plenary Tripartite Conference held at Delhi on 6th and 7th September 1943. Com. S. A. Dange, N. M. Joshi, S. K. Pramanik and Abdul Momin attended as delegates on behalf of the A.I.T.U.C. and Com. P. Rama Murti, Syed Noor, Dinkar Desai and Sisir Roy were advisers.

The subjects discussed at the Conference were (1) Involuntary Unemployment due to shortage of coal and raw materials, (2) Labour representation on legislatures, local Bodies and Statutory Committees, (3) Social Security-Minimum wages, (4) Principles for fixing dearness allowance, (5) Provisions of Standing orders on the lines of provisions in Chapter V of the Bombay Industrial Disputes' Act in large industrial concerns, (6) Statement by Provincial Governments regarding setting up of Tripartite Organisations in Provinces, (7) Model Rules relating to Provident Fund for industrial employees.

Regarding item 3, Com. N. M. Joshi proposed a resolution in the Conference, urging upon the Govern-

ment of India, as a part of its programme for reconstruction during the war and after, for providing social security for labour, the necessity and urgency of appointing a representative committee, provided with adequate whole-time staff of competent persons. The Chairman, after some discussion proposed the following resolution on the subject instead, which was adopted by the Conference.

"This Tripartite Labour Conference recommends that with a view to provide adequate materials on which to plan a policy of social security for labour, the Central Government in co-operation with the Governments of Provinces and British India, Indian States and the Chamber of Princes, should immediately set up machinery to investigate questions of wages and earnings, employment and housing and social conditions generally and that as soon as possible after receipt of required statistics and other date, the Central Government should appoint a mixed committee to formulate plans of social security".

On the question of fixing up of principles of dearness allowance, Com. S. A. Dange placed a statement on the subject before the conference along with a proposal that a sub-committee be appointed to frame proposals for a uniform, just and equitable policy of dearness allowance, which shall not depress the standard of living of the workers. A strong plea was made on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C. for adequate representation of labour on legislatures, local bodies and statutory committees.

(c) Fourth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee The next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at Lucknow on 25th and 26th January 1944. Comrades S. A. Dange and R. A. Khedikar attended the meeting as delegates and Comrades Arjun Aurora and Abdul Razak as advisers.

The questions for discussion were (1) Statutory wage control, (2) Employment exchanges, (3) Model Provident Fund Rules, (4) Canteens, (5) Gregory Committee's Report on principles of Dearness Allowance, (6) Absenteeism, (7) Maintenance of records of service for industrial workers.

(d) Fifth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee The fifth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held at new Delhi on 27th June 1944. Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and Chakkrai Chettiar attended the meeting as delegates, and Comrades Kazi Muztaba and V. G. Balwaik as advisers.

The subjects for discussion were (1) The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill 1943, (2) Draft Rules for collection of statistics of Trade Disputes, (3) Monetary compensation to workers who have been refused leave.

(e) Third Plenary Labour conference The third plenary labour conference took place at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th of October. Com. N. M. Joshi, S. S. Mirajkar, P. C. Bose and S. K. Pramanik attended the meeting as delegates and Comrader S. H. Khwaja, N. V. Phadke, Ajodhya Prasad and Mohomad Ismail as advisers.

The following subjects were discussed. (1) Compulsory insurance of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (2) Revision of the Trade Disputes' Act, 1929, (3) Participation of the State in the Sickness Insurance Scheme for Industrial Labour in India, (4) Organisation of employment in the transition from war to peace, (5) Statutory machinery for fixation of minimum wages, (6) Resolution proposed by the A.I.T.U.C., on the precedure for amendment of Defence of India Rules affecting labour and (7) Special ration to workers doing heavy work.

Action on Tripartite Deliberations. The A.I.T.U.C. has, since the beginning, impressed upon Government the necessity of prompt action being taken on the various problems regarding which discussions take place. The General Secretary recently made a suggestion that in order to make the work of the organisation more effective, progress reports on action taken should be made to the Plenary Conference and to the meetings of the Standing Committee. The General Secretary also pointed out that when items are placed on the agenda of these meetings it is necessary that reports giving information regarding the present condi-

tions, and practices, regarding these items on the agenda should be made. At present, the Government of India circulates memoranda, some of which give the necessary information, but some others could be made more informative.

Agenda of the Tripartite Conference. At present, the Goverment decides what items should be placed on the agenda. It sometimes happens that an important subject of urgent importance does not receive consideration from the Conference as the Government does not consider the necessity of its being discussed. The A. I. T. U. C. has pointed out this defect in the working of the organisation. It is now decided that the agenda of the Tripartite meetings should be fixed at a previous Tripartite meeting.

22. Representations made to Government During the Period Under Report'

Representations regarding the following subjects were made to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, by the General Secretary, during the period under report :—

(i) **Memoranda on Health Insurance.** The Government of India had appointed Prof. B. P. Adarkar of the Allahabad University to formulate a scheme on Health Insurance. A questionnaire was published by Prof. Adarkar to serve as a basis of informatin for preparation of the scheme. A memoranda on this questionnaire was submitted by the A. I. T. U. C., a summary of which was published in the June (1943) Number of the Trade Union Record.

(ii) **Memoranda on the questionnaire of the Rege Labour Investigation Committee.** According to the resolution passed at the second Tripartite Labour Conference on the question of Social Security, a Labour Investigation Committee was constituted by Government in January 1945 under the Chairmanship of Mr. D. V. Rege, I. C. S. In reply to the main questionnaire of the Committee, memoranda was submitted by the A.I.T.U.C. in August 1944.

(iii) *Rule 81-A of the Defence of India Act* During the period under report, two proposals were submitted by Government for consideration of the A. I. T. U. C. regarding amendments, to D. I. A. Rule 81-A. The first one suggested that only 'some' decisions of the adjudicator may be implemented by Government, and not necessarily all. The General Secretary opposed the change on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C. pointing out that in the present circumstances, workers are likely to lose more than they will gain by the change. The second proposal of Government suggested joint adjudication of Trade Disputes in similar undertakings. In principle, the proposed change was accepted by the A. I. T. C. but it was specially brought to the attention of Government that the delay which is even at present being caused in adjudications is likely to be still further increased by the proposal and suggested that a specific time-limit of one month should be laid down for Government to conclude its preliminary investigations.

By amendment, 81(2)-(bd) of the D. I. A., Government has recently taken upon itself the power to control recruitment and employment of labour in specified areas, with a view to secure sufficient workers for essential undertakings. The A. I. T. U. C was not consulted before this order was introduced. The General Secretary hence wrote a letter demanding to know all the particulars, as to how and where this order was to be brought into operation and insisting upon the necessity of giving adequate compensation to workers, if any compulsion as visualised in the order comes to be exercised. Explanation was received from the Government that the intention in issuing the order was to prevent excessive recruitment in an area in which there was already a large demand for labour for important works.

(iv) *Sub-Section (2) and (3) of Section 13 of the National Service Technical Personnel Ordinance* The original section 13 was amended by Ordinance XXVII of 1943. Unfortunately, the amendment had not only not made much improvement in practice, but in some respects has made things worse. Complaints were received by the

A. I. T. U. C. especially from certain unions belonging to the Engineering Group in Bengal. Employers utilised sub-section (e) of Section 13, to dismiss workers on false pretexts, when they do not want them. Employers, moreover, were allowed to make adverse remarks on the conduct of the dismissed employee, which may be one-sided and untested, and which may prevent the worker from securing a new job, as the prospective employer may demand a certificate from the previous employer. Sub-Section 8 of Sub-Section 3 was an inducement to the employer to seek assistance of a police-constable to bully his employees to submit to unfair conditions. It was hence demanded by the A. I. T. U. C. to place employers and employees in an equal position under the Ordinance. Unless all possible measures were taken to safeguard the interests of workers like the appointment of representative advisory Committee attached to National Service Tribunals, the General Secretary wrote to the Government of India, that possession of skill by Indian workers was becoming a dis-advantage.

Beyond promising that an inquiry would be made in the cases of injustice represented by the A. I. T. U. C. the Government of India has as yet not taken steps to amend the Ordinance as suggested above by the A. I. T. U. C.

(v) *Discharge of women employees in Gudur Division Mica Mines in evasion of the Mines Maternity Benefit Act* On certain complaints sent by the Gudur Division Mica Worker's Union, the General Secretary suggested to the Government of India, that in case, protection-provided to expectant mothers by section 10(2) of the Act is not adequate, the Government should consider the question of amending the Mines Maternity Benefit legislation. A reply has been received from Government that the provisions of section 10 as they stand at present are sufficient to prevent discharge or dismissal of women to avoid payment of the Maternity Benefit Act.

(vi) *The Bill on grant of recognition to Trade Unions* The memorandum prepared by the President

and General Secretary, taking into consideration suggestions received from Provincial Committees of Bengal, Bihar and C. P. was presented to Government on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C. It has been published in the Trade Union Record of April 1944.

(vii) *Memorandum on Draft Notification regarding standing Orders* A. I. T. U. C. Memorandum on the subject, sent to the Government of India has been published in the Trade Union Record of July 1944.

(viii) *Representation to the A. I. T. U. C. on Government Committees* The General Secretary has represented to the Government of India time and again, the necessity to grant adequate representation to the A. I. T. U. C. on Government representative Committees. A similar suggestion was made on behalf of the A.I.T.U.C. to Provincial Governments regarding advisory committees appointed by them for post-war reconstruction and future planning. It is to be regretted that even in those cases where this suggestion of the A. I. T. U. C has, been accepted by the Government the representation given is extremely inadequate. The Government of India refused to grant representation to the A. I. T. U. C. on the Coal Control Board, on the plea that matters pertaining to labour can be discussed by the Board only incidentally, and not as directly arising out of the functions allotted to the Board. On the other hand, besides giving to the Employers' Associations representation on the Coal Miners' Labour Welfare Advisory Committee in full strength Government in addition, has nominated a substantial number of Government representatives on the Committee, throwing labour representatives into an insignificant minority. In short, representation to labour on Government Committees, continues to be inadequate and unsatisfactory, in spite of the protests made by the A. I. T. U. C.

(ix) Memorandum on reorganisation of Electric Industry upon consultation by Government on the subject of re-organisation of Electric industry, a Committee was appointed by the General Secretary in Bombay, with Com. N. V. Phadke as convener, to prepare a

memorandum on the subject. The memorandum was sent to Government and has been published in the December 1944 Number of the Trade Union Record.

(x) *Labour Conditions in Coal Mines* The most important problem regarding which representations were made by the AITUC to the Government of India was the question of labour conditions in coal mines, occasioned by the withdrawal of the ban on women's employment under-ground and the fast-deepening coal crisis.

On 2nd August 1943, the Government of India, without consulting labour organisations, exempted coal mines in the Central Provinces from the provisions of clause (j) of section 29 of the India Mines Act, by notification No. M. 4091. The General Secretary issued on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C, a strong protest against this measure, which was in contravention of a convention of the International Labour Organisation, previously ratified. In spite of this protest, the Government of India continued this policy of ignoring labour interests and consultation was again held on the subject with employers at a meeting held at New Delhi, on 23rd October, 1943, to which labour representatives were not invited. The General Secretary, A. I. T. U. C, again protested against this procedure, and suggested that Government should try to solve the problem of labour scarcity by improved labour conditions, among other things, raising wages corresponding to the level of other industries, along with full compensation for prevailing dearness and introduction of proper welfare measures. It was pointed out that the Government should wait for three months the effect of these measure and if experience shows that in spite of them, sufficient labour supply is not available, only then should the question of women being allowed to work underground be considered. A suggestion was also made that a tripartite conference should be called, in case prompt action was required. In spite of these representations, the Government of India withdrew the ban on the employment of women underground in coal mines other than C.P., by a notification dated 24th November 1943.

The question since then received a great deal of publicity and comment in India as well as Great Britain. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India and Mr. Butler made efforts to justify the step taken by the Government of India in Parliament. The Hon. Dr. Ambedkar, in an interview published in the Times of India on 7th December 1943, also justified on the same lines as Mr. Amery, the action taken by the Government of India in permitting women to work underground. In reply to these contentions, the General Secretary, A. I. T. U. C. once again issued a statement, pointing out that the real and effective remedy to secure enough labour was that the miner should be given full and fair wage. The question was discussed in the Central Legislative Assembly, during the Budget Session of 1944, upon an adjournment motion and again in the session at the end of the year.

Suggested measures for amelioration of the Coal Crisis. The General Secretary has been able to keep close contact with Mining Labour conditions, through the co-operation of affiliated Colliery Unions in Bengal and Bihar and individual trade union workers in those regions. From information received from reports prepared by Com. Gyanbikash Moitra from Bihar and Com. Ranen Sen from Bengal, at the end of July 1944, it was evident that in spite of measures taken by Government upon decisions of the Dhanbad Coal Conference, the condition of coal miners did not show much progress. On 9th August 1944, the General Secretary wrote a letter to the Government of India making suggestions for a comprehensive plan of measures to ameliorate the coal crisis.

Conferences regarding Mining Labour Conditions. A Tripartite Conference to consider the serious problems of the drop in the output of coal and the measures to be taken to induce labour supply in adequate measure, was held at Dhanbad on 11th December 1943, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar, Comrades Bankim Mukherjee and Shanta Bhalerao attended this Conference as representatives of the A. I. T. U. C. On 18th March 1944, a conference was held at New Delhi, to discuss the

question of revised rations to miners. Comrades N. M. Joshi, Prabir Mallik and Immanuel Hai Khan attended the conference on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C. On 4th November 1944, a conference was held at New Delhi, by Dr. Ambedkar, to discuss the measures suggested for amelioration of the coal crisis by the General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. Comrades N. M. Joshi, Gyan Bikash Moitra and P. C. Bose were present at this conference on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C.

(xi) Representations to Provincial Governments. On suggestions received from Provincial Committees, representations on the matters referred to, were made to their Governments by the A. I. T. U. C. The Bihar Government was approached with the suggestion to extend the application of the Weekly Holidays' Act intended to provide a weekly holiday to shop assistants. Subsequently, the Act has been applied to Gaya, but not to any other urban centres in the Province as yet. Another representation was made to the Bihar Government inviting them to implement the recommendations of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee with reference to the extremely deplorable conditions of work in Mica mines and mica-splitting establishments. The Government of India also has been approached by the A. I. T. U. C. in this matter. It is a matter of regret that no practical response has yet been received to either of these representations.

(xii) Representations made to Indian States. The A. I. T. U. C. had protested against the action of the Baroda Government in not recognising trade unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. The attitude of the State in this respect still remains unchanged. Representations were also made to the States of Cochin, Travancore, and Jamnagar against the measures taken by them to detain Trade Union workers.

19: Representation of the A. I. T. U. C. on Government Committees.

(a) Textile Control Board. Com. N. M. Joshi was appointed a member of the Board to represent

labour. He resigned later on and Com. S. A. Dange was appointed in his place. In the absence of Com. Dange, on his departure to England, Com. S. S. Mirajkar has been working as a substitute member to represent labour.

(b) *Health Survey and Development Committee.* Com. N. M. Joshi is appointed on this Committee as one of its members. He is a member of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee, which is a sub-committee of the main committee. The main committee is expected to make its report in April 1945.

(c) *Dearness Allowance Committee.* Com. Bankim Mukerjee was appointed by Government to represent the A. I. T. U. C on this Committee, of which Mr. Gregory was the Chairman. There were three meetings of the Committee and the report was submitted to the Tripartite Standing Committee meeting for consideration, on 26th January 1944 at its meeting held at Lucknow.

(d) *Coal mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee.* Upon consultation by Government, the General Secretary, nominated Com. Nirapada Mukerjee and Chapal Bhattacharya to be the representatives of the A. I. T. U. C. on the Committee. Two meetings of the Committee have been held since its inception, one in April and the other in October 1944.

(e) *Policy Committee on Post-War Rehabilitation and Re-employment.* Com. N. M. Joshi was appointed a member of this Committee. Due to pressure of work, he resigned his membership of the Committee, and Com. S. C. Joshi has been appointed in his place.

(f) *Reconstruction-Policy Committee on Industries.* Upon consultation by Government, the General Secretary nominated Com. R. A. Khedgikar to be the representative of the A. I. T. U. C. on the Committee. The Committee met for the first time at Bombay on 28th October 1944.

(g) *Standing Advisory Committee on Technical Training Scheme.* Upon consultation by Government, the General Secretary has nominated Com. V. R.

Kalappa to be a member of the Committee. Com. Kalappa, if nominated, would be attending a meeting of the Committee, to be held at Bombay sometime in February next.

(h) *Scheme on Health Insurance.* Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and S. C. Joshi were nominated by the General Secretary to serve on the panel of advisers to Prof. B. P. Adarkar in charge of the preparation of the scheme on Health Insurance.

13. Nomination of the Indian Workers' Representative at the I. L. O. Conference at Philadelphia.

On 5th January 1944, the General Secretary wrote to the Government of India on the subject of the 26th session of the International Labour Conference, which was to be held in April at Philadelphia, in U. S. A. The Indian Federation of Labour had just previously passed a resolution asking the Government of India to recognise them as the most representative body of workers. The General Secretary, therefore, informed the Government of India that the A. I. T. U. C. did not accept such a claim made by the Federation. "The A. I. T. U. C. has larger membership, it represents all the important organised industries to a greater extent than the Federation, and its influence extends over a much larger body of Indian workers. From all points of view, the All-India Trade Union Congress, with which was amalgamated the National Trades Union Federation in 1940, and which is the premier central organisation of Indian workers of long standing, continue to be the most representative body." The General Secretary suggested to the Government of India that in case they chose to decide between conflicting claims, they should have to make a thorough and impartial investigation into the credentials of both the organisations, assuring that the A. I. T. U. C. and their affiliated unions will be prepared to give the Government whatever information they need in coming to an impartial decision.

In anticipation of Government's reply, the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. at its meeting held in Bombay on 1st February 1944, elected Com. N M. Joshi, General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. as the workers' delegate, and Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and V.R. Kalappa as advisers, whose names were to be recommended to Government upon consultation. The A. I. T. U. C. communicated to the Government of India its recommendations in due course. There was no reply from the Government of India to the letters mentioned above, till on 24th March the Government announced in a Press Communique, its nominations to the International Labour Conference, in which representatives of workers were selected in accordance with the wishes of the Indian Federation of Labour.

A protest regarding this action of the Government of India was sent to the Acting Director of the I. L. O. by Com. S. A. Dange, President, A. I. T. U. C. requesting that it should be placed before the credentials committee of the Conference, and delegation which was nominated by the Government of India, should be disallowed to participate in the work of the Conference. The protest was considered by the credentials committee of the I.L.O. at its sitting held on 29th April. The Committee held that the delegation of the Federation was duly accredited, and expressed assurance that the Government of India will continue their endeavours to make provision for the representation of both the organisations in an appropriate manner for the future sessions of the Conference. The decisions given in this matter by both the Government of India and the I. L. O. Conference are obviously wrong, as they have been arrived at without any impartial inquiry. The A. I. T. U. C. has to continue to press its claim for recognition, as the most representative organisation, till the wrong is righted.

14. World Trade Union Conference

By a letter dated 2nd November 1943, the General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine, sent information that the General

Council of the British Trades Union Congress intended to call a World Conference for representatives of organised workers of all countries, with the object of considering the most pressing problems both of policy and organisation, affecting the interests of the working people, and thereby of promoting the widest possible unity in aim and action of the international trade union movement. It was originally proposed that the Conference should be held in London on 5th June 1944.

The General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. decided in principle to participate in the conference and elected Comrades S. A. Dange, N. M. Joshi and V. R. Kalappa as delegates to the Conference on behalf of the A. I. T. U. C. Comrades S. A. Dange and N. M. Joshi left India on 29th April to attend the Conference. Com. V. R. Kalappa was unable to start on the journey.

Immediately on the departure of the A. I. T. U. C. delegates from India, news was received from the British Trade Union Congress that the World Trade Union Conference was postponed in view of impending events in Europe and consequent Government ban on travel, making it impossible for any guarantee for the return journey of the delegates. The delegates received the news on the steamer before reaching Suez. Com. N. M. Joshi decided to return half-way while Com. Dange proceeded onwards. Com. Joshi returned to Bombay on 29th May, while Com. Dange reached England almost on the same day.

In accordance with a telegram received by the General Secretary from Com. S. A. Dange from London, regarding the decision of the British Trades Union Congress to reconvene the postponed World Trade Union Conference, the General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. and its meeting held at Delhi on 29th October considered the question of re-electing representatives to attend the Conference. It was decided that in addition to Com. S. A. Dange, Comrades R. A. Khedgikar and Sudhindra Pramanik should be delegates of the A.I.T.U.C. to the World Trade Union Conference. The Conference is being held in London from 6th to 16th February 1945.. Com. Khedgikar left India on 9th December 1944.

15. Economic and Political Situation During the Period Under Report.

The period under report, covering twenty months, starting from the May-Day of 1943, has witnessed untold misery of the people of the land, overrun by disease, starvation, and death in Bengal, Orissa, Malabar and some other parts of India. The Government was unable to provide adequate supplies, equal distribution and reasonable prices and check the evil practices of hoarding and profiteering, which continued unabated. The cost of living rose to more than 200 per cent on the average. Compensation for dearness allowance, granted to industrial workers, in most cases after severe struggles, have been meagre in proportion to the rise in the cost of living. In the Industrial field, despite the surface appearance of comparative quiet, mainly induced by the operation of D. I. A. Rule 81 (A), and the reluctance of trade unions to undertake the responsibility of a strike, a seething discontent has formulated itself. The Indian worker, confused by the prevailing circumstances, attends to his job with a sulky, resentful and indifferent attitude.

Involuntary Unemployment due to shortages of coal and other materials.—Prolonged stoppages of work have occurred in several places all over India, and particularly in the Jute Industry in Bengal, in Textile Mills of C. P., Khandesh, Gujrat and Central Indian States. The A. I. T. U. C. put forward a demand for adequate compensation, and started agitation which has been continued for about a year. But excepting in the Jute Mills of Bengal, no relief has been granted to workers, though the Government of India has accepted the principle of giving compensation and have framed recommendations regarding the same. A severe coal-crisis once again threatens to develop in many places, but still very little action has been taken by Provincial Governments. The Bombay Government have recommended the rules framed by the Government of India to the employers for action and have declared the demand for such compensation a fit subject for adjudication.

Coal Crisis.—The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. represented to the Government of India that the main cause of the prevailing coal crisis which adversely affected the general economic situation in the country and caused periodical unemployment and loss of wages to the workers, was the unwillingness of owners of mines to increase or even to maintain ordinary production of coal, unless Government permitted them to make profits beyond the present permissible limits. The General Council hence suggested that the Government should compel the mine-owners to maintain production at the necessary level or take the mines under their own control in cases where the mine-owners fail to do so. The Government of India have reported that after considerable deliberations held over the problem they have adopted several welfare measures for mining labour and have been able to recruit additional hands to work in underground mines. All these however can hardly be said to have touched the fringe of the problem, and the coal situation remains as bad as ever.

The Coal problem cannot be solved by either giving inducements to owners by bonus or putting restrictions on the employment of miners on other more paying occupations, or by the promise of welfare measures, but by firstly acquiring and exercising full control over mines and mining operations and secondly by giving to the miner full and adequate wage.

Earnings of Workers—Since the commencement of the war, when production of goods has undergone tremendous development, and the high cost of living has continued for over a long period, no increase in real wages has taken place in any of the industries. Complaints have been received on the other hand that due to strain on the machinery and changes in lines of production, wages at piece-rates have actually diminished. The Government of India has been considering the adoption of a minimum wage scheme, for the mining regions, as the mining industry in our country is one of the lowest-paid; but no steps whatever have yet been taken to formulate a plan as yet. As regards the payment of dearness allowance, it is more

than a year by now that the report of the Gregory Committee has been prepared, but the principle of full compensation for dearness allowance for the low paid workers, which is said to have been accepted by the Committee has not been implemented by the Government of India, and the report of the Committee has not even been published. Prolonged representations made by organised labour to obtain adequate compensation has proved futile as in the case of the demand put forward by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for payment of adequate dearness allowance. In fact, no basic principle has been accepted by Government in the grant of dearness allowance. Payment of dearness allowance varies from Province to Province, and even in major industries in certain Provinces, like the Jute Industry in Bengal, the standard of payment is allowed to be extremely low. On the other hand, industrial concerns, during the period under report, have enjoyed an unprecedented boom period. On demand of payment of bonus by workers, hindrance has come on behalf of Government, insisting on fixing a limit of the per centage to be paid, for the sake of the Excess Profits Tax, even in those rare cases where employers themselves were amenable to pay a larger bonus. It is thus seen that excepting payment of an inadequate dearness allowance and bonus, industrial workers all over the country have not been given adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living, nor have they shared in the prosperity of the industry. Our movement must now make a great and concerted effort, not merely to secure a temporary allowance but to secure permanent increases in the basic rates of wages.

Social Security.—As emphasised by the A.I.T.U.C., more than once, it was essential to introduce a comprehensive plan of Social Security in India, on the lines of the Beveridge Scheme in England. In spite of detailed investigations continued for more than a year by now, no further progress has been achieved in this direction, except that the scheme for Health Insurance prepared by Prof. Adarkar has been published and circulated to elicit opinions on it,

Post War Reconstruction. Plans for Postwar economic and social reconstruction of India are looming large in public discussions and the Government of India also have appointed several Reconstruction Committees. In spite of our demand, adequate share of representation has not been given to the A.I.T.U.C. to enable the workers of India to play a full part in considering plans for the re-organisation of the economic and social structure of the country. The workers of India must insist that in any plan of reconstruction they will occupy the position of full and equal partners, and it must be laid on such a sound foundation that complete social security will be guaranteed to them. The A. I. T. U. C. will have to give serious and prompt consideration to this problem at the present juncture.

Repression of the Trade Union Movement.—Several Provincial Governments have still continued their policy of repression. Comrades Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Sibnath Banerjee, R. S. Ruiker, Hariharanath Sastri,—to mention only some few prominent names in the A.I.T.U.C. have been confined in jail throughout the period. Comrades V. V. Giri, Comrade P. C. Bose and Narayandas Bechar have been released only recently after prolonged detention. Orders of externment and internment still continue on some of the Trade Union organisers. In Assam and in the mining areas of Jharia and Raniganj, normal Trade Union meetings are placed under a ban. The Madras Government withheld to give permission for holding the annual session of the Madras Provincial Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. at Vikrama Singapuram in the Tinnevelley District.

Strikes during the period.—In spite of the operation of D.I.A. Rule 81(A), circumstances have been forcing workers to go on strikes. There was a major strike of 75 days in Textile Mills in C. P. The workers of R.I.N. Dockyards in Bombay had gone on a complete strike in the month of July 1944, irrespective of the restraints that were placed on such action. Strikes have taken place on the Railways, in insistence of the demand of adequate rations and in protest of low dearness allo-

wance. Municipal employees, engaged in work most essential to the community, were left no other recourse than to go on strike for earning their low subsistence in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Surat and places in Andhra.

Adjudication.—The machinery provided by Government for adjudication of industrial disputes under the D.I.A. has been slow and unsatisfactory in its working. Besides, it has generally been found by experience that in a large number of cases, the notice of a strike is an essential preliminary to the grant of adjudication. The machinery of adjudication at present is heavily weighted against the interests of the workers. Under present conditions, really impartial and independent adjudicators hardly exist, as most of them cannot get away from their upbringing, of a somewhat narrow middleclass mentality. Further some adjudicators from a strong national feeling, are inclined to take the view that increase of wages and improved conditions would make development of industries difficult. Moreover, no arrangement is made by Government to implement the award of the adjudicator within reasonable time. As there is no definite agreement reached by Government regarding basic principles, adjudicators, awards are hardly consistent in their implications. Services of judges and lawyers, secured for conducting adjudication proceedings throughout the country during the course of the last three years, have not been of much avail to furnish precedents for settlement of Trade Disputes in the future. The functioning of the machinery of adjudication under D. I. A. Rule 81 (A), has increased the distrust and suspicion of workers in methods of peaceful settlement of Trade disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

Questions of Labour Legislation. Legislation on certain labour matters is at present before the Central Legislative Assembly. A bill to give recognition to Trade Unions on certain conditions has been circulated for public opinion, but no further motion has so far been made by the Government of India on that Bill. A bill granting to the workers in factories a paid holiday for six days on certain conditions is committed to a select

Committee. A Bill, amending the Payment of Wages Act being circulated for opinion.

16. Workers and the Political Situation in the Country.

At the Nagpur session of the A. I. T. U. C., no unanimous political resolution could be adopted, because of the divergence of views held by different groups within the A. I. T. U. C. mainly on the question of grant of self-determination. Even then there was agreement on the question of the release of political prisoners, and the establishment of a national Government responsible to the Indian people.

During the period under report, the question of the grant of self-determination continued to be discussed at several meetings and an unmistakable trend was visible towards Congress-League unity and acceptance of the principle of self-determination. The move made by Mahatma Gandhi after his release to end the political deadlock by bringing about unity between the Congress and the League, received warm support from the Trade Union movement. Resolutions adopted by the Bengal and Bombay Provincial Committees, fully representative of all shades of opinion in the A. I. T. U. C. declared themselves in favour of self-determination, and gave full support to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah in their endeavour to bring about unity.

The General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. at its meeting in Delhi in October 1944, unanimously adopted a resolution regretting the breakdown of talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and hoping that further efforts will be continued to achieve unity on the basis of acceptance of the principle of self-determination.

17. Labour in Indian States.

During the period under report, Trade Unions in Indian States have mobilised increased strength, and have formed closer ties with the A. I. T. U. C. Representations were made by the A. I. T. U. C. in connection with repression and victimisation, to the States of Baroda, Jamnagar and Cochin. It is to be regretted that

no favourable response has yet been received in these particular cases.

At the commencement of the period under report, the Gwalior Government appointed a Textile Labour Commission, on which two members of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C., Comrades S. C. Joshi and S. S. Mirajkar, have been serving as members. The Commission has made its report. Committees of Inquiry have been appointed, both in Hyderabad State and Mysore State. The representation of Indian States on the Tripartite Organisation and the fact and the States have been included by the Central Government within the perview of the investigations of the Rege Inquiry Committee are steps, which it is hoped, may tend to introduce similarity of labour conditions in States and British India.

In the State of Travancore, a tendency has manifested itself, not to permit the Labour Movement of the State to associate itself with the A. I. T. U. C. on the ground of its being an organisation functioning outside the State. This step has no justification, since the States themselves participate in the Tripartite Labour Organisation of the Government of India. Even though the States may consider themselves as entities, entirely separate from British India, it is unreasonable for them to force isolation on organisations of labour within their borders when the Rulers and employers in States are free to co-operate with British India. The cause of labour supersedes national barriers, and even powerful nations of the World have not prevented organisations of workers to freely participate in the work of International Bodies of labour. It is to be hoped that Indian states would grant to trade unions functioning within their jurisdiction their right to join the Central organisation of All-India workers.

The Baroda State, in spite of representations made, has continued its policy not to grant recognition to unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. though recognition has been given by them to another organisation, which has affiliated unions in the State, as well as outside.

18. The President's Tours in Great Britain

Com. S. A. Dange, President of the A. I. T. U. C. has been for the last seven months in England. The British Trades Union Congress invited him to participate in a tour programme they had arranged, to visit industrial districts of England. Trade Councils from some centres, and unions in various industries welcomed him, and gave him invitations to address them on conditions in India. He also spoke at several public meetings and conferences organised by other public bodies. This has been a highly useful opportunity, which has enabled the President of the A. I. T. U. C. to make a close contact with Trade Unions and labour circles of Great Britain.

With tireless zeal, Com. Dange enlightened the British Labour ranks on the unbearable conditions of Indian workers. In his speeches, he voiced the views and the feelings of the Indian Labour Movement, in their strong advocacy for the release of Congress leaders and the demand for freedom of India. In placing before the British public, the facts of the Indian situation, Com. Dange has, at the present juncture, rendered great service to the Indian Trade Union Movement and to the country.

19. Fraternal Greetings From Workers in Other Countries.

During the period under report, organised workers from several countries have adopted resolutions in their meetings, sympathising with the Indian workers' cause. In May-Day resolutions of 1944, affiliated unions all over the country under the guidance of the A. I. T. U. C., expressed felicitations to the British and Australian Trade Union Congresses, and to those of the American Trade Unions, which have supported the demands of the Indian workers for an end of the Indian deadlock, by the release of all political prisoners, and the establishment of a National Government in India. The General Council of the A. I. T. U. C., at its meeting in October 1944, welcomed the proposal of the British Trade Union Congress, to send its delegation to study conditions in

India, and has offered its hearty co-operation in the work.

The General Secretary received an invitation from the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, to send a delegation in Ceylon for the Special session of the Federation, to be held in the first week of January. Comrades S. S. Mirajkar and P. R. K. Sarma were nominated by the General Secretary to attend the Conference.

20. I. L. O. Conference for South-East Asia

The General Council of the A. I. T. U. C., at its meeting held in October 1944, accorded warm welcome to the proposal of the International Labour Organisation, to hold under its auspices, an Advisory Conference of the countries of South-East Asia. A suggestion was also made to the Government of India to invite the I. L. O., to hold the Conference in this country.

21. The 21st Session of the A. I. T. U. C.

As the President and the General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C., were both expected to be out of the country after May 1944, the annual session of the A. I. T. U. C., was for the time, postponed. After the return of the General Secretary to India from Port Said, consultations were held with affiliated unions, regarding the venue and the dates of the session. Though majority opinion favoured the session to be held in Madras, on the ground chiefly that no meetings have been held there for a considerable number of years, it was difficult to ignore the wishes of Calcutta, put forward by the Bengal Provincial Committee. The General Secretary has great pleasure to mention that upon an appeal made by him, the Bengal Provincial Committee agreed to conform to the general decision that Madras should form the venue of the session.

Upon decision taken by the General Council, the reception Committee for the session was formed, being the Working Committee of the Madras Provincial Committee, along with representatives of affiliated unions in Madras City as co-opted members. Comrade

Chakkrai Chettiar is the President of the Reception Committee, and Com. Balachandra Menon, the General Secretary.

Important decisions regarding organisational problems within the A. I. T. U. C., as well as regarding economic and political rights of the workers in the immediate future await the consideration of the A. I. T. U. C., during its 21st session at Madras. Recently, the A.I.T.U.C., has commenced its twenty-fifth year of existence. Affiliated unions from place to place celebrated its anniversary, proudly hailing the A. I. T. U. C., "not merely as the champion of the Working Class but also as a leader of the popular movement of our country". Increasing responsibility on a wide scale thus faces the A. I. T. U. C. organisation, of strengthening its ranks, by building up internal unity and integrated strength, which is the task that faces the Madras Session.

Bombay
2nd January.
1945 }

N. M. JOSHI
General Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C.



ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

ment of Receipts and Payments Account for the period as from 1st April to 31st Dec. 1943.

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>A. P.</u>	<u>PAYMENTS</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>A. P.</u>
Opening Balance	...	2	0	9	
Affiliation fees	...	3,580	0	0	
Special Quota from Provinces	...	896	7	9	
Delegation fees	...	612	0	0	
Bank Interest	...	28	13	0	
Miscellaneous receipts	...	24	9	0	
TRADE UNION RECORD —					
Subscriptions	...	400	0	0	
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>5,543</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	

Travelling charges	...	1,109	2	6
Printing charges	...	818	8	0
Salaries paid to staff	...	544	0	0
Rent (Office)	...	185	0	0
Stationary	...	102	11	0
Telegrams charges	...	107	6	6
Postage account	...	87	14	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	41	15	6
Conveyance charges	...	26	10	0
Purchase of books for Library	...	11	10	0
Refund of Affiliation fees	...	10	0	0
Suspense	...	600	0	0

TRADE UNION RECORD :—

Printing charges	...	488	0	0
Postage account	...	60	8	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	2	0	0

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank 2,577 2 7

BY BALANCE :—				
Bombay Provincial	3,693	10	7	
Co-operative Bank				
Devkaran Nanji Bank	82	15	6	
Cash in hand	149	1	6	
				<u>Rs. 3,925 11 7</u>
Total Receipts Rs.	<u>8,121</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
Examined and found correct.				<u>Rs. 8,121 1 1</u>

KHARE & CO.
Registered Accountants Auditors.
R. A. KHEDGIKAR,
Treasurer

ERRATA

Delegates to the A. I. T. U. C. are requested to make the following corrections in the Report; as a few mistakes have been made clining printing :

(1) PAGE 8, Paragraph (d), last but one line—Read—"General Secretary of the Bombay Committee"—

(2) PAGE 16, Paragraph Trade Union Record, line 12. Add the words "Affiliated Unions"—before the last word 'are'—

(3) PAGE 19, Second line—The sentence be read as— "Com. N. M. Joshi; and Fazal—Ilahi Qurban attended as delegates, and Com. B. K. Mukerjee and P.R.K. Sarma as advisers

(4) PAGE 25, Paragraph (ix) underline the heading "Memorandum on re-organisation of Electric Industry"—

(5) PAGE 22, and 29 Number Paragraphs 22 and 19 as 11 and 12.

PAGE 30—

Add the following paragraph as Para, (i)

Committees Appointed by Provincial Governments :—Some Provincial Governments have appointed committees on Post-war Reconstruction on which Representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. have been included. Thus Comrades Bankim Mukherjee and P. Ramamurthi are members respectively of the Bengal and Madras Post-War Reconstruction Committees. Representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. are working on Food and Rationing Advisory Committees in some provinces. Com. N. M. Joshi (and in his absence, Com. S. C. Joshi as substitue) for Bombay City and Com. Fazal-Ilahi Qurban for Punjab province are some of the names to be mentioned. Com. K. T. Sule and K. N. Joglekar have been appointed by the Bombay Government, on recommendation by the Provincial Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. on the Committee to examine the question of occupational terms and wages of Technical personnel. They have been also appointed as members of the Advisory Committee attached to the Bombay Employment Exchange. Com. Romesh Chander and Com. Yagadutt Sharma have been similarly appointed on the Employment Exchanges Committees functioning in the Punjab and Delhi Provinces.

Com. Arjun Aurora and B. K. Mukerjee have been working on the U. P. Economic Advisory Committee Com. Dinkar Desai has been recently appointed by the Government on the Bombay Seamen's Welfare Committee.

REPORT

**BOMBAY PROVINCIAL
TRADE UNION COMMITTEE
OF THE AITUC**

1944



Office Address
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S HOME
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, BOMBAY

Price]

| Annas Eight

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	General Secretary's Report	... ... ... 1
2.	Statement of Accounts	... ... ... 9
3.	Resolution on Involuntary Unemployment	... ... ... 10
4.	Affiliated Unions 13
5.	Ex-Officio Members 22
6.	Office-bearers and Working Council cover

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and

Published by Dinkar Desai at the Servants of India Society,
Girgoan, Bombay.

Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee

Annual Report for 1944

According to the revised constitution, the official year of the BPTUC is from 1st January to 31st December. This report, therefore, covers the calendar year 1944.

Strength of the BPTUC

At the commencement of the year, the strength of the BPTUC was 45 unions with a total primary membership of 73,092. It is gratifying to note that the strength of the organisation increased during the course of the year. At the time of writing this report, the total number of unions affiliated to BPTUC stands at 71 with an aggregate membership of 1,03,457. These unions are classified as follows according to trade groups:

No.	Trade Group	No. of Unions	Membership
1.	Railways	...	4
2.	Shipping	...	2
3.	Transport other than Railways and Shipping	...	5
4.	Cotton Textile	...	14
5.	Engineering and Allied Trades	...	8
6.	Printing and Paper...	4	1,723
7.	Non-manual	...	3
8.	Municipal	...	4
9.	Distributive	...	5
10.	General	...	22
Total...		71	1,03,457

Associate Unions

According to the revised constitution of the AITUC, provincial committees are permitted to enrol associate unions, although such unions may not have been in existence for a period of one year. The associate unions have no vote in deliberations of Provincial Committees. So far, there are no associate unions affiliated to the BPTUC. It is hoped that such of those unions which have not yet completed the period of one year of their existence will make it a point to enrol themselves as associate members.

Changes in the Constitution

During last year a committee was appointed to go into the constitution of the BPTUC and to suggest necessary changes in the light of past experience. This committee having unanimously suggested certain important changes in the constitution, these were placed before the last annual meeting and were duly adopted.

Political Situation

Among the various resolutions adopted during the course of the year, special mention may be made of two resolutions of great political importance. On 4th May 1944, a resolution was passed demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi who was then suffering from anaemia and low blood pressure in detention camp. On the eve of the historic occasion in September 1944 when Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah were to meet, the following important resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The resolution stated: "In view of the great and urgent need for Hindu-Muslim unity for the political freedom of the people of India, this meeting of the BPTUC held at this momentous time, voicing the feelings of the working classes in the Province, appeals to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah to make their greatest endeavour by a spirit of utmost mutual confidence and fairness and by utmost mutual concession

and adjustment to evolve agreed proposals based on the principle of self-determination to each nationality and assures them both that by their successful achievement of unity between the two communities they will earn the approval and gratitude of the working classes in the country. The meeting strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity of immediately releasing all the members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in order to enable them to help the settlement."

Involuntary Unemployment

The question of involuntary unemployment among workers due to stoppages of factories for want of coal engaged the attention of the BPTUC during the course of the year. On 18th August 1944, the President, General Secretary and representatives of the Amalner Girni Kamgar Union saw the Adviser to the Governor of Bombay in charge of Labour Department at Poona and urged upon him the necessity of giving adequate compensation to workers during periods of involuntary unemployment. Definite proposals indicating the lines for granting compensation were submitted to Government in September 1944. In October, a special Conference was organised with a view to bringing pressure on Government. The Conference adopted a comprehensive resolution on the subject. The resolution, after expressing grave concern over involuntary unemployment that was forced on sections of industrial workers in parts of the province, particularly in Khandesh, Gujarat and Sholapur, deplored the fact that compensation to unemployed workers was not given, and strongly urged upon Government the necessity of taking immediate legislative steps to make compulsory provision for the payment of adequate compensation by introducing a scheme in consultation with the BPTUC. In December 1944, the Government of Bombay informed the BPTUC that, where stoppages had occurred and relief was not given to

unemployed workers, a demand for compensation would be a fit subject for adjudication, thereby indicating that workers could move the adjudication machinery for the purpose of securing compensation during periods of enforced idleness.

Provincial Tripartite Machinery

In pursuance of the resolution on the above subject adopted at the last Provincial Trade Union Conference held at Amalner, a representation was made to the Governor of Bombay in January 1944, pointing out the necessity of setting up a tripartite machinery for the province of Bombay. It was urged that Provincial Governments should follow the lead given by the Central Government by instituting tripartite labour organisations. It is extremely unfortunate that this suggestion was turned down by Government who in their reply stated that "the question of setting up Provincial tripartite collaborative organisations had already been considered by Government very carefully and that it was decided that the time was not opportune for setting up a new organisation of such a type".

Labour Investigation Committee

In August 1944, the BPTUC submitted a detailed memorandum on the general questionnaire issued by the Labour Investigation Committee appointed by the Government of India. The memorandum dealt with all the important questions contained in the questionnaire. The fact that the memorandum covered as many as 50 pages shows the exhaustive nature of the replies given. In March 1944, at the instance of the Labour Investigation Committee, the representatives of the BPTUC appeared before this Committee for an informal discussion on various points under investigation by the Committee.

Indian Trade Unions Bill

In May 1944, a memorandum on the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act was forwarded to

Government. The memorandum represented the views of the BPTUC on the subject.

Health Survey and Health Insurance

The representatives of the BPTUC met the Industrial Health Sub-Committee of the Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Central Government for an informal discussion in April 1944 when the Sub-Committee was in Bombay. The President and General Secretary of the BPTUC also appeared before Messrs. Stack and Rao, the I. L. O. experts on social insurance, who came to India to consider the proposals contained in the report on health insurance for industrial workers prepared by Prof. Adarkar at the instance of the Central Government.

World Trade Union Conference

In April 1944, the BPTUC was At Home to Com. N. M. Joshi and Com. S. A. Dange on the eve of their departure to London to attend the World Trade Union Conference as delegates of the All-India Trade Union Congress. In December 1944, a similar send off was given to Com. R. A. Khedgikar on the eve of his departure to London to attend the same Conference which was postponed from June 1944 to February 1945.

Representation on Committees

During the year under report, Com. N. M. Joshi continued to be a member of the Food Advisory Council for Bombay City as the representative of the BPTUC. He also represented the BPTUC on the Standing Committee of this Council. Com. S. C. Joshi acted as substitute member on the Council and its Standing Committee during the absence of Com. N. M. Joshi from Bombay. Subsequently when Com. S. C. Joshi resigned, Com. S. S. Mirajkar was appointed in his place on the Food Advisory Council.

In April 1944, the BPTUC was invited by Government to suggest two names for appointment as members of the Committee set up in Bombay to examine the question of standardisation of occupational terms and of wages of technical personnel. Accordingly, Com. K. N. Joglekar and Com. K. T. Sule were appointed on this Committee as suggested by the BPTUC. Com. K. N. Joglekar and Com. K. T. Sule were also appointed on the Advisory Committee attached to the Bombay Employment Exchange; and recently they have been appointed on the National Service Labour Tribunal Advisory Committee at Bombay.

In November 1944, the Government of India set up the Port Welfare Committee for Indian Seamen in Bombay. Com. Dinkar Desai was appointed on this Committee as one of the three non-official members to be nominated by the Governor of Bombay. The Seamen's Union, Bombay, which is affiliated to the BPTUC, was also invited to suggest the name of its representative on this Committee. Accordingly, Com. O. C. Mendes was nominated on this Committee as suggested by the Union.

In September 1944, the Government of Bombay set up the Provincial Labour Supply Committee which is expected to coordinate and lay down principles governing recruitment of unskilled labour, to lay down standards of conditions of service, and to advise Government on rates of wages. Com. S. C. Joshi was nominated by Government on this Committee. Subsequently when Com. Joshi resigned, Com. Dinkar Desai was nominated in his place.

Economic Situation

During the period under report, workers had to undergo great hardship on account of the fact that prices of commodities continued to be enormously high. The cost of living rose by nearly 200 per cent on an average. Scales of dearness allowance granted were not in proportion to the actual rise in the cost of living. Prolonged stoppages

of work due to shortage of coal added to the misery of the workers in several centres. With the cessation of war, the economic situation may take a turn for the worse from the point of view of the working class. There is now a tendency on the part of the employers to reduce the scales of dearness allowance which they generally consider as war allowance. The Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad, for instance, has expressed its proposal to terminate its agreement with the Majur Mahajan with the end of the war in Europe, presumably to reduce dearness allowance. This tendency for reducing dearness allowance is bound to continue regardless of the fact whether the cost of living will go down or not. It is, therefore, necessary that working class organisations should be prepared to meet such a situation by resisting any attempt on the part of employers to cut down dearness allowance or wages. The BPTUC, therefore, calls upon every affiliated union to strengthen the solidarity of the workers, so that they may be in a position to successfully resist any onslaught on their standard of living.

Post-War Reconstruction

The Government of Bombay have recently published their proposals on post-war reconstruction in Bombay Province. These proposals have been framed without consulting the representatives of the people. The working class should insist that in any plan of reconstruction, it should occupy the position of full and equal partnership and that freedom from hunger and want should be guaranteed to every worker.

The post-war reconstruction proposals of the Government of Bombay will have to be given serious consideration by the BPTUC. In so far as the labour programme is concerned, it can be stated at once that the proposals made by Government are unsatisfactory and utterly inadequate.

Proposals for Consideration

With a view to extending the activities of the BPTUC in future, it is necessary to publish a periodical bulletin for the benefit of the affiliated unions. By issuing this bulletin, the BPTUC office will be able to keep the affiliated unions informed of what is going on elsewhere in the province and also of the activities of the office in Bombay from time to time. The bulletin will also serve as an official record in which the resolutions that may be passed by the BPTUC and the various representations to be made to Government may be printed. Considerable space in the bulletin can be devoted to the more important activities of the affiliated unions.

Since the BPTUC has now grown, it is desirable to have a Working Council consisting of about 20 members to take decisions on important questions that may come up for consideration from time to time. In fact, the Working Council should serve the purpose of an Executive Committee. Since the size of this Working Council will not be unwieldy, it will be possible to convene its meetings more frequently. If the Working Council can meet regularly once a month, it may be enough to convene the meetings of the BPTUC once in two months. Such an arrangement will greatly facilitate the work of the BPTUC.

With the affiliation of increased number of unions, the work of the office has also grown. It is, therefore, essential that proper arrangements are made for setting up an office with adequate establishment. All this will require sufficient funds to meet the increasing expenditure. The only way of balancing the budget would be to enhance the scale of affiliation fees. The question of finance is thus one of the most urgent tasks that faces the BPTUC at present.

BOMBAY,
May 18, 1945. }

DINKAR DESAI
General Secretary

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January 1944 to 31st December 1944

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
Affiliation fees	... ...	... ...	Rs. 470 0 0		OFFICE EXPENDITURE :—
Interest ...	... ...	... ...	1 4 0	(1) Printing and Stenciling Charges ...	Rs. 308 8 0
Total Receipts ...	... ...	... ...	471 4 0	(2) Stationery Expenses ...	" 85 2 0
Deficit carried to the Statement of affairs ...	... ...	... ...	77 12 9	(3) Travelling & Conveyance ...	" 24 6 0
Total Rs. 549 0 9	—————	—————	(7)	(4) Typing Charges ...	" 30 0 0
				(5) Postage Expenses ...	" 52 14 9
				(6) Refreshments Expenses ...	" 16 4 0
				(7) Miscellaneous ...	" 31 14 0
					<u>Rs. 549 0 9</u>
				Total , ,	<u>549 0 9</u>

Statement of Affairs as on 31st December 1944

GENERAL FUND

Balance as per last year's Statement Rs. 329 3 6
Less :- Deficit as per Income and Expenditure Statement ... " 77 12 9
 Total 251 6 9

(1) Bombay Provincial Coop.	Bank Savings Account Rs. 99 6 0
(2) Cash on hand	" 152 0 9
	<u>R.s. 251 6 9</u>
Total , ,	<u>251 6 9</u>

17th May 1945

Examined and found correct.

B. C. ABHYANKAR & CO.,
Registered Accountant & Auditors.

RESOLUTION ON INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT

[This resolution was adopted at the Special Conference held on 23rd October 1944]

(a) This Conference views with grave concern the involuntary unemployment that is occasionally forced on sections of industrial workers in some parts of the province, such as Khandesh and Gujarat, on account of stoppages of factories or industrial concerns for want of coal or raw materials or for other reasons. Such stoppages of work cause great hardship to the workers especially at a time when the cost of living has gone up enormously.

(b) This Conference deplores the fact that compensation to the unemployed workers is not yet given, although the need for compensation was brought to the notice of both the Central and the Provincial Governments from time to time. The Conference strongly urges upon the Government of Bombay the necessity of taking immediate legislative steps to make compulsory provision for the payment of adequate compensation to the workers for the period of enforced idleness by introducing a scheme in consultation with the B. P. T. U. C.

(c) This Conference is of the opinion that the proposals embodying principles for grant of compensation for involuntary unemployment, which the Government of India have recently recommended to the Provincial Governments, are such that these proposals are defective and fall short of reasonable expectations in certain respects as mentioned below :—

(1) The Government proposals do not cover closures of factories or of departments due to special Government Orders. The Conference is of the opinion that the proposals should apply to all factories or departments irrespective of the fact whether the closure is due to special Government Orders or not.

- (2) The Government proposals do not cover closures of which adequate notice is given under Standing Orders. The Conference is of the opinion that there is no justification for not giving compensation for closures of which notice has been given.
- (3) The Government proposals limit the period for which the compensation is to be paid to two fortnights only. The Conference demands that this period should not be limited and that compensation should be paid during the whole period of enforced idleness.
- (4) The rate of compensation contained in the Government proposals being low, the Conference suggests that they should be raised substantially and that the rates of compensation should be based on the total earnings of the workers, including dearness allowance, and not on the basic wages or pay.
- (5) The Government proposals prescribe a waiting period of seven days, with the result that compensation is not to be paid if a factory remains closed for a period of less than eight days at a time. The Conference urges that this provision prescribing a waiting period should be deleted as it is unfair to the workers.
- (6) The Government proposals disqualify those workers receiving unemployment benefit from securing bonuses determined by reference to earnings over any period. The Conference is of the opinion that this clause should be dropped as there is no justification for it.
- (7) The Government proposal that a worker must answer to a muster roll once a day when the factory is

closed is unnecessary and therefore should be deleted. Similarly, a worker should be given work to which he is generally accustomed.

(8) The Conference demands that compensation should be given with retrospective effect.

(d) In view of the excessive delay on the part of the Government in putting into operation a scheme for giving compensation for enforced idleness, the Conference strongly urges that the Government of Bombay, without any further loss of time, should introduce a scheme which should be framed after taking into consideration the above mentioned amendments to the recommendatory proposals made by the Government of India.

(e) This Conference calls upon the affiliated unions in the Province to carry on agitation for securing compensation for enforced idleness.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Name and Address of Union	Membership	Representation. No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
1. B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, 95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY 14.	12,000	7	Rs. 1
2. Bombay Port Trust Railway- men's Union, B. P. T. Frere Land Estate, Kala Chowki, BOMBAY 12.	245	1	10
3. G. I. P. Railway Accounts' Staff Union, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4.	350	1	10
4. G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Neptune Building, 145, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.	15,226	8	73
5. Port & Dock Mazdur Union, Keki Lodge, Vincent Square, Dadar, BOMBAY.	103	1	10
6. Seamen's Union, Neptune Building, 145, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.	3,006	4	25
7. B. E. S. T. Employees' Union, 13, Soman Building, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.	1,600	3	15
8. B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge. BOMBAY 4.	1,751	3	15

Name and Address of Union	Member-ship	Represen-tation.No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
9. Bombay Private Motor Driver's Union, Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	651	2	Rs. 10
10. Bombay Tramwaymen's Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	569	2	10
11. Poona Bus Kamgar Union, 5, Ganesh Khind Road, POONA	120	1	10
12. Amalner Girni Kamgar Union, Near Kachari Road, AMALNER, (Khandesh)	2,262	3	20
13. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Lal Bavta) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY, 12.	20,000	8	85
14. Broach Mill Workers' Union, Room No. 4, Vohra Building, Panch Fanas, <u>BROACH</u>	700	2	10
15. Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union, DHULIA, (Khandesh).	1,853	3	15
16. Hosiery Kamdar Union, Chamunda Mata Naroda Road, P. O. Railwaypura, <u>AHMEDABAD</u>	105	1	10
17. Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union 66, Baliram Peth, JALGAON (Khandesh)	1,746	3	15

Name and Address of Unions	Membership	Represen-tation No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
18. Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Opposite Gangavihir, SHOLAPUR.	4,000	4	Rs. 25
19. Lalbavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, 505, Sakhar Peth, SHOLAPUR.	800	2	10
20. Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, AHMEDABAD	3,592	4	25
21. Poona Girni Kamgar Union, 55, Somwar Peth, POONA CITY.	1,000	2	10
22. Raymond Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag), Bachu's Building, Near Fish Market, THANA (G. I. P. Rly.)	500	1	10
23. Resheem Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY, 12.	1,000	2	10
24. Silk Mill Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Begampura Main Road, <u>SURAT</u>	195	1	10
25. Silk Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union, AMBERNATH, Dist. Thana.	700	2	10
26. Bombay Iron and Steel Workers' Union, 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	1,000	2	10

Name and Address of Union	Member-ship	Represen-tation. No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
27. Cooper Engineering Ltd. Kamgar Union, 398, Shanwar Peth, 1st Floor, SATARA.	1,034	3	Rs. 15
28. Engineering Workers' Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY, 12.	3,230	4	25
29. General Motor Workers' Union, Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4.	2,500	3	20
30. Hume Pipe Workers' Union, Room No. 9/10, Plat No. 902, Wadala, BOMBAY 14.	686	2	10
31. Kirloskar Kamgar Union, KIRLOSKAR WADI.	1,205	3	15
32. National Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd, Labour Union, Mahalaxmi, BOMBAY 11.	650	2	10
33. Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union, Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4.	400	1	10
34. Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Gaiwadi, Chawl No. 1, Girgaum, BOMBAY.	748	2	10
35. Paper Workers' Union (Red Flag), Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	200	1	10

Name and Address of Union	Membership	Representation No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
36. Press and Printing Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	600	24	Rs. 10
37. Press Kamgar Sangh, Prarthana Samaj, <u>AHMEDABAD.</u>	175	1	10
38. B.E.S.T. Scheduled Staff Union, C/o. Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.	506	2	10
39. Bombay Municipal Officials Association, Soman Building, Girgaon Road, BOMBAY 4.	700	2	10
40. Bombay Compounders' Union, Soman Building, Girgaon Road, BOMBAY.	137	1	10
41. Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Wahedina Mansion, Jerbai Wadia Road, BOMBAY 12.	4,000	4	25
42. Municipal Mehtar Kamgar Union, JALGAON, (East Khandesh.)	160	1	10
43. Poona District Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag), 455, Shanwar Peth, POONA 2.	47	1	10

Name and Address of Union	Membership	Represen-tation.No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
44. Poona Municipal Workers' Union, 261/1-A, Sadashiv Peth, Near Peru Gate, POONA 2.	49	1	Rs. 10
45. Bombay Lokhand Bazar Kamgar Union, 4, Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bazar, BOMBAY 9.	186	1	10
46. Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union, Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4.	150	1	10
47. Dookan Naukar Sangh, 66, Shanwar Peth, SHOLAPUR.	25	1	10
48. Hotel Kamgar Association, Murgi Bazar, Three Gates, <u>AHMEDABAD</u>	252	1	10
49. Hotel Workers' Union (Lal Bavta), Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, Girgaon, BOMBAY 4.	527	2	10
50. Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union, Prarthana Samaj, <u>AHMEDABAD</u>	127	1	10
51. Amalner Bidi Kamgar Union. C/o. Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER (Khandesh).	30	1	10

Name and Address of Union	Member-ship	Represen-tation, No. of persons	Affiliation Fee, Amount
52. Amalner Oil Mill Kamgar Union, C/o. Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER (Khandesh).	50	1	Rs. 10
53. B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag), Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.	159	1	10
54. Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Shankar Puppala Road, Kamathipura, BOMBAY 8.	1,000	2	10
55. Biscuit and Bakery Workers' Union (Red Flag), 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	300	1	10
56. Bisucit Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.	142	1	10
57. Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag), Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.	800	2	10
58. Bombay Soap and Oil Mill Workers' Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.	1,300	3	15
59. Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lal Bavta), Hashmi Building, 4th Floor, Dimtimkar Road. Nagpada, BOMBAY.	110	1	10

Name and Address of Union	Member-ship	Represen-tation.No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
60. Chemical Workers' Union, 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	575	2	Rs. 10
61. Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta), Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	880	2	10
62. Godavari Sugar Workers' Union, BELAPUR ROAD (Dist. Ahmednagar).	675	2	10
63. Gold and Silver Workers' Union, 13, Soman Building, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.	400	1	10
64. Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union, KANHEGAON, Dist. Ahmednagar.	1,000	2	10
65. Lal Bavta Bidi Kamgar Union, Khumbharachi Madi, Bagampet, SHOLAPUR.	300	1	10
66. Leather Kamgar Sabha, 8, Keki Lodge, Vincent Street, Dadar, BOMBAY.	103	1	10
67. Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union, Rambag, KALYAN (G. I. P. Rly.)	700	2	10

Name and Address of Union	Member-ship	Represen-tation.No. of persons	Affiliation Fee. Amount
68. Sathe Biscuit Kamgar Union, 261/1-A, Sadashiv Peth, POONA 2.	40	1	Rs. 10
69. Shri Changdev Sugar Workers' Union, P. O. PUNTAMBA, Dist. Ahmednagar.	700	2	10
70. The Surgical Workers' Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12.	150	1	10
71. Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union, BELAPUR ROAD, Dist. Ahmednagar.	675	2	10
Total...	1,03,457	148	1,029

Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee

Ex-Officio Members

Name and Address	Name and Address
1. Com. Peter Alvares, Durate's Soart, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.	8 Com. Z. R. Chowdhary, Raoji Sojpal Chawl, SEWRI, BOMBAY.
2. Com. Ambutai Behere No. 1, Krishna Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	9. Com. S. A. Dange, Nariman Terrace, Vincent Rd., DADAR, BOMBAY.
3. Com. V. G. Bhagwat, 1028, Raviwar Peth, POONA 2.	10. Com. Dinkar Desai, C/o Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
4. Com. Shanta Bhalerao, Radha Nivas, Parsi Colony, DADAR, BOMBAY.	11. Com. Manek Gandhi, Central Head Quarters, Communist Party of India, Raja Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
5. Com. R. K. Bhogle, C/o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY,	12. Com. K. N. Jogelkar, No. 1, Krishna Building, PAREL, BOMBAY.
6. Com. Shiv Bishal, 95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigam Cross Road, DADAR, BOMBAY 14.	13. Com. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. Model House, Flat A/4, Proctor Road, BOMBAY 4.
7. Com. Vithal Chowdhary, C/o Bombay Committee, Communist Party of India, Dalvi Building, PAREL, BOMBAY.	14. Com. Juggun Khan, C/o Gujurat Regional Committee of AITUC, Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD.

Name and Address	Name and Address
15. Com. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A. Abhyankar's Chawl, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.	21. Com. Sidramappa Yellappa Phulmari, C/o Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, 505, Sakhar Peth, SHOLAPUR,
16. Com. A. G. Kothare, 23, Joshi Bldg, Karel Wadi, Top Floor, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.	22. Com. Pishorilal, C/o Omen Auto Works, 39, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Terrace, BOMBAY 4.
17. Com. Yusuf Meherally, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4.	23. Com. V. B. Purandare, 455, Shawar Peth, POONA, 2.
18. Com. S. S. Mirajkar, 12, Abdul Kadar Chambers, Plot No. 180, PAREL, BOMBAY.	24. Com. N. B. Raipalli, 92, Kamathipura, 8th Lane, BOMBAY.
19. Com. S. G. Patkar, C/o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	25. Com. B. T. Ranadive, Central Head Quarters, Communist Party of India. Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
20. Com. N. V. Phadke, 55, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.	

Name and Address	Name and Address
26. Com. K. P. Shankarlingam, Bombay Committee of Communist Party of India, Dalvi Building, PAREL, BOMBAY.	28. Com. R. D. Tendulkar, C/o Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Gaivadi Chawl No. 1, Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.
27. Com. T. A. N. Swami, 95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigaum Cross Road, DADAR, BOMBAY 14.	29. Com. D. S. Vaidya, Bombay Committee of Communist Party of India, Dalvi Building, PAREL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

WORKING COUNCIL FOR 1945

President :

Com. S. S. Mirajkar

Vice-Presidents :

Com. Yusuf Meherally
Com. Juggan Khan

Treasurer :

Com. Adam Adil

General Secretary

Com. Dinkar Desai

Assistant Secretaries :

Com. Vithal Chaudhari
Com. G. M. Mote

Members :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Com. Abidally Jafferbhoy | 10 Com. R. A. Khedgikar |
| 2 Com. Peter Alvares | 11 Com. G. D. Koshti |
| 3 Com. V. G. Bhagwat | 12 Com. V. S. Panemangalore |
| 4 Com. S. N. Bhalerao | 13 Com. Maganlal Patel |
| 5 Com. Babubhai Bhatt | 14 Com. N. V. Phadke |
| 6 Com. R. K. Bhogle | 15 Com. S. Y. Phulmari |
| 7 Com. Z. R. Choudhari | 16 Com. K. T. Sule |
| 8 Com. Rohit Dave | 17 Com. T. A. N. Swamy |
| 9 Com. K. N. Joglekar | 18 Com. D. S. Vaidya |

ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REPORT

TWENTIETH SESSION

Nagpur 1943



OFFICE ADDRESS
MODEL HOUSE PROCTOR ROAD
GIRGAON BOMBAY 4

OFFICE-BEARERS

<i>President:</i>	Com. S. A. Dange
<i>Vice-Presidents:</i>	" S. C. Sen
	" S. K. Pramanik
	" B. K. Mukerjee
	" Fazal-Elahi-Qarban
	" Gulam Mohamed Khan
<i>General Secretary:</i>	" N. M. Joshi
<i>Treasurer:</i>	" R. A. Khedgikar
<i>Assistant Secretaries:</i>	" Shanta Bhalerao
	" S. S. Mirajkar

MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Com. V. R. Kalappa | 7. Com. Ambika Behere |
| 2. " Vishwanath Dubey | 8. " Mrinal Kanti Bose |
| 3. " Ranen Sen | 9. " S. C. Joshi |
| 4. " S. S. Mirajkar | 10. " Kalyan Sunderam |
| 5. " Charn Chandra Banerjee | 11. " R. K. Bhogile |
| 6. " Bankim Mukerjee | 12. " Arjun Aurora |
| 13. Com. N. C. Shekhar | |

GENERAL SECRETARY'S PERSONAL ADDRESS:

MODEL HOUSE, PROCTOR ROAD,

BOMBAY, 1

ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REPORT

TWENTIETH SESSION

Nagpur 1943



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Proceedings	3
2. Report of the General Secretary and Statement of Accounts	9
3. Resolutions of the AITUC	27
4. Drafts of Resolutions on the Political Situation—Proposed but not passed	40
5. Amendments to the Constitution	42
6. Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Working Committee	43
7. Resolutions passed at the meetings of the General Council	44
8. Resolutions of the New General Council	55
9. List of Affiliated Unions with their addresses and membership	58
10. List of members of the General Council with addresses...	70
11. List of Delegates who were registered at the 20th Session of the AITUC held at Nagpur	74

All-India Trade Union Congress

TWENTIETH SESSION

PROCEEDINGS

The Twentieth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Nagpur. Considering that a central place like Nagpur would be most suitable for the meeting, the General Secretary, in the month of February, made a request to the C. P. Trade Union Congress Committee, to make arrangements for holding the session there. Com. V. R. Kalappa, President of the C. P. Provincial Committee, soon replied that the proposal was acceptable to the CPTUC, and that its members desired that the session should preferably coincide with the year's May-Day celebrations. The General Council accepted the proposal, and it was decided that the session should be held on 1st and 2nd May. Accordingly, a Reception Committee was formed, with Com. V. G. Balwaik of the Nagpur Textile Union as Chairman, and Com. G. M. Mote of the C. P. Bidi Mazdur Sangh, as General Secretary.

To the disappointment of the Reception Committee at Nagpur, the C. P. Government permitted the holding of the session only on condition that it was confined to delegates, and no visitors were allowed to attend. Mass meetings and demonstrations, usually associated with the Annual session of the AITUC, could not hence be organised this year, and workers in Nagpur were prevented from remaining present at any of the meetings.

The Reception Committee had made arrangements for the lodging of all the delegates at the City College, and near about. The meetings took place at the hall of the City College. The number of delegates that were registered at the session

was 306, representing 155 Affiliated Trade Unions of the AITUC.

Meetings of the General Council were held previous to the session, to decide questions such as credentials, programme for the session, draft resolutions and other necessary business. The first meeting of the General Council took place at 9 A.M. on 30th April. In the absence of the President, Com. V. V. Giri, who is in Government detention, it was decided that Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, one of the Vice-Presidents, should preside over the session. The General Council appointed Sub-Committees to consider and make recommendations on the main business of the agenda. The three main Sub-Committees, the Credentials Sub-Committee, the Resolutions Sub-Committee, and the Rules' Sub-Committee, were instructed to prepare their Reports by the evening. The first meeting of the General Council was over at 12-30 P.M. The General Council resumed its sitting at 5-30 in the evening. In this meeting, the General Council sanctioned the affiliation of 67 Trade Unions, according to the unanimous recommendations of the Credentials Committee. Supervisors were elected in this meeting to manage the elections to the General Council in the various Trade Groups. The meeting of the General Council was adjourned at 9 P.M. The General Council met for the third time at 9-30 A.M. on the next day. Drafts of resolutions on different subjects were adopted, as recommended by the Resolutions Sub-Committee. Resolutions on the Political situation and on the subject of 'production' were again referred for consideration to another Sub-Committee. The programme of the Session in the evening was also decided. A meeting of the General Council was held at 9-30 at night, on 1st May, to fix the programme of the session for the next day. The final meeting of the General Council was held at 3 P.M. on 2nd May, to discuss the programme of the session that evening. As there was no agreement on the draft regarding the resolution on the political situation, it was decided that two resolutions should be moved, one after the other, along with their respective amendments. The General Council laid down the procedure of the discussion in

detail. Detailed information about the business transacted by the General Council is given on pages 48 to 55

The session of the All-India Trade Union Congress started at 6 P.M. on first May. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Com. V. G. Balwaik, delivered his speech of welcome in Hindi.

Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee then delivered his presidential address in English and afterwards himself gave its substance in Hindi.

Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITUC, presented the annual report of the year's work to the session, along with the statement of accounts. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose proposed that the report be adopted. The proposal was seconded by Com. V. R. Kalappa and was accepted unanimously. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the International Labour Office, (Indian Branch), delivered a short speech of fraternal greetings of the International Labour Organisation to the AITUC. The May-Day Resolution of the AITUC was then moved by Com. Bankim Mukherjee and seconded by Com. C. W. Lambade. The resolution was carried unanimously. The session was then adjourned till the next morning.

The session of the AITUC was resumed at 9 A.M. on 2nd May. The resolution regarding constitutional amendments, moved by Com. R. A. Khedgikar, and seconded by Com. S. C. Joshi, was unanimously passed. The resolution on Kayyur comrades was moved from the Chair and unanimously passed, all standing. Resolutions on the following subjects were then put before the session and unanimously passed : (1) Repression and Civil Liberties ; (2) Seamen ; (3) Indians in South Africa ; (4) Defence of India Act ; (5) Paper Industry ; (6) Health Insurance ; (7) Khewra Salt Miners ; (8) Plantation Labour ; (9) A. R. P. Measures in Bengal ; (10) Jute Workers ; (11) Repression in Cochin and Travancore ; (12) Tripartite Conference ; (13) Food Crisis ; (14) Primary School Teachers ; (15) Repression in Baroda State ; (16) Greetings to the Red Army ; (17) Textile Workers ; (18) Dismissal of Railway Workers ; (19) Bidhi Workers ; and (20) Digboi Strikers.

The Session of the AITUC began at 6 P.M. on 2nd May. The list of Nominations to the different Trade Groups, made by delegates for election to the General Council was put forward for consideration by the President, and it was unanimously passed. Seventy-three members were elected to the General Council from the different Trade Groups. A resolution on greetings to China was put from the Chair and passed. Com. Zulmiram Chowdhary moved a resolution on demands of Railway workers, which was seconded by Com. K. S. Nadkarni, and was passed unanimously. Com. G. M. Khan moved the resolution on Dearness Allowance, which was seconded by Com. V. R. Kalappa, and was passed unanimously. Com. S. S. Mirajkar moved the resolution on Rationing, which was seconded by Com. Fazal-Elahi Qurban and was passed unanimously.

Discussion then started on the resolution to be adopted regarding the attitude of the AITUC towards the political situation in the country. Two drafts of resolutions were moved, the first one by Com. Somnath Lahiri, and the second by Com. V. R. Kalappa. Both the resolutions protested against the continued detention of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress, condemned the decision of the Government which refused to permit the leaders' delegation to interview him in jail, demanded unconditional release of political prisoners, and immediate transfer of power by establishment of a National Government at the centre to organise effective defence and save the country from chaos and anarchy.

In order that the path may be opened for an irresistible demand for National Government, Com. Lahiri's resolution urged upon all political parties and organisations to accept the principle of self-determination, with a view to dispel doubts and suspicions from our Muslim brethren of the League, and achieve National unity as the basis essential for a National Government. Further, the resolution moved by Com. Lahiri called upon the Labour Movements in all United Nations to stress the necessity of the establishment of a National Government in India, in formulating their policies and programmes for the successful prosecution of the war.

Com. V. R. Kalappa's draft of the resolution also declared full faith in the principle of self-determination, particularly as representing the view-point of workers and peasants who constitute the bulk of the population in the country; but until the new constitution was framed, all communities were asked to urge upon their respective political leaders, participation in the National Government. If the British Government persisted in the refusal to end its Imperialist domination, and failed to transfer power to India, the AITUC was asked by Com. Kalappa's resolution to urge upon the leading political parties to devise sanctions in order to enforce the National Demand.

Com. Viswanath Dubey moved an amendment to Com. Lahiri's resolution, which was put to vote and was lost. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose moved an amendment to Com. Kalappa's resolution, which was accepted by Com. V. R. Kalappa, and thus was incorporated in the original resolution. Com. Somnath Lahiri's resolution was supported by speeches made by Comrades Ranen Sen and Bankim Mukherjee. Comrades Mrinal Kanti Bose and Shrivastava spoke in favour of Com. Kalappa's resolution. Com. Kalappa's resolution as amended was put to vote and was declared lost by 47 against 68 votes. Com. Lahiri's resolution, put to vote by show of hands, secured 87 votes in favour and 57 against. The President declared that it had failed, as the requisite majority of 3/4ths votes was not available.

Com. S. A. Dange then demanded a poll. Voting cards were distributed, and a poll was taken by card-voting, indicating votes according to membership of the Unions represented. Com. Lahiri's resolution secured 424 votes in favour and 192 against. The resolution was declared lost by the chair, as for passing, it required a 3/4ths majority, according to clause No. 17A of the constitution of the AITUC.

Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, the President, made a concluding speech at the end. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose gave thanks to the Reception Committee for making arrangements for the session. Com. Shanta Bhalerao thanked the retiring office-bearers. Com. V. R. Kalappa and Com. V. G. Balwaik on behalf

of the Reception Committee thanked delegates, volunteers and all others in Nagpur, who had helped to make the session a success. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, made a suggestion that the AITUC should hold its next session in Calcutta.

The session ended at about 1 o'clock, in the early hours of 3rd May 1943.

Two meetings of the New General Council were held afterwards. The first meeting was held immediately after the session. Co-option of nine additional members to the General Council was made in this meeting. Election of office-bearers of the AITUC, and of members of the Working Committee also took place. The next meeting was held at 9 o'clock on the 3rd of May. Com. S. A. Dange, the newly elected President, was in the chair. The General Council discussed organisational problems and made a programme of work for the AITUC for the next year. Proceedings of the New General Council are given on pages 55 to 57.

R E P O R T
OF THE
General Secretary

From February 1942 to 15th April 1943

*The Nineteenth Session of the A I T U C :—*The 19th session of the A. I. T. U. C. was held at Cawnpore on the 8th and 9th of February 1942, under the Presidentship of Com. V. R. Kalappa. One hundred and sixty-eight delegates, representing ninety-four affiliated unions from all over India, from Assam, Bengal, Bihar, U. P., C. P., Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab were present.

*Affiliations and Disaffiliations :—*During the session at Cawnpore, the General Council sanctioned the affiliation of 44 new unions. Affiliation of 10 of these new unions lapsed, as they failed to pay the affiliation fees. Names of 9 unions were struck off during the Cawnpore session as those unions had become defunct.

During the year under report, the General Council has sanctioned the affiliation of 38 new unions. Ten unions have been struck off from the Affiliation Register, by sanction of the General Council, as they have on reliable evidence ceased to function.

Applications from 57 new unions have been received at the moment of writing, which will be placed before the meeting of the General Council at Nagpur for sanction. Forty-two affiliated unions were given notices in September 1942 that the General Council had decided to strike off their names, as they had not paid affiliation fees for a period of four years. Some of these unions have become defunct; some others have not paid, evidently because they have joined the Indian Federation of Labour; a few others have chosen to remain isolated. The list of these Unions will be placed before the General Council at Nagpur for sanction of disaffiliation.

Strength of the A I T U C

The strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress, at the

moment of writing, consists of 191 Unions divided as follows:—

	Trade Group					Number of Unions	Membership
1	Railways	...	...	...	...	15	49,703
2	Shipping	...	...	...	...	14	18,200
3	Transport other than Railways and Shipping	...	...	...	...	13	14,120
4	Cotton Textile	...	...	...	...	40	66,508
5	Jute Textile	...	...	...	...	11	25,367
6	Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	2	1,975
7	Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries	...	...	...	...	20	21,754
8	Printing and Paper	...	...	...	...	10	9,890
9	Non-Manual	...	...	...	...	6	3,494
10	Agricultural	...	...	...	...	2	873
11	Municipal	...	...	...	...	11	16,197
12	Distributive	...	...	...	...	8	6,733
13	General	...	...	...	...	39	34,989
						191	2,69,803

Classified according to Provinces, the affiliated unions can be shown as follows:—

	Province						Number of Unions	
1	Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
3	Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
5	C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
6	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
8	Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
9	U. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
10	Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Indian States	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							191	

Membership :—The total members in the affiliated unions constitute the figure of 2,69,803 organised workers. It may be pointed out that the figure shows a decrease in membership in comparison to the figures of the membership of the AITUC since the amalgamation of the AITUC with the NTUF. The basis of calculation of membership, it has to be noted, has been gradually undergoing a change, and membership is being calculated according to paid membership, for which affiliation fee on a graded scale is charged. It has been found that some unions register a smaller membership in order to avoid payment of full affiliation fee.

Secondly, the dead weight of a large number of defunct unions has been thrown out, a step which was long overdue. Thirdly, many unions which were not paying regular affiliation fees have been struck off from the affiliation register. Lastly, a few unions have left the AITUC to join the new organisation, the Indian Federation of Labour.

Co-operation of Affiliated Unions with the work of the AITUC Office :—I have great pleasure in informing members that affiliated unions are observed to get into closer contact with the AITUC office throughout the year, and new affiliations have been secured from Assam, Punjab, Sindh, Andhra, Kerala, Malabar and the Indian States. Excepting where unions are inactive because of Government repression and detention of Trade Unionists, the AITUC office has got regular contact with affiliated Unions.

Detention of the President and Members of the Working Committee and General Council

The All-India Trade Union Congress, during the period under report, has been functioning under a very serious handicap, in that for the greater period, Com. V. V. Giri, the President, has been in Government detention. Nine members of the Working Committee and more than 30 members of the General Council out of a total of 62, are imprisoned. The AITUC has hence suffered much from the absence of a large number of its prominent members.

Meetings :—During the period under report, there was one meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay on 13th July 1942, when Com. Giri was present. Meetings of the General Council were called twice, one at Bombay in July and another time at Nagpur in September.

Action taken on resolutions of the AITUC :—Com. V. R. Kalappa and the General Secretary met Sir Ferozhan Noon, Labour Member of the Government of India, immediately after the Cawnpore session, in connection with demands of labour as voiced in the resolutions of the AITUC at Cawnpore.

The resolution inviting every affiliated union to send information, including the latest constitution and the statement of accounts, was circulated in the March Number of the Trade Union Record. It appears that as the annual returns to the Registrar are required to be sent at the end of July, this was not a convenient date for the unions to send this information to the AITUC. Only a few of the unions have replied to this circular.

Observation of Special Days by the AITUC

Detenue Week :—As decided in the meeting of the General Council at Cawnpore, an appeal was made to affiliated unions inviting them to observe the Detenue week in the last week of February. Meetings were arranged in Bombay throughout the

week, and the programme was highly successful. Meetings were held at Calcutta, Nagpur and several other places.

May Day—The May Day circular of the All-India Trade Union Congress evoked a highly successful response all over the country. Trade Unions from place to place celebrated May Day, reiterating the workers' demands, as set forth in the resolutions of the AITUC.

Dearness Allowance Day—The Working Committee at its meeting held on 13th July, had by a resolution, appealed to organisations of workers to hold mass meetings and organise demonstrations on the 9th of August. Meetings accordingly were held by affiliated unions all over the country. The meeting held earlier in the week in Bombay was highly successful. There could not be any publicity, however, in the papers, as political disturbances in the country, due to the arrests of Congress leaders, started on that very day.

Anti-Repression Day—On the arrests of the leaders of the Indian National Congress after the 9th of August 1942, members of the General Council, who had a meeting at Nagpur on 25th September, gave a call to Trade Unions all over the country to register their protest against the wide-spread and indiscriminate repression in the country. In spite of the difficulties connected with such a measure, affiliated unions successfully carried out the programme according to the detailed directions given by the General Secretary.

AITUC Day—Affiliated Unions, by a circular, were asked to observe the AITUC Day on 31st October, which was duly done from place to place.

Trade Union Record—By the end of April 1943, twenty issues of the Trade Union Record, New Series, have been published. Nearly all the Circulars of the AITUC, to affiliated unions and members of the General Council, have been published in the Record. It has been found that affiliated unions, in spite of repeated requests, have not paid the subscription of the Record, except in a few cases. The General Council, it may be suggested, should take up this question for consideration at the next meeting to be held at Nagpur, and find out ways and means as to how the Trade Union Record may secure better co-operation from the affiliated unions.

Organisational Tours by Office-bearers of the AITUC

Com. V. V. Giri, the President, made a tour in Bengal and some parts of Bihar, meeting chiefly the Railway unions, in the months of March and April, immediately after the Cawnpore session. He addressed a meeting of miners at Jharia also. After going to Madras, he was engaged with the Bus-Workers' Strike there. He also visited some of the affiliated unions in Madras. He addressed a meeting of workers at Delhi in the month of June, and during his

stay in' Bombay, he acquainted himself with the conditions of affiliated unions in the city.

Punjab—The General Secretary paid a visit to Lahore in March 1942, during the course of which he met Trade Union workers there, and discussed with them the plan of organisation of the AITUC in the Punjab. Later on, Com. Shanta Bhalerao, the Assistant Secretary, made a fortnight's tour in the Punjab in the month of April, visiting Lahore, Okara and Amritsar. In January 1943, she again paid a visit to Lahore and met Trade Union workers there, on her way from Karachi to Cawnpore.

Delhi Unions—The General Secretary, and both the Assistant Secretaries have been keeping regular contact with Trade Union workers in Delhi during their visits there.

C. P.—Com. R. A. Khedgikar visited Burhanpur in the month of June and had a meeting of workers there. He visited Nagpur next where he met different workers in affiliated unions, and advised them as to the proper organisation of the C. P. T. U. C. The General Secretary, during his visit to Nagpur in September for the meeting of the General Council, had talks with representatives of different groups regarding the functioning of the C. P. T. U. C.

Bombay—Com. Shanta Bhalerao paid visits to the affiliated unions at Poona, Dhulia and Broach.

Madras—Com. R. A. Khedgikar made a special tour in the province of Madras for organising the work of the AITUC in the month of November. He visited affiliated unions in the city of Madras, and also reorganised the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee, which has ceased to function. Later on, he visited Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur, Ambalur, Allepy, Coimbatore and Salem.

Sindh—Com. Shanta Bhalerao paid a visit to Karachi and studied the working of the affiliated Unions there. She also paid a visit to Trade Unions in Hyderabad and Sindh.

U. P.—Com. Shanta Bhalerao made a tour in U. P. visiting Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Mogalsarai, Ferozabad and Jhansi. A meeting of the Provincial Committee was also convened when she was present, in which future lines of work for the Provincial Committee were laid down.

Provincial Committees of the AITUC

During the year under report, Provincial Committees of the AITUC were functioning, some of them intermittently, in various provinces. Brief reports of their activities are given below :—

Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress—Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose was the President of the BPTUC during the period under report, and Com. Sudhindra Pramanik was the General Secretary. Nineteen meetings of the General Council of the B.P.T.U.C.

were held during the period. A special feature of the work which has become evident in Bengal this year has been the initiative taken by the IUC organisation in making an effort to unite all progressive elements with a view to create public opinion to safeguard the political and economic interests of labour. During and after the air raids in Bengal, the attempts of Trade Union workers to control and pacify the panic-stricken and starving workers became futile, owing to the failure of authorities to tackle the food problem properly. Upon the move made by the BPTUC, a food conference was called on 11th December 1942. A representative committee was appointed to conduct activities on the basis of resolutions passed at the Conference. The Committee has urged upon the Government to set up a suitable machinery with co-operation of representatives of workers and peasants, to deal with the situation in an effective manner.

Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress—Com. S. S. Mirajkar was the President of the BPTUC during the period under report and Com. Dinkar Desai was the General Secretary. Ten meetings of the BPTUC were called within the period. The Annual General Meeting took place on 23rd August. At the time of Com. V. V. Giri's visit to Bombay, the BPTUC organised a conference of Affiliated Unions to acquaint him with the labour situation in Bombay. The BPTUC made representations to Government on the subject of Grain Shops to Industrial workers in Bombay city, the question of rationing in the city, and the supply of food articles to labour. The BPTUC has printed a report of its activities for the year, as also its constitution.

C. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress—The President of the Committee last year was Com. R. S. Ruikar, and the Secretary was Com. R. M. Pendse. In January 1943, the Annual General Meeting was held in which Com. V. R. Kalappa was elected President and Com. V. G. Balwaik, the General Secretary. Six meetings of the Provincial Committee were held during the year 1942. The Provincial Committee has assisted in starting the Textile Workers' Federation, which has done useful work for textile labour in the Province.

Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress—The Madras Committee which was inactive for some time was set functioning on the occasion of the visit of Com. R. A. Khedgikar to Madras in the month of November. The President of the Madras Committee is Com. V. Chakkrai Chettiar, and the General Secretary is Com. T. V. Anandan. Eight meetings of the Executive Committee were held since then, and four public meetings. The Committee has put up a strong protest against bringing into operation the Madras Industrial Disputes Bill.

Punjab Provincial Trade Union Congress—The Punjab Soobha Mazdoor Committee received the sanction of the Working

Committee of the AITUC in July 1942. Com. Fazal-Ilahi-Qurban is the President of the Committee and Com. Vidya Sagar, the General Secretary. During the year under report, four meetings of the Working Committee and four of the General Council have been held. Two joint meetings were held in co-operation with other organisations, in connection with the anti-profiteering day and for the formation of food committees. The Committee conducted three training classes for Trade Unionists. With the efforts of the Committee, food depots were opened at some places in the Punjab, six of them in Amritsar, where the management belongs to the Committee, one in Khewra and one in Okara with joint management. During the year under report, the Committee participated in eighteen strikes, out of which ten were conducted entirely by the Committee, and the rest in co-operation with the local unions.

Sindh Provincial Trade Union Congress—With the arrests of Comrades Narayandas Bechar and Gulamally the Committee was inactive for many months. A few meetings were held on the occasion of Com. Shanta Bhalerao's visit to Karachi, and a public meeting was organised where resolutions were passed regarding formation of food committees etc. Com. Kazi Muztaba is the Acting General Secretary of the Committee.

U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress—With the arrest of Com. Harihar Nath Shastri in August 1942, the police took up the custody of the office and the papers of the U. P. T. U. C., and the work of the Committee was stagnant. Activities were revived on the visit of Com. Shanta Bhalerao. Two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since then. The Committee has consistently made complaints of the neglect of the Provincial Government, which has discouraged the work of the Committee. Arrests of most of the trade union workers, bans placed on public meetings and other police restraints have led towards secession of the usual activities of the Provincial Committee.

The AITUC office throughout the year has been keeping close contact with the activities of Provincial Committees, with a view to vitalise the organization and keep in touch with Affiliated Unions. The General Secretary sent a circular letter in March 1943 asking Provincial Committees to send a full report of their activities on the basis of a small questionnaire. Replies have been received from all Provincial Committees.

Divisional Committees—It has been found that in certain areas, Trade Unions have formed Committees for organisational activities of the AITUC, in some cases to suit the linguistic needs of the area, and in others for the convenience of shortening Railway journeys, in order to attend meetings of the Committee at some Central place. The Gujarat Provincial Trade Union Council, the Berar Trade Union Committee, The All-Kerala Trade Union Congress, have some time or the other, approached the AITUC to

give them proper recognition. It may be said that in the interest of representations and negotiations with Provincial authorities, a single Committee is essential. But at the same time, it has also been found that organisation of AITUC work is encouraged with the formation of Committees in separate divisions of the same Province. I have to suggest hence that the General Council may consider during this session the idea of forming Committees in linguistic divisions, which would be given independent powers of organisation in certain respects, under the control and guidance of the Provincial Committee.

Provincial Conferences—Another suggestion, which would help to activise the Provincial Committees, is the organisation of Provincial Conferences. The General Council should this year prepare a programme of such Conferences for all Provincial Committees.

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Consultations by Government

During the period under report, the Department of Labour of the Government of India consulted the AITUC on various matters, regarding both labour policy and labour legislation.

On March 3rd, 1942, the Government inquired in a letter addressed to the General Secretary, whether the AITUC could co-operate with the Government in the measures to be taken to assist the morale of labour in the emergency times that were ahead, expressing the view that there was responsibility on the labour leaders at the present time, to do their part in reassuring labour, and urging them to secure the nation's maximum production by remaining firmly and staunchly at their jobs. The Government also desired to know whether the AITUC would welcome any assistance from Government in carrying out the schemes suggested by them.

In their letter dated the 23rd April 1942, the Government declared they were certain that the most effective means of keeping labour stable and at work are—

- (a) The provision of adequate air-raid precautions, of adequate shelters and of adequate air-raid services;
- (b) The provision of adequate welfare measures to show that the management is taking steps to ensure that labour is well-looked after in any emergency that may arise; and
- (c) The provision of adequate remuneration for work done in the circumstances in which it is done.

The General Secretary, AITUC, replied to the above-mentioned proposals, saying that the Unions affiliated to the AITUC realise their responsibility to do their best to persuade the workers not to be panicky, as already expressed in the resolution on the subject passed at the Cawnpore Session, and not to allow their

regular course of life and work to be interfered with by the course of events in the war. The AITUC was willing to co-operate with Government in the schemes to be brought into operation for this object. "The best form of assistance", wrote the General Secretary, "that the Government can give to the AITUC, is to create a feeling of assurance in the minds of the workers for the protection of their life and economic interests. No other form of assistance will be as effective as this assurance".

Tripartite Labour Conference

The invitation of the Government to send representatives to the Tripartite Labour Conference was accepted at the meeting of the Working Committee, specially convened for the purpose, on 13th July 1942. The proposal was placed before the meeting of the General Council also held on the next day. As the required quorum was not available, the proposal was accepted by the General Council by circular.

Meetings of the Tripartite Conference—The first meeting of the Tripartite Labour Conference took place on the 7th of August 1942. Comrades V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi, G. M. Khan and Hariharnath Shastri attended this meeting as delegates of the AITUC, and Comrades Shibnath Banerjee and R. A. Khedgikar attended as Adviser and Secretary respectively of the delegation. At the meeting of the members of the General Council held at Nagpur, it was decided that Comrades V. V. Giri and N. M. Joshi, should be the representatives of the AITUC on the Standing Committee of the Tripartite. At the first meeting of the Standing Committee held on 30th November and 1st December, Comrades N. M. Joshi and Bankim Mukerjee were present, the latter being the substitute delegate for Com. Giri, who was in Government detention. At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on January 25, 1943, as Com. Joshi was unable to attend, Comrades R. A. Khedgikar and Bankim Mukerjee attended as representatives of the AITUC, and Com. Shanta Bhalerao was the adviser.

Views expressed by the AITUC representatives at the Tripartite Conference—The object of the Conference as explained by the Government of India was to secure uniformity in proposals of labour legislation, and consideration of matters of all India importance affecting the relations between employers and labour. The representatives of the AITUC pointed out that the main object of the Conference, in a country like India, should be progress in improving labour conditions and labour legislation, and not mere uniformity. Another important point urged upon the attention of Government was that the Tripartite organisation should not be a purely advisory body as the Government proposes to make it, but that the decisions should be placed before the Legislature as has been the practise with respect to the decisions of International Labour Conference. The AITUC representatives also suggested to

Government that Tripartite Committees on the lines of the Central Tripartite organisation, should be set functioning in the Provinces.

Standing Committee Meetings—The agenda for the first meeting of the Standing Committee was a general review of war-time labour legislation, problems regarding production, earnings of labour and labour welfare. Notes were prepared by the General Secretary on all these points, which were published in the Trade Union Record of November-December 1942.

The second meeting of the Standing Committee was specially convened to discuss the problem of the supply of essential articles of food to labour. Views of the AITUC as put forward by its representatives are published in the Trade Union Record of January-February, 1943.

Government memoranda on the subjects for the agenda, which used to be received at the AITUC office, was circulated to all Provincial Committees, and they were asked to send their views.

Proposals for Labour Legislation—The Government of India had sent memoranda with regard to the following subjects, to which replies were sent by the General Secretary, on behalf of the AITUC, published in the Trade Union Record from time to time as given below:—

(1) Recognition of Trade Unions	T. U. R.	June	1942
(2) Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act	"	"	1942
(3) Holidays with Pay.	"	"	1942
(4) Amendments to the Trade Disputes' Act, 1929	"	July	1942
(5) Mines Maternity Benefit Act Rules	"	"	1942
(6) Notice by employers regarding lock-out when a strike is pending.	"	Sept.-Oct.	1942
(7) Defence of India Rule 81A, Joint Adjudication of Trade Disputes	"	January & February	1943
(8) Deferred Bonuses	"	"	"

Retail Cost of Living Indices—The Government of India has made a scheme for compiling cost of living index figures in various industrial centres all over India. Com. V. V. Giri attended a Conference held by Government in New Delhi in the month of June 1942, for preliminary discussions regarding the scheme, as the representative of the AITUC.

Scheme on Health Insurance—The Government of India has recently appointed Prof. B. P. Adarkar of the Allahabad University to formulate a scheme of Health Insurance, to be introduced for workers in the cotton and jute textile industries, and h~~g~~vy engineering industries in the first instance. Com. S. C.

Joshi and Com. S. S. Mirajkar have been nominated on behalf of the AITUC to serve on the panel of advisers for the preparation of this scheme.

Representations to Provincial Governments

On a representation made by the General Secretary of the UPTUC, that the U. P. Government had proposed to include names of office-bearers of Trade Unions, other than workers, in the list of people not qualified to vote or stand for elections in a labour constituency, the General Secretary had represented to the U. P. Government that the proposal intended to do something which neither the Government of India Act, nor the Rules made thereunder ever intended to do. Such restriction was not in the interests of the working classes of the province, as it may come in the way of their selecting the best representative available. As a result of this representation, the proposed clause relating to Trade Unionists was deleted from the notification.

Collection of information regarding the Trade Union Movement—The General Secretary made representations to the Labour Department of the Government of India regarding the need of publishing information about the working of the various wartime ordinances affecting labour and in particular a report of adjudications in different provinces under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Act.

Directory of Books on Labour—A directory of books on labour matters has been prepared during the course of the year at the AITUC office, which will be ready for publication soon.

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Attitude to War of the AITUC

The AITUC has been from the start against the growth of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively. When Japan first made an aggressive attack against China, the AITUC had also given expression to its protest. The attitude of the AITUC hence against Fascist attacks during the present times could not be doubted. However, so long as there exists the overhanging threat of Capitalist Imperialism developing into Fascism and Nazism, in a subject country like India, the attitude of workers towards war is bound to depend upon the definite assurance that the war will not result in strengthening Imperialism. This apprehension existed at the basis of the resolution passed at the Bombay session of the AITUC, defining the attitude of the AITUC to war. Recognising the fact that in a fundamental and tremendous issue like that of the present war, in order to maintain the solidarity of the movement, freedom of opinion was necessary, the AITUC granted to Affiliated Unions permission to publicly state their own view-point, though it differed from the main resolution of the AITUC.

Sometimes before the Cawnpore session, the Trade Unions following the Communist line of policy, redefined their attitude towards the war, and moved a resolution at Cawnpore to clarify their position. Another resolution was also moved, which recognised the change made in the world-situation by the entry of Russia into the War, and by the aggressive attack of Japan in the Pacific. As both these resolutions could not secure 3/4ths majority which is necessary according to the constitution of the AITUC, this has left the position of the AITUC towards War undefined. However, there is no doubt regarding the unanimous feeling in the AITUC that power must be transferred to Indians immediately in order to successfully fight the Fascist menace.

The view that is sometimes expressed that the negative policy of the AITUC on the subject of attitude to War does not permit vigorous and positive action, is a wrong interpretation of the attitude of the AITUC. The AITUC has given expression to the feelings of the workers in India with wisdom and courage. Any action at the sacrifice of the Trade Union Movement cannot be in the interests of the workers of India. The spirit of give-and-take that has been introduced in the work of the AITUC has strengthened the solidarity of the Workers' Movement. The AITUC by adopting this policy has thus maintained its solidarity and kept up its fight, not only for the maintenance of the Workers' standard of life, but for the freedom of the country.

It is recognised that at present in the AITUC, the different groups of which it is constituted, do not get full scope to maintain their respective view-points in the joint decisions taken. They have, however, full opportunity to express their opinions in their own organisations, and the united platform of the AITUC serves for them the purpose of participating in the building up of a solid labour movement in the country, which is a signal achievement by itself. It was with this spirit that the work of the AITUC is being carried on since the Bombay Session of 1940.

Workers and Political Situation in the Country

Very soon after the Cawnpore Session, Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with his proposals. Com. N. M. Joshi of the AITUC was one of those people with whom he held consultations.

The first Japanese bombs were dropped on the soil of India at the same time. Panic-stricken workers in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and to a lesser extent in Cawnpore hurried from town to country, and harassed by hunger, rushed back to the industrial areas again after some time. It was apprehended that the dangers and difficulties of war, experienced by so many other countries, may become at any moment, imminent in India.

Some of the affiliated unions did propaganda among the workers, urging their full participation in war-efforts, against the

apprehended attacks of the enemy. Conferences were held in Dacca, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, etc. Over and above this, the energies of a large number of workers of the AITUC have been spent during those times in warding off panic among the workers, preparing them to stand by their posts of duty in face of danger, and to help them in obtaining urgent amenities, essential for existence. Civil Defence Committees had started functioning in various places, and whenever invited, Trade Unionists were doing their share of work in these.

The war-time adjustments incidental to the situation in the country were brought about in India, according to the routine methods of a foreign bureaucratic Government, irresponsible to the people. With the increasing feeling of helplessness of an unarmed subject people before foreign invasion, a deep wave of political resentment swept through the country. The A.I.C.C. Meeting, held at Bombay in the first week of August, passed a resolution, demanding complete transfer of power to the people of India. On the 8th of August and the days following, the Government made wholesale arrests of Congressmen, and clapped them in jail without trial. Numerous Trade Unionists all over the country, who were members of the Congress Party, were put in jail, including Com. V. V. Giri, President, AITUC, and about thirty members of the General Council.

Following the arrests of Congress workers, a wave of sporadic strikes and demonstrations spread among workers all over the country, and certain important industrial undertakings ceased to work entirely for prolonged periods. In Ahmedabad cessation of work was longest, lasting for three months, following the general exodus mainly of spinners from the place. In Jamshedpur there was a total strike of thirteen days. In Nagpur, Coimbatore and Delhi, mills were closed for a number of days.

A meeting of the General Council convened at Nagpur on 5th September, 1942, passed a resolution expressing the views of the AITUC. Characterising the action of the Government as unwise and ill-conceived, the resolution urged upon the Government the necessity for immediate transfer of real power to the people of India. The resolution condemned the indiscriminate firing on the unarmed mob that had taken place, the virtual Government of the country by military rule, adoption of humiliating punishments like flogging and imposition of collective fines on whole communities. Lastly, an appeal was made to the Labour Movements in Great Britain and U.S.A., to bring pressure on their Governments to move for a policy of conciliation to be followed in India, in order that an immediate end may be put to repression, and the National demand for transfer of power may be conceded. The last-mentioned message was duly cabled to leading figures in the Labour Movement in Great Britain and U.S.A., by the General Secretary.

The fatal political deadlock in the country has hampered the progress of all public work. Even orderly meetings and propaganda is banned, as a result of which Trade Union work has become very difficult. In Bengal particularly and some other provinces, even those trade union workers who profess active participation in the war-efforts, are placed under restraints.

Economic Crisis—In the wake of the political breakdown in the country, followed an economical crisis which was equally terrible in its harassments to industrial workers. The rising curve of prices brought wages far below the margin of subsistence. Added to this, there was scarcity of food and other essential commodities necessary to life, especially in the industrial cities. Government followed a policy of hesitation with respect to price-control, taking over of supplies, and the rationing of essential foodstuffs. It was unable to check or control the practices of hoarding and profiteering; queues in front of Government grain shops swelled enormously; food riots occurred at some places; and the condition of the industrial worker, chained to his post of duty by war-time ordinances, became precarious.

Prominent workers of the AITUC in different provinces took the lead in representing the workers' grievances during the economic crisis. At the meeting of the Tripartite Standing Committee, urgently convened on 25th January 1943, to discuss the food situation, the AITUC representatives urged upon the attention of the meeting the necessity of the co-operation of trade union representatives on the management of grain shops, which point was admitted by the Committee.

The condition of workers thus continues to worsen by degrees. The cost of living has been steadily shooting up, to more than 200% of the pre-war level according to Government indices. The black market prices on which the worker has many times to depend are far higher. While the employers are reaping the advantages of the abnormal war time boom, in the case of workers in India, dearness allowances with the revision of scales that has hitherto come about directly as a result of keen discontent among the workers has fallen short of the needs required. The working class in India has been put to the severest trials. Adaptation to the needs of a war-time economy, a Government without sympathy towards the peoples of the country, and a political crisis of a vital nature, imposed upon them burdens too heavy to bear. The acute discontent among the masses has found out-let in bitter industrial struggles, mostly unorganised, and the repressive legislation of Government under the Defence of India Act and the various ordinances, which in effect has rendered orderly strikes illegal, has been instrumental in causing untold harassments to workers.

Important Labour Struggles during the Period

During the period under report, the policy of trade unionists in general was to avoid strikes, and to settle labour disputes by

way of negotiations, in recognition of the difficulties that would ensue if strikes occur in these difficult times. At the beginning of the period, Provincial Governments had also made public declaration of their labour policy, saying that their intention was not to permit strikes in industries essential for war production; but as a corollary of this, to ensure to labour a fair deal in war time conditions. In matters of action, it is a matter of regret to note that Government generally adopted an attitude not friendly to workers, and as a direct result of this, strikes were fomented in many places.

Twenty-five thousand workers in the Budge-Budge Jute areas were on strike for a month, in January-February 1942, for dearness allowance, war bonus and proper service rules. The strike was called off at the express assurance of the Bengal Government, but they failed to secure justice for labour against the powerful jute interests and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The textile workers of Delhi carried on agitation for about two months, with intermittent strikes and demonstrations, which culminated in a lathi charge on 15th February 1942 and death of one of the workers. The prolonged struggle of the Madras Bus workers was responsible for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration under Mr. Justice Burns, but the employers refused to participate, and Bus workers in Madras are still left with their grievances, without the possibility of any justice. The textile workers of Madras came into trouble, when in February 1942, there was a scuffle between the workers and the police, with the result that nine workers were killed and over one hundred injured. Government was requested to set up a Committee of Enquiry into these incidents, which the Government refused to do. In April 1942, there was lightning strike of eight thousand workers of the R. I. N. Dockyard, Bombay, when the police opened fire upon the strikers as a result of which six persons died.

There have been strikes all the year over in Essential Services, which have been declared illegal by Government. In Railway workers on the G. I. P., E. I. R., and N. S. Railway, among public utility concerns like transport services of tram and bus in Bombay and Calcutta, strikes have taken place causing serious disturbances. The general discontent is evident, from reports of strikes entered upon at places big and small, among illiterate unorganised labour like Bidi Workers in Bombay, Ajmere and Ahmedabad. Building workers on contract, low-paid municipal teachers, sweepers and road bigaris, etc., etc., textile workers at Lyallpur and Amritsar in the Punjab, paper mill workers at Titagarh, Bengal Chemical workers, Government press workers, etc., etc., had gone on strikes for the redress of their grievances.

Grievances of Workers in War Zones—It has specially to be noted that in spite of efforts made by Trade Unionists to

encourage the worker to attend to his post of duty during emergency, workers in essential services have been compelled to discontinue work, because of neglect by Government and the employer, of their primary necessities. Employees of the Calcutta Corporation, Tramwaymen in Calcutta, Calcutta Electric Workers, Calcutta Steel Workers, Bengal-Assam Railway Workers and B. N. Railwaymen have all been protesting that their primary needs were not satisfied and many of these were forced to resort to direct action even during the period of air raids to get their grievances redressed. It is highly necessary that Government should utilise the Essential Services Ordinance, to procure the primary demands of labour in war zones.

One special reason for labour discontent was mass unemployment due to shortages of wagons for coal. In spite of the Excess Profits Tax, the employers are enabled to get sufficient high rates of profit, in spite of interruptions in production due to shortages of coal, so that the burden of creating agitation to maintain production has fallen in these days on workers' organisations. Affiliated Unions in Khandesh and Berar and the Mazdoor Subha, Ferozabad, carried on continuous agitation during the year for supply of coal.

Agitation for Dearness Allowance—Workers in other countries like Great Britain, by organised efforts, have been able to secure increased rights and privileges, necessitated by the extra responsibilities and strain imposed on them. In India, for various reasons, the scope for the workers' movement is very much limited. In fact, the energies of affiliated unions have been mostly exhausted in putting forward the workers' demands for simple adequate dearness allowance and supply of food. Even with respect to this demand of the workers, the argument has been advanced by employers and the Government that increased dearness allowance would lead to inflation in the country. Trade Unionists have represented at the Tripartite Meeting and on other occasions, that this is a futile charge, as the Industrial Wages' Bill in India is an insignificant fraction of the National expenditure, which is almost entirely controlled by Government and the capitalists of the country. A few coppers, added to the industrial workers' budget would make a slight difference to the country's currency. Moreover, the demand of dearness allowance is required to be put up because Government is unable to keep a firm control over prices of essential articles.

Working of War Time Ordinances

Under the National Service Technical Personnel Ordinance, the workers' right to improve his prospect, by leaving one job to take a more lucrative one is taken away without being adequately compensated by being given sufficiently improved conditions than he was previously getting. A suggestion made to Government to appoint Advisory Committees to National Service Tribunals has not been brought into operation. In industries, covered by the scope of

the Essential Service Ordinance, in which case Government have taken power to regulate conditions on their own initiative, no steps have generally been taken to provide proper conditions unless the workers had gone on strikes or threatened strikes. Regarding the provision of compulsory adjudication of a trade dispute under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Act, Government has generally shown reluctance to take action, unless a strike has actually taken place. Regarding the actual working of these various ordinances, it has been found that the procedure is so dilatory that it does not provide prompt satisfaction to provide workers a fair deal. Adjudications have been found to prolong for months and months.

The adjudication machinery, for which the procedure of conciliation is prescribed, has actually come into operation in the manner prevalent in ordinary legal disputes, unsuitable to the solution of deadlocks in industry. Lastly, in the matter of prosecutions under the Essential Services Ordinance, while employers have been able to take action on workers for leaving their jobs without a reasonable cause, workers have not been able to prosecute employers for peremptory dismissals, because of lack of adequate procedure.

Problems of Labour Legislation

During the budget session of the Legislative Assembly in 1942, two new measures have been placed on the statute-book, the Weekly Holidays Act, and the Industrial Statistics Act. The first empowers Provincial Governments to provide for a weekly rest day, as well as an additional half-holiday to persons employed in shops, restaurants and theatres ; no deduction in wages to be made for the grant of such holidays. The second empowers the Provincial Government to make arrangements for collection of statistics with regard to industries and matters relating to welfare of labour.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Statement of Receipts & Payments Account for the Period as from 1st December 1941 to 31st March 1943.

Examined & found correct.

LALJI PENDSE,
Treasurer

Bombay, dated 26th April 1943.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE AITUC SESSION AT NAGPUR

1 May Day Greetings

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends brotherly May Day greetings to the working class of the world and the peoples of the first Socialist State.

The AITUC reaffirms its pledge to fight for Socialism, and abolition of exploitation of man by man; and assures the working class of the world that it will not lag behind in the common struggle for final social emancipation.

The AITUC expresses its deep sympathy and solidarity with the working class and peoples of all countries, overrun by foreign aggression and undergoing indescribable sufferings and persecutions; and congratulates them on their courageous resistance to their enslaver.

2 Greetings to the Red Army

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends its warm greetings to the workers' and peasants' Red Army, which by its heroic defence of Stalingrad and the great winter offensive, has saved the freedom not only of the Soviet people but of all peoples, and has earned the right of support from the entire freedom-loving peoples of the world.

3 Greetings to the Chinese People

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends its fraternal greetings to the Government and people of China who have been carrying on a heroic struggle against Japanese aggression for nearly seven years. The Unity in action of the two main political Parties in China has been a tower of strength in China's struggle against the Japanese invader, and is a source of constant inspiration to the people of India.

4 Indians in South Africa

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the action of the South African Government in introducing legislation of a racially discriminating character against Indians settled in that country; further restricting the trading and occupational rights of Indians and ignoring the representations of the Government and the people of India. The AITUC feels that this is a wanton attack on the self-respect of India and Indians, and should be resented by all possible means. The AITUC extends its full sympathy and support to our countrymen in the action they may take to vindicate their self-respect.

5 Kayyur Comrades

The All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its sense of indignation and anger at the execution of four peasant leaders from Kayyur.

The AITUC expresses its warm appreciation of the courage with which the four peasant leaders calmly faced death. It expresses its deep sympathy for the families of the four martyrs and assures them that the AITUC fully shares in their profound sorrow.

6 Repression

The All-India Trade Union Congress condemns the measures taken by the Government, subversive of civil liberties, including liberty of the Press, the liberty of association, of speech and of assembly, in the name of the Defence of India. The indiscriminate shooting of people, the heavy and inordinate sentences passed by the special and other tribunals aggravated the situation. The gagging of the Press has prevented foreign countries, particularly the United Nations, from knowing the real state of affairs in India and has encouraged official lawlessness. The prohibition of public meetings and even the meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress for its open session at Nagpur, have prevented the workers from participation in the work of ventilation of their grievances with a view to get them redressed.

The imposition of collective fines and the "denial policy" in the manner it has been worked have also produced great hardship for the people and led in many instances to avoidable suffering. The All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its deep sympathy for the victims of repression and demands the restoration of civil liberties and immediate withdrawal of all repressive measures.

7 Defence of India Act

The All-India Trade Union Congress places on record its strong condemnation of the abuse by Government of the Defence of India Act and the illegal detention of thousands of patriotic men and women including a large number of Trade Union leaders and workers even after the judgment of the Federal Court. The AITUC urges upon the Government the immediate release of all those detained under the Defence of India Rules.

8 Dearness Allowance

The All-India Trade Union Congress views with grave concern the rapid rise in the cost of living which has enormously depressed real wages and the workers' standard of living, to the point of starvation.

The AITUC strongly protests against the failure of employers of Labour including Government to fully compensate

the workers against the increased cost of living. The dearness allowance, whenever it is sanctioned, is without exception totally inadequate, and in many cases constitutes a mockery. Large sections of workers still get no dearness allowance whatsoever.

In almost all cases, the dearness allowance was secured only after a strike or strong pressure, both the employer and Government failing to do justice to the workers of their own accord.

The AITUC therefore, urges upon the Government to take requisite steps to secure to workers in all industries dearness allowance which will at least cover the actual rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of the War. The AITUC is of the opinion that the policy of determining the scale of dearness allowance should be such that the pre-war level of real wages, which in itself was very low, should not be allowed to deteriorate, and that the scale of dearness allowance should be made automatically adjustable to price fluctuations from month to month and should be paid in cash.

The AITUC brings to the notice of Government as well as employers the fact that unless adequate measures are immediately taken to relieve distress caused by the increased cost of living, the discontent that already prevails among the working class will take a more serious turn.

9 Rationing

The All-India Trade Union Congress while it fully supports rationing, especially in big cities, and demands its immediate introduction, at the same time strongly objects to Government's Rationing Principles which will defeat the main object of rationing, namely, securing even distribution of food for all, irrespective of their social status, and the minimum quantity necessary for work and production.

(1) The AITUC is of opinion that fixing of arbitrary quantities as rations, without regard to the needs of health and efficiency in work, will only mean legalised starvation and lead to breakdown of rationing.

(2) Rationing without control of prices and without bringing down present high prices will be reduced to a farce; the poorer sections will not be able to buy even the rationed quantity. The price must be such as to bring at least the ration quantity within easy reach of people.

(3) No rationing scheme will succeed without the co-operation of the people. There is much room for corruption in rationing and unless people's co-operation is secured, any rationing scheme might fall through sheer corruption, after inflicting starvation on hundreds. The AITUC therefore calls upon the people in

their own interest to organise themselves in city and mohalla committees and supervise rationing.

(4) The Congress is strongly of the opinion that the main distribution agency should be the small retail shop-keeper.

The AITUC therefore demands :—

- (1) That quantities of rationed articles be fixed after taking into consideration the minimum physical needs of the people ;
- (5) That reasonable prices bringing food within easy reach of everybody should be established and prices of food grains be pegged at this level ;
- (3) That people's food committees should be recognised by Government to exercise supervision over rationing
- (4) That the small trader with fixed number of customers be made the main distributive agency.

10 Food Crisis

The All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its grave concern over the extremely critical Food situation in the country which is developing into total disappearance of food grains from large areas and leading to rioting by hungry people. The AITUC feels that unless all parties and organisations come forward and unite to secure even distribution of food, the prospect facing the country is anarchy and starvation.

The AITUC is of opinion that there is no justification whatsoever for the acute famine conditions that obtain over large parts of the country, that the disappearance of food and the extraordinary prices charged for the food grains are the results of private speculation, hoarding and Government's attempt to control supply by offering extortionate prices and failure to co-operate with the people in the solution of the crisis.

The All-India food crisis further got accentuated by Government's policy of repression against the National Congress and the Nation as a whole which has created unstable conditions throughout the country and has sapped public confidence.

The AITUC takes note of the fact that at long last the Government are seeing the necessity of rationing as a measure of equitable distribution of food and have accepted the principle of control of food-stocks in the country and prevent hoarding.

None the less the policy pursued by the Government of decontrolling prices and offering through their agents prices far higher than even the present extortionate ones, has led to wild

speculation and intensified hoarding, as the hoarders feel that by withholding stocks they will get still better prices.

This policy of attempting to control stocks without controlling prices is mainly responsible for the disappearance of food from large parts of the country.

The AITUC demands a reversal of the present policy and demands the following :—

- (1) Control on the movement and the distribution of stocks through peoples' Food Committees which can prevent hoarding;
- (2) Assurance of reasonable price to the peasants ;
- (3) Scaling down of present excessive prices to bring food within easy reach of the people, and
- (4) A categorical declaration about pegging of food prices.

The AITUC warns the Government that any further attempt to shirk co-operation with the people and solve the food crisis on the basis of bureaucratic ordinances, by appealing to profiteering motives of a few big merchants, or by establishing monopolies for a few traders, will only intensify the crisis leading to complete breakdown of national economy.

The AITUC finally makes a fervent appeal to the Indian people and all parties and organisations to unite and form all parties' food committees in districts, towns, villages, to secure effective distribution of food, check hoarding, procure stocks and save the people from unnecessary hunger and starvation.

The AITUC congratulates the All-Parties Food Committees which have been established in some places and which have been useful in securing food for the people in their locality.

The AITUC calls upon all Affiliated Trade Unions and workers to participate in the formation of Food Committees in cities.

11 Railway Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress brings to the notice of the Government of India and the Railway Board the growing discontent amongst Railway workers as a result of the short-sighted policy of the Government of India in refusing to make good the lag between the rise in the cost of living and the real wages by means of inadequate Dearness Allowance. Where an allowance of Rs. 30/- per month would have just compensated for the increased cost of living a meagre allowance ranging from

Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 per month was all that was granted. This policy has already led to spontaneous strikes in a number of Railway workshops.

The AITUC warns the Government and the Railway Board that this policy will lead to serious consequences and urges upon them the necessity of revising their policy by conceding the moderate and legitimate demands of the Railway Workers as presented by the Railwaymen's Federation.

The AITUC congratulates the Railway workers in the united stand that they have decided to take in obtaining their demand formulated at the special convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and assures the AIRF that the AITUC will give full support in their fight.

The AITUC appeals to the people to support the struggle of the Railway Workers for their moderate demands and expresses the hope that better counsels will still prevail with the Railway Board.

12 Dismissals on Railways for Desertion

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the dismissal of thousands of workers on the E. I. Rly., B. & A. Rly. and B. N. Rly. on the charge of their alleged deserting from their posts at the time of Jap bombings of Calcutta and other places. While exhorting the workers to stick to their posts in such emergencies, the AITUC draws the attention of the Government and the employers to the fact that their failure to provide adequate A. R. P. shelter and food supply to the workers and above all their failure generally to secure the confidence and co-operation of the people of this country were mainly responsible for the panic and exodus resulting in temporary absence from duties. The AITUC urges upon the Railway Administration to reinstate these dismissed workers in the interests of smooth working of the main transport system so vital to the nation.

13 Demands of Textile Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress draws the attention of the employers and the Government to the serious discontent prevailing among the textile workers throughout the country, due to the failure of the employers to give adequate dearness allowance to cover the enormous rise in the cost of living, to give bonus payment commensurate with the boom profits enjoyed by the industry, and to provide supplies of cheap foodstuffs to the workers and their families. Government's acquiescence in the policy of the employers has added to the gravity of the situation. Employers are emboldened, in some cases, to withhold cash pay-

ments of bonus and dearness allowance, driving the workers into opposition and strikes, when the country is already in the midst of a famine of cloth supplies.

The fall in the standard of living of the workers, due to rise in prices, insufficient dearness allowance and inadequate supplies of foodstuffs, is further accentuated by the severe fall in the earnings of the great mass of piece-workers due to the character of production having undergone a change from fine to coarser spinning and weaving, and due to the fall in production for want of good and sufficient stores and materials.

In places where Government has imposed conciliation and adjudication machinery to solve deadlocks in the industry, (as for example the B. I. D. Act in Bombay) it fails to see that it functions speedily and impartially. Three years of the working of the B. I. D. Act has proved that it is fully weighted in favour of the employers and gives the workers no relief, and is nothing but an attack on their freedom of action and a hindrance to the growth of trade unions and collective bargaining. The AITUC demands that measures like the B. I. D. Act must be immediately withdrawn or thoroughly overhauled.

The AITUC protests against the continued failure of the Government of various provinces to give effect to the recommendations of Inquiry Committees appointed by them where such recommendations tend to improve conditions of work and wages. Under the threat of lockouts from the employers, the Bombay Government has failed to implement the recommendations of the Divatia Committee. The C. P. Government has failed to see that the Jayaratnam Report in the matter of full restoring of wage-cuts is acted upon by the employers.

The AITUC fully supports the demands of the textile workers in the matter of full dearness allowance and bonus payments in cash, adequate and cheap supplies of food, and A. R. P. shelters, an impartial and speedy machinery for settlement of disputes through collective bargaining, 25% rise in basic wages, protection from victimisation and recognition of Trade Unions. It calls upon the Governments, Central and Provincial, to prohibit deferment of bonus payments and to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Inquiry Committees, improving conditions of work and wages in the Industry.

14 Seamen

(A) The All-India Trade Union Congress draws the attention of the Government of India to the very unsatisfactory conditions of service of Indian Seamen and urges upon them

that the following more important demands among others be immediately granted:

- (1) That employment should be by strict rotation with a view to eliminating bribery and with a view to ensuring that every seaman gets employment at specific intervals;
 - (2) That a comprehensive Scheme of Social Insurance specially Unemployment Insurance should be instituted;
 - (3) That the inordinate delays caused at present in the payment of compensation for war injuries should be eliminated and that immediate steps for early payment be taken;
 - (4) That proper A. R. P. measures be taken on board ships as well as in the harbours.
- (B) The attention of the Government of India is drawn to the fact that the questions regarding Indian Seamen, who constitute an important section of the Indian Working Class, are entrusted to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, as a result of which, problems concerning Indian Seamen are not at all included in the agenda for the meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee which are convened by the Labour Department. Thus questions pertaining to Indian Seamen are very much neglected and the representatives of Labour are denied the opportunity of discussing these problems with the Government of India.

The AITUC therefore, strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity of including the questions regarding Indian Seamen in the Agenda for the meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee and is of the opinion that this should be done without any further delay, particularly in view of the fact that a number of new problems concerning Indian Seamen have arisen as a result of the outbreak of the War in which Indian Seamen are playing a very important role.

15 Jute Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress condemns the policy of the Jute Millowners of Bengal which compels three lakhs of workers in the province most threatened by war to carry on war production under miserable working conditions. The AITUC is of opinion that the prevailing scheme of Rs. 5/- Dearness Allowance P. M. and 5 seers of cheap rice per head per week is quite inadequate to compensate for the increased cost of living and keeps the workers in a state of semi-starvation. Such conditions

find no parallel in any other major industry and can only undermine the workers' morale and capacity to carry on production.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the Bengal Government to abandon its policy of non-intervention in this matter and to appoint without delay an Enquiry Committee with powers to investigate fully the conditions of the Jute Workers, and to make recommendations for a Scheme for a fair rate of dearness allowance and adequate cheap grain supply, uniformly applicable to the whole Jute Industry.

16 Khewra Salt Miners

The All-India Trade Union Congress draws the attention of the Government of India to the serious discontent prevailing among the salt miners of Khewra over their conditions of work and wages and strongly resents the attitude of Government in neglecting to improve these conditions to the satisfaction of the workers. This Congress urges upon the Government to concede the following demands of the miners:—(1) That the rate of wages be doubled, (2) that all necessary stores such as nails, magazines, powder etc., should be provided by the Department in sufficient quantity, (3) that proper weighment of miners' production on which he is paid be insured, (4) that dearness allowance to meet the full rise in the cost of living be given and that immediately the miners be put at least on the same level as the Railway workers, in the matter of the dearness allowance rates, (5) that the advances made to the miners for rebuilding of their quarters in New Khewra be written off.

17 Tea Plantation Labour

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress draw the attention of the Government to the miserable condition under which about a million of tea-garden labourers of Assam and other parts of India are living. The average monthly earning of a tea-garden labourer in Assam is not more than Rs. 6/-; with no adequate provision to meet the rise in the cost of living which has gone up enormously, in an area where bombing raids are taking place, and hundreds of workers have been killed. Food scarcity also is very acute in the area, and no adequate arrangement has been made for supply of food to the workers.

This Session of the AITUC condemns the policy of the Assam Government and the Indian Tea Association which is imposing severest restrictions on the workers' rights of organisation, free association and all other normal Trade Union rights. Over and above this, membership to Trade Unions is being

punished by the planters who expel the labourers for joining their Union and thus forcing the Tea garden workers to live in abject conditions of slave labour.

This Session therefore demands :—

1. Full right of the workers to hold meetings and organise themselves in their own Union and removal of restrictions upon trade union workers;
2. Adequate increment in basic wages and dearness allowance to cover the cost of living;
3. Cheap supply of food.

The AITUC urges upon the Government the need for appointing a committee to inquire into conditions of life and work in plantations in Assam and other parts of India.

18 Paper Industry

The All-India Trade Union Congress notes with great alarm the grave crisis in the production and supply of paper, which not only threatens to destroy the educational, literary, political and commercial life of the country, but has thrown out of employment a number of press workers by its disastrous effect on the Printing Trade.

The AITUC is of the opinion that the crisis has been precipitated by the failure of the Government (a) to take adequate steps for the development of the paper industry, (b) to effect proper economy in the consumption of their own paper, (c) to provide for adequate shipping space for imported paper, (d) to control the wholesale and retail price of paper and (e) to prevent the hoarding of paper and discourage the black market. This crisis is also due to the refusal of the Government to allow for public consumption more than 30% of the mill made paper. The AITUC demands of the Government to increase the quota of public consumption by at least 25%.

19 Digboi Petroleum Workers

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress wholeheartedly sympathises with the heroic victims of the Digboi Trade Dispute and condemns the action taken by the Government to suppress a perfectly lawful strike and exterrn several thousands of workers by written or unwritten orders, while the long-drawn dispute was still under Government enquiry and the then Assam Ministry was publicly committed to enforce the decision of the Conciliation Board upon the offending party, the Assam Oil Company, by immediate legislation.

This Session demands their reinstatement and fulfilment of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board and the Court of Enquiry, thereby doing a bare justice, though belated, for the long sufferers.

20 Bidi Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress notes the deterioration in the conditions of the Bidi and Tobacco workers all over the country, ever since the outbreak of the war. While the cost of living has been steeply rising, the bidi workers have secured almost no dearness allowance to compensate it, and where they have succeeded in getting some dearness allowance, such as in parts of Madras and Bombay Presidency, such dearness allowance hardly amounting to 10% has been absolutely inadequate to meet the increased cost of living.

The employers on the other hand have taken advantage of every situation to increase their profits at the expense of the people and the workers. For example, immediately the proposal for taxation on tobacco was announced in March 1943, the employers have almost doubled the price of bidis.

The AITUC welcomes the recent awakening among the bidi workers, and the formation of Trade Unions by them throughout the country. The AITUC congratulates the workers that have fought struggles for the maintenance of their standards of living and expresses its solidarity with those that are struggling to this end.

The AITUC demands that the Government should immediately apply the Factory Act to all Bidi Factories employing 10 or more workers.

21 Primary School Teachers

The All-India Trade Union Congress deplores the attitude of the Government of India in not implementing the recommendations of the Sergeant Committee, appointed by the Central Government, regarding salaries and working conditions of Primary School Teachers. The AITUC urges upon the Government that these recommendations should be implemented without any further delay.

The AITUC is of opinion that dearness allowance that is at present given to Primary teachers is totally inadequate and condemns the attitude of those Municipalities which have shown reluctance to sanction even that scale of dearness allowance which is recommended by Government. It is, therefore, necessary that Government should

make such recommendations binding on Municipalities and Local Boards.

The AITUC calls upon all Primary School Teachers to organise themselves on Trade Union lines, and assures them that the AITUC stands behind them in their struggle for better conditions of work and wages.

22 Baroda State Trade Union Legislation

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress condemns the attack of the Baroda State Government on the fundamental right of the workers and their trade unions in the State to associate and unite with their comrades in other parts of the country, in as much as the State prohibits under its law trade unions seeking affiliation to the AITUC, the central organisation of the Indian workers. The AITUC also condemns the legislation of the State requiring six weeks' notice before the workers could resort to a strike as clearly calculated to strengthen the employers' organisation against effective action of the workers in defence of their rights and for betterment of their conditions of work. The AITUC calls upon the workers of the State to solidly organise themselves in their Trade Unions to meet this attack and urges upon the State to repeal forthwith all such reactionary laws.

23 Repression in Cochin and Travancore

The All-India Trade Union Congress views with great concern the policy adopted by the Travancore and Cochin State Governments towards labour.

The democratic rights of Assembly and of speech have been banned.

Labour leaders are either clapped in jail or proceeded against. In Travancore prominent Labour Leaders are detained without trial. In Cochin criminal cases have been launched against Union workers.

In such a situation the employers naturally take fullest advantage of the opportunity to smash workers' organisations by freely resorting to victimisation, abuses, threats, even physical manhandling of the workers.

Above all, the food shortage in these States has become very acute. This has affected the workers most. No facility for fair price shops has been given to them.

All these conditions are tending to create a very dangerous and explosive situation.

The AITUC warns the State Governments against the continuation of this policy and demands the immediate withdrawal of all prohibitory orders, so that the workers could freely organise and devise ways of combating their economic deterioration.

24 A.R.P. Measures in Bengal

The All-India Trade Union Congress notes that despite the steadily developing Japanese air offensive against Bengal, the Government persists in its callous attitude towards the provision of adequate A.R.P. measures for the workers of vital industries in that Province. The Congress is of opinion that the almost total unpreparedness of A.R.P. contributed largely to the panicky evacuation of workers from Calcutta and surrounding areas last December, and considers that if existing conditions are allowed to continue, industry may collapse altogether under more intensive air raids in the future.

The AITUC therefore urges the Government to realise the gravity of the situation and to make the following provisions without delay—

1. Adequate number of covered shelters for workers in the factory premises, particularly in those which may be considered as Military objectives ;
2. Adequate covered shelters for the workers and their families in the bustee areas where they reside ;
3. A. R. P. Training for the workers in every factory and recruitment of special paid A.R.P. squads from among them ;
4. Protection of vital points such as key factories, docks, railway junctions etc., by adequate numbers of A. A. guns, camouflage, barrage balloons etc.;
5. A.R.P. system in factories and bustees to be administered jointly by workers' and employers' representatives.

25 Health Insurance

The All-India Trade Union Congress welcomes the appointment of a special officer by the Government of India to draft a scheme of Health Insurance for workers in textile and heavy engineering industries.

The AITUC is of opinion that the scope of the scheme is extremely narrow, and suggests that the scheme should be made applicable to all industries in India including the Indian States.

The AITUC further suggests that along with employers and the workers, Government should also be a contributor to the Insurance Fund.

26 Tripartite Conference

The All-India Trade Union Congress, while welcoming the establishment by the Government of India of the Tripartite Conference and the Standing Labour Committee, suggests to the Government of India that, instead of treating the decisions of the Conference and the Standing Labour Committee as merely advisory, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments should accept the obligation of taking steps towards giving effect to the decisions of these Bodies. The AITUC also urges upon the Provincial Governments to start immediately similar organisations in their respective provinces.

DRAFTS OF RESOLUTIONS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION, WHICH WERE DISCUSSED BUT DID NOT PASS

Draft Resolution moved by Com. Somnath Lahiri at the Nagpur Session

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly protests against the hostile attitude shown by the Government of India and the British Government towards the country-wide demand for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and condemns their refusal to permit the leaders' delegation to interview him in jail, or even to give Mahatma Gandhi who had reaffirmed his faith in the principle of non-violence, an opportunity to review the political situation *de novo*. In the opinion of the AITUC the repressive policy of the Government culminating in the wholesale incarceration of workers of the Congress Organisation, attacks on civil liberties and denial of power to the people, runs counter to the anti-Fascist and democratic professions of the British Government and only makes it clear that the British Government is determined to stick to power at all costs.

The AITUC asks the Government to release Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners and demands immediate transfer of power. It reaffirms its conviction that a National Government, responsible to the people, and vested with full powers can alone successfully lead the country against the invader, organise effective defence and save the country from economic chaos and anarchy.

The AITUC warmly welcomes the unanimity among all political parties on the question of transfer of power and declares that the opposition of British Government can be successfully overcome by active national unity based on Hindu-Muslim understanding.

While there is no valid excuse for the British Government to deny National Government, the AITUC taking into consideration the need of immediate unity, urges all patriotic parties and organisations to accept self-determination, so that doubts and suspicions may be dispelled from the minds of our Muslim brethren of the League and the path be opened for an irresistible demand for National Government.

The AITUC calls upon the labour movements in all United Nations to stress upon their respective Governments the necessity and importance of giving proper weight to this point of view of the Indian working class, while formulating their policies and programmes for the successful prosecution of war and the conclusion of a peace which will ensure freedom and democracy for all the nations of the world.

Draft Resolution moved by Com. V. R. Kalappa at the Nagpur Session

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly protests against the continued detention of the President of the Indian National Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders for the mere sin of asking transfer of political power to the people of this country, primarily with a view to protect them from foreign aggression; and demands in the name of anti-Fascist resistance and effective defence of the country, immediate and unconditional release of all the patriots, who are either under detention or serving their term of imprisonment.

The AITUC deplores that inspite of Mahatma Gandhi's readiness to review the political situation *de novo* and his subsequent fast, torturing his own flesh regardless of his old age, Government callously refused to release him, when his life was in grave danger, and when his release was demanded universally by the entire people.

The AITUC is further of opinion that refusal even to allow the leaders' delegation to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to resolve the political deadlock can but lead to one conclusion, that British Imperialism does not want any settlement as it may mean transfer of power.

The AITUC therefore, demands immediate transfer of power by establishing a National Government vested with full powers, as such a Government alone can successfully lead the country against any invader and organise effective defence, and save the country from chaos and anarchy.

The AITUC declares that the people of this country, particularly workers and peasants, who constitute the bulk of the population, will whole-heartedly support a constitution based on principles of self-determination and social justice and agreed upon by the leading political parties. But until the new constitution is framed, all communities should urge upon their respective political leaders participation in the National Government. On the basis of this declaration, there should be no difficulty to end the present deadlock. The All-India Trade Union Congress, therefore, urges upon the British Government to end its Imperialist domination over India, facilitating establishment of a National Government. If in spite of this declaration, Government fails to transfer power to India, the All-India Trade Union Congress urges upon the leading political parties to devise sanctions in order to enforce the National Demand.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Resolution passed in the 20th session of the AITUC at Nagpur:—

In accordance with the recommendations of the General Council, the following alterations shall be made in the constitution of the AITUC.

Number one

Substitute the following clause for clause 29 in the Constitution of the AITUC:

“(a) Affiliated Unions in every provincial administrative unit shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which proposes to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions under the constitution of the AITUC.

Number two

In clause 9 (a) (v), instead of “two assistant secretaries,” substitute “three assistant secretaries.”

Decisions of the Working Committee, which was Elected in the Cawnpore Session of 1942.

(Passed at the Meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay, on 13-7-1942)

(1) It was decided that either Com. R. A. Khedgikar or Com. Shanta Bhalerao should visit Sindh in the near future, in order to make a report to the AITUC of the condition of Unions in that Province.

(2) It was decided that a Provincial Committee may be formed in the Punjab, after the affiliation of new Unions is sanctioned by the General Council.

(3) It was decided that those Unions which have not paid any affiliation fee for the last four years, since the Nagpur session of the AITUC, should be informed that no circulars should be sent to these Unions henceforth, and their names would be struck off from the list of Affiliated Unions, if payment is not made by them within a period of three months from the date of the circular which would be sent to them, informing them of this resolution.

(4) Regarding the Tripartite Labour Conference, it was decided that the invitation of the Government of India should be accepted and that the following should represent the AITUC on the Plenary Conference to be held on 7th August :

Delegates—Comrades V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi, G. M. Khan, Hariharnath Shastri.

Adviser—Com. Sibnath Banerjee.

Secretary—Com. R. A. Khedgikar.

(5) This meeting of the Working Committee requests the Government of Madras to set up an impartial inquiry into the cause that led to the opening of fire by the Police on the workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, on 11th March which resulted in 9 deaths and injury to more than 100 workers, and insists that the Government should pay adequate compensation to the families of the workers who died or were wounded on account of the opening of fire on the workers.

(6) This meeting of the Working Committee condemns firing by the Police on unarmed workers which has recently taken place in various industrial centres; among textile workers of Madras, dock workers of Bombay, miners in Kolar Gold Fields and workers at Cawnpore. The Working Committee insists that compensation should be paid to the families of the workers who died as a result of the firing by the Police.

(7) The AITUC notes with grave concern the tragic plight of workers in the following industries, harassed by unemployment because of dislocation of normal working due to circumstances resulting from war—

- (i) Bengal Jute Mills, from where 30,000 men have been already sacked and another 100,000 are about to be retrenched.
- (ii) Miners in the Coal areas, due to shortage of Railway wagons to carry the coal.
- (iii) Closing of Mills in C. P. and various other textile centres in Bombay Presidency on account of shortage of coal.

The AITUC urges upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to provide alternative employment or adequate allowance for loss of employment.

(8) This meeting of the Working Committee views with grave concern the miserable condition of workers, due to the high and steep rise in the cost of living, profiteering by merchants and middlemen, the inadequate and inefficient system of price-control, and the dilatory and indifferent attitude of the Government and the employers, in the matter of grant of dearness allowance. The meeting urges upon the Government the urgent and essential need of efficient price-control, the checking of profiteering, supplying of commodities at the controlled prices, and automatic increase in dearness allowance to all workers in proportion to the increase in the cost of living.

(9) This meeting of the Working Committee fixes the 9th August as the All-India Dearnness Allowance Demand Day, and urges upon all workers and their organisations in the country, to observe that day holding mass meetings and organising demonstrations.

Decisions of the General Council that was elected at the AITUC Session, held at Cawnpore in 1942.

(Decisions taken at the first meeting held at Cawnpore on 9-2-1942 have already appeared in the Report of the Nineteenth Session on pages 42-44). -

(10) Resolved that the Trade Union Record be issued for the next year, as the monthly bulletin of the AITUC, and that a Committee of Management, consisting of Comrades N. M.

Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar and Shanta Bhalerao be appointed to be in charge of the Trade Union Record—(passed by circular on 15th April 1942).

x

x

x

x

(11) Resolved that the following Trade Unions should be affiliated to the AITUC.

1. Karachi Warehouse and Transport Workers' Union (1115)
2. Karachi Factories' Workers' Union (775)
3. Karachi Tramway Workers' Union (272)
4. Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union (223)
5. Karachi Municipal Labour Union (690)
6. Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union (722)
7. Karachi Port Trust Labour Union (1466)
8. Hermann and Mohotta Workmen's Union (161)
9. Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur (800)
10. Lahore Sweepers' Union (500)
11. The Khushnaviz Union, Lahore (147)
12. Textile Workers' Union, Okara (317)
13. Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore (2021)
14. BEST Employees' Union, Bombay (800)
15. The Mill Kamdar Mandal, Baroda (1000)
16. Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Mandal (1220)
17. Poona Girni Kamgar Union (1000)

(Numbers in brackets indicate the figures of the average paying membership of each Union during the last year).

(12) It was decided that the General Secretary should be authorised to strike off the names of the following ten Unions from the list of Affiliated Unions, as they have, on reliable authority, ceased to function :—

1. Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union (101).
2. Bombay Electric Workers' Union (109).
3. Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union, Bombay (118).
4. Bombay Embroidery Workers' Union (122).
5. Painting Kamgar Union, Bombay (130).
6. C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union, Nagpur (137).
7. Nagpur Scavengers' Union (148).
8. Baroda Mill Workers' Union (160).
9. Kisan Mazdur Sabha, Meerut (210).
10. Labour Union, Lucknow (218).

(Passed by Circular on 15th August 1942)

(13) It was decided that the following Trade Unions be affiliated to the AITUC

1. Broach Mill Workers' Union (448)
2. Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union (323)
3. Cochin Textile Labor Union (1625)
4. Cochin Pottery Workers' Union (100)

14. This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC expresses its considered and emphatic opinion that the policy and action of Government in arresting a large number of leaders of the Indian National Congress and in declaring most of the Congress Organisations illegal was unwise and ill-conceived, and strongly protests against it.

The General Council feels that Government should have taken an attitude of conciliation and settlement towards the Congress and other political parties in the Country. The General Council is of opinion that the present political crisis could and should have been averted by the British Government, by taking sincere and adequate steps, for immediate transfer of real power to the people of India which is the demand of the Indian National Congress and other political parties in the country.

The General Council of the AITUC condemns the action of Government and the authorities in resorting to indiscriminate firing upon unarmed people, in using excessive force through the Police and the Military, in putting unjustifiable and uncalled for restrictions on the liberty of speech, press, movement and association, and in adopting humiliating punishments like flogging and imposing of collective fines on whole communities, and virtually placing the country under military rule.

The AITUC urges upon Government to retrace the steps they have taken by releasing all Congressmen, removing the ban on Congress Organisations and restoring the freedom of speech, press, movement and association. Further, the meeting calls upon the Government to carry on negotiations with the Congress and other political organisations in the country and to secure an early establishment of National Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces, thus enabling Free India to organise complete and effective defence of the country.

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC appeals to the Trade Union and Labour Movements in Great Britain to urge upon their Government immediately to release Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders of the Indian National Congress and end the present repressive regime, and to concede the National demand of India for the immediate transfer of power to the people, as the General Coun-

cil of the AITUC is of opinion that no settlement is possible while leaders of the Congress are in jail.

The General Council of the AITUC appeals to the Trade Union and Labor Movements in the U.S.A. to bring pressure upon their Government to urge upon Britain to adopt a policy of conciliation towards the people of India, to put an immediate end to repression, and to concede the National demand for transfer of power.

(15) The General Council of the AITUC protests against the detention without trial and imprisonment of Com. V. V. Giri, President of the AITUC.

(16) The General Council of the AITUC notes with extreme regret that Government has placed Comrades Yusuf Meherally, Sudhir Mukerjee, Hariharnath Shastri, Ashok Mehta and other members of the General Council of the AITUC under detention without trial.

(17) The General Council of the AITUC protests against the treatment given by Government to persons recently arrested and detained in jails, in not permitting them interviews and correspondence with relatives and friends.

(18) The General Council recommends to all the Affiliated Unions to observe the 25th of September as an Anti-Repression Day throughout the country.

(19) The General Council supports the demand of the Nagpur Textile Workers on strike for payment of adequate bonus.

(20) The General Council elects Com. V. V. Giri and Com. N. M. Joshi as representatives of the AITUC on the Standing Committee of the Tripartite Labour Conference. In the absence of Com. Giri, who is under detention, the General Secretary is authorised to send any suitable name as the other member of the Committee.

(Passed at the meeting held at 44, Kingsway, Nagpur, on 5-9-42)

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(21) Decided that the proposal of the General Secretary to hold the Annual Session of the AITUC at Nagpur on 1st and 2nd May be accepted.

(Passed by Circular on 15-3-1948)

(22) Decided that the following Unions be affiliated to the AITUC :—

- (1) Chirakkal Taluq Handloom Weavers' Union, Cannanore (768)
- (2) Beedi Thozhilali Union, Cannanore (264)
- (3) The Tellichery Beedi Thozhilali Union (313)
- (4) The Vizagapatam Harbour & Port Workers' Union (810)
- (5) Chittivalasa Congress Labour Union (296)
- (6) Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union (491)
- (7) Salem Mill Workers' Union (300)
- (8) Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union (77)
- (9) The Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union (1340)
- (10) North Western Railway Employees' Union, Karachi, (964)
- (11) Lucknow Bazar Karamchari Mandal (355)
- (12) Mazdur Sabha, Ferozabad, (1120)
- (13) Chapra Mazdur Sabha, Mirzapur, (1508)
- (14) Mazdur Sabha, Indore, (400)
- (15) Mazdur Sabha, Ujjain, (1000)
- (16) Assam Provincial Shop Assistants' Association, Sylhet, (300)
- (17) Assam Bengal Cement Company Labour Union, Chhatak, (100)
- (18) Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union (172)

(Passed by Circular on 15-4-1943)

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(Passed at the meeting held at City College, Nagpur, on 30th April and 1st and 2nd May)

(23) Decided that in the absence of the President, Com. V. V. Giri, who is in Government detention, Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, should preside over the twentieth session of the AITUC.

(24) Decided that the following Unions, which were given notices that they will be disaffiliated on account of non-payment of affiliation-fees, be struck off from the affiliation-register.

Membership.

1.	E. B. Railway Employees' Association	1,000.	(5)
2.	Kancharpara Railway Workers' Union	450.	(10)
3.	Kankinara Railway Workers' Union...	1,200.	(11)
4.	Bengal Mariners' Union	6,148.	(13)
5.	Calcutta Transport Workers' Union...	600.	(21)
6.	Calcutta Engineering and Metal Workers' Union	200.	(46)
7.	Engineering and Marine Workers' Union	—	(47)

8.	Government Telegraph Workshop Workers' Union, Calcutta	2,000.	(49)
9.	Clerks' Union, Calcutta... ...	577.	(59)
10.	Calcutta Net Workers' Union... ...	115.	(71)
11.	Press Workers' Union, Patna... ...	2,000.	(87)
12.	B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union, Bombay	3,500.	(89)
13.	Bombay Dockyard Labour Union ...	1,000.	(94)
14.	Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union	500.	(96)
15.	National Seamen's Union of India ...	25,303.	(97)
16.	The C. P. &, Berar Motor Drivers' Union, Nagpur	675.	(133)
17.	C. P. & Berar Textile Labour Union...	1,000.	(137)
18.	Workshop Workers' Union, Nagpur...	300.	(142)
19.	Khamgaon Municipal Employees' Association	74.	(147)
20.	Nagpur Scavengers' Union	500.	(148)
21.	Delhi Motor Transport Union ...	200.	(150)
22.	Delhi Provincial Stone Breakers' Union	1,500.	(153)
23.	Thelawala Union, Delhi	2,705.	(155)
24.	H. E. H. N. G. S. Railway Employees' Union	8,245.	(158)
25.	Bangalore Textile Labour Union ...	600.	(159)
26.	Baroda Mill Workers' Union ...	2,000.	(160)
27.	Bangalore Tobacco Factory Workers' Union	2,000.	(161)
28.	S. I. Railway Workers' Union ...	2,708.	(164)
29.	Madras Transport Workers' Union ...	2,000.	(167)
30.	Madura Labour (Textile) Union ...	5,000.	(172)
31.	N. W. Railway Employees' Union ...	5,000.	(185)
32.	Bankateswar Cotton Mills Labour Union	800.	(186)
33.	New Eastern Mill Workers' Union, Dhariwal	2,000.	(188)
34.	All-India Telegraphmen's Union ...	1,000.	(191)
35.	Punjab Carpet Labour Union... ...	2,336.	(196)
36.	Port Trust Labour Union, Karachi ...	2,000.	(198)
37.	Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Karachi..	200.	(199)
38.	Electric Supply Workers' Union, Karachi...	175.	(200)
39.	Karachi Factory Workers' Union ...	2,000.	(201)
40.	Municipal Sweepers' Union, Karachi..	2,000.	(202)
41.	Municipal Workers' Union, Karachi...	2,000.	(203)
42.	B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association	1,000.	(206)
43.	Kisan Mazdoor Sabha, Meerut ...	210.	(210)

(Figures in the brackets indicate the No. of the Union in the Dawnpoore Report).

(25) Decided that the following Committees be appointed :—

- (a) A committee consisting of Comrades S. C. Joshi, B. T. Ranadive and Mrinal Kanti Bose, to go through the report of the General Secretary, and suggest alterations if necessary ;
- (b) A Credentials Committee consisting of Comrades V. R. Kalappa, Bankim Mukherjee, Sudhindra Pramanik, Ranen Sen, Satish Sen, S. S. Mirajkar and R. A. Khedgikar, with Com. Khedgikar as convener, to consider and make a report on applications for affiliation to the AITUC, reports of increased membership, and any other question that might be referred to it regarding the credentials of affiliated Unions ;
- (c) A Rules' Committee consisting of Comrades Bankim Mukherjee, S. A. Dange, Dinkar Desai and Shanta Bhalerao with Com. Shanta Bhalerao as convener ; to consider certain alterations in the constitution of the AITUC, suggested by the General Secretary, from certain difficulties encountered during the course of work ;
- (d) A Resolutions Committee consisting of Comrades N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi, S. A. Dange, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Charu Chandra Banerjee, N. V. Phadke V. R. Kalappa, and B. T. Ranadive, with Com. B. T. Ranadive as convener, to consider the various draft resolutions, suggested for adoption by Affiliated Unions, and make recommendations ;
- (e) A Committee consisting of Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, Dinkar Desai and K. S. Nadkarni, to prepare the minutes of the General Council and of the session.

(26) Decided that it should be obligatory on every Affiliated Union to subscribe to at least one copy of the Trade Union Record, and the subscription be collected with the affiliation fee, as a special levy laid down under Rule 6(iii) of the constitution.

(27) In accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Credentials Committee, the following Unions be affiliated to the AITUC.

(Figures in Brackets Indicate Membership)

1. Calicut Shop Workers' Union (97)
2. U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union, Lucknow (103)
3. Lal Bawta Bidi Kamgar Union, Sholapur (300)
4. Biscuit Kamgar Union, Bombay (220)
5. B. D.D. Workers' Union, (Red Flag), Bombay (157)
6. Shri Chandeo Sugar Workers' Union, Puntamba (700)
7. Shramjivi Sangh, Rajkot (233)
8. Pannikal Mazdur Sangh, Benares (160)
9. The Savana Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry (945)
10. The Rodier Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry (3450)
11. Dying, Bleaching and Printing Kamgar Union, (Lal Bawta) Bombay (880)
12. Mazdur Sabha, Gwalior (404)
13. Bombay Soap and Oil Workers' Union (1300)
14. Hume Pipe Workers' Union, Bombay (400)
15. Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta (2000)
16. Hotel Kamgar Union, (Lal Bawta,) Bombay (150)
17. The Bombay Saw Mills Workers' Union (Red Flag) (800)
18. Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards' Workers' and Employees' Association, Bezwada (4200)
19. Surma Valley Dhangar Union, Sylhet (55)
20. Sylhet Press Workers' Union (61)
21. Pottery Workers' Union, Jubblepore (329)
22. Municipal Workers' Union, Jubblepore (321)
23. Hotel Workers' Union, Bombay (527)
24. Cawnpore Tannery Workers' Union (352)
25. Meheter Union, Amraoti (108)
26. Tonga-Bailgadi Union, Amraoti (63)
27. Kistna Central Division P. W. D. Workshop Workers' Union'Bezwada, (83)
28. Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union, Bezwada (80)
29. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union, Chirala (205)
30. Bombay Municipal Officials' Association (700)
31. Port Engineering Mazdur Union (254)
32. Dacca District Textile Workers' Union (2033)
33. Joy Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta (500)
34. Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union (221)
35. Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdur Union (510)
36. Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union (500)
37. Gourepore-Nuddea Chatkal Mazdur Union (980)
38. Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union (649)
39. Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdur Union (205)
40. Rajganj Chatkal Mazdur Union (190)

41. Chengail Chatkal Mazdur Union (460)
42. Salkia Jute Workers' Union (230)
43. Bally Chatkal Mazdur Union (730)
44. Bharatia Iron and Steel Workers' Union (531)
45. Mackintosh Burn Workers' Union (120)
46. Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Calcutta (1488)
47. Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdur Union, Calcutta (3455)
48. Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union, Calcutta (550)
49. Rope Factory Workers' Union Calcutta (592)
50. Snow White Food Products' Workers' Union, Calcutta (150)
51. Hinganghat Girni Mazdur Sangh, C.P. (2944)
52. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union, Bezwada (97)
53. S. I. Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock (7771)
54. Binny Beach Engineering Workers' Union, Madras (294)
55. The Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry(564)
56. Municipal Shikshak Sangh, Nagpur (260)
57. Press Employees' Association, Nagpur (102)
58. A. R. & T. Co. Labour Union, Dibrugarh (236)
59. B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union, Bankura (135)
60. Braithwaite Mazdur Union, Calcutta (223)
61. Cox & Kings' Workers' Union, Calcutta (203)
62. Mill Majdoor Union, Pulgaon, C. P. (1600)
63. Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union (111)
64. Bombay Compounders' Union (137)
65. The Salt Miners' Labour Association, Khewra (1020)
66. Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union, Nellore Dist. (284)

67. Lucknow Municipal Workers' Union (600)
 - (b) Regarding the question of affiliation of Budge-Budge Chatkal Mazdur Union, it was decided that the matter be referred to Com. S. C. Joshi for opinion.
 - (ii) Re. the question of affiliation of the Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta, it was resolved that the Union of the same name, having been disaffiliated, the new Union should be affiliated ;
 - (iii) It was decided that the question of affiliation of the Biscuit Kamgar Union, Bombay, E. I. Railway Guards' Association, and the Licensed Coolies' Union, Nagpur, be deferred consideration to a later stage;
 - (iv) Re. the Kotwal Workers' Union, the question as to whether it was a Trade Union of workers was referred to Com. N. M. Joshi.

(28) The unanimous report of the Credentials Committee on the question of Unions that have reported increased membership, was adopted.

(29) (a) Where Provincial Trade Union Congress Committees find that organisation of Trade Unions is facilitated, if the affiliated Trade Unions of the Committee are grouped in a Regional Trade Union Council, with a view to homogeneity of languages and nearness or affinity of industrial units in the area,—the Provincial Committees are authorised to permit the formation of such Regional Trade Union Councils. The Regional Trade Union Councils will have direct access to the AITUC and will have its own working constitution, which will be consistent with that of the AITUC and the Provincial Committee. In matters pertaining to the Government, and in common to the Province as a whole, the Regional Council will function only through the Provincial Committees. A Regional Council will have the authority of Rule 5 (A) (V) of the constitution of the AITUC.

(b) The General Council considers that for the present Regional Trade Union Councils should be formed in Gujarat, Khandesh and Kerala.

(30) Decided that the following Supervisors be elected in charge of management of elections for the following groups:—

• (1) Railways	Com. S. C. Joshi	•
(2) Shipping	„ Dinker Desai	
(3) Transport other than Rlys. and Shipping.		
(4) Cotton Textile	„ Ram Murti.	
(5) Jute Textile	„ S. S. Mirajkar	
(6) Engineering	„ Bankim Mukherjee	
(7) Mining	„ Arjun Aurora	
(8) Printing & Press	„ Fazal-Elahi-Qurban	
(9) Non-Manual	„ Mrinal Kanti Bose	
(10) Agriculture	„ N. V. Phadke	
(11) Municipal	„ Somnath Lahiri	
(12) Distributive	„ Hardeo	
(13) General	„ M. Yamin	
	„ Kamal Wagle	

(31) Decided that the following be the programme of the session to be held on the evening of 1st May :

- (a) Speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- (b) Presidential Address.
- (c) Adoption of the Report of the General Secretary and the Statement of accounts
- (d) Fraternal Greetings by Dr. P. P. Pillai.
- (e) May-Day Resolution.

(32) Upon Com. S. C. Joshi's report regarding the Credentials of the Budge-Budge Chatkal Mazdur Union, it was decided that the Union should be affiliated to the AITUC.

(33) Decided that recommendation be made to the General Body to make the following changes in the constitution of the AITUC.

Number one—

Substitute the following clause for clause 29 in the Constitution of the AITUC :

(a) Affiliated Unions in every Provincial administrative unit shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which propose to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule iv of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions under the constitution of the AITUC.

Number two—

In clause 9 (a) (v), instead of "two assistant secretaries", substitute "three assistant secretaries".

(34) (a) Decided that drafts of resolutions unanimously recommended by the Resolutions Committee be recommended for adoption to the General Body.

(b) A Committee consisting of the following comrades be appointed to consider resolutions on 'the political situation' and 'production': Comrades N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi, Mrinal Kanti Bose, R. A. Khedgikar, V. R. Kalappa, B. K. Mukerjee, B. T. Ranadive, S. A. Dange, Sudhindra Pramanik and Rohit Dave.

(35) Decided that the following programme be fixed for the second sitting of the AITUC session :—

- (a) Election of members of the General Council.
- (b) Resolutions.
- (c) Consideration of the political situation.

(36) Decided that two drafts of resolutions on the political situation be moved alternately, along with their respective amendments.

(37) Decided that the following comrades be appointed tellers for the vote on the 'Political Resolution':

Ayes--Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and R. A. Khedgikar.

Noes--Coms. Somnath Lahiri and G. V. Raghavan.

(38) Registration of certain delegates from the Textile Labour Union, Akola, regarding which a complaint was raised, was to stand.

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Resolutions of the New General Council

*(Passed at meetings held at the City College, Nagpur, on
3rd May 1948).*

(1) Decided that the following comrades be co-opted as members of the General Council.—

Comrades N. M. Joshi, Charu Chandra Banerjee, Mrinal Kanti Bose, B. T. Ranadive, V. V. Giri, R. S. Ruikar, Yusuf Meherally, Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Sibnath Banerjee.

(2) Decided that the following office-bearers be elected for the next year.

President--Com. S. A. Dange

Vice-Presidents--Com. S. C. Sen

 ,, S. K. Pramanik

 ,, B. K. Mukerjee

 ,, Fazal-Elahi-Qurban

 ,, G. M. Khan

General Secretary--,, N. M. Joshi

Treasurer--,, R. A. Khedgikar

Assistant Secretaries--,, Shanta Bhalerao

 ,, S. S. Mirajkar

(3) Decided that the following comrades be elected as members of the Working Committee representing the different Trade-Groups:

(a) Railways Com. V. R. Kalappa

(b) Shipping ,, Viswanath Dubey

(c) Transport other
than Railways
and Shipping

 ,, Ranen Sen

(d) Cotton Textile ,, S. S. Mirajkar

(e) Jute Textile ,, Charu Chandra Banerjee

(f) Mining and
Quarrying ,, Bankim Mukherjee

(g) Engineering ,, Ambika Behere

(h) Printing & Paper ,, Mrinal Kanti Bose

(i) Non-Manual ,, N. V. Phadke

(j) Agricultural ,, Somnath Lahiri

(k) Municipal ,, R. K. Bhogle

(l) Distributive ,, Arjun Aurora

(m) General ,, N. C. Sekhar

(4) Decided that the election to the third seat of an Assistant Secretary should be postponed.

(5) (a) Decided that the number of pages of the Trade Union Record should be doubled, and the subscription should be increased to Rs. 4 per annum.

(b) Names of Comrades S. A. Dange and S. S. Mirajkar be added to those of the members of the existing Committee of Management of the Trade Union Record.

(6) Decided that during the next year, Provincial Committees should organise Provincial Conferences, which should be a replica of the AITUC Annual Session, confined to delegates from Affiliated and Associate Unions. The President and the Assistant Secretaries of the AITUC should make an effort to attend and guide these Conferences as far as possible.

(7) Decided that serious efforts should be made to joint working in rival unions affiliated to the AITUC. Provincial Bodies should make a report, and the Central Office of the AITUC should render help if necessary to bring about co-operation and joint working in overlapping Unions.

(8) Efforts should be made during the next year to form Provincial Committees in those areas where they are not in existence.

(9) It was decided that the President and the General Secretary be authorised to deal with the sanction to be given to the Assam Provincial Trade Union Congress.

(10) Decided that the newly-proposed Regional Councils should approach the AITUC Office in order that their proper functioning and relationship with the Provincial Committee be established.

(11) Decided that Affiliated Unions should send information required by the resolution of the General Council passed last year, by the end of September.

(12) Decided that a fund be raised through the Provincial Committees for organisational work of the AITUC. The following quotas were agreed to:—

					Rs.
1	Assam	...	...	...	50
2	Bengal	...	...	...	500
3	Bombay	...	...	...	1,000
4	Delhi	...	...	...	100
5	C. P.	...	...	...	200
6	{ Madras	...	...	...	300
	Kerala	...	...	...	200
7	U. P.	...	...	...	250
8	Punjab	...	...	...	100

(13) Decided—

(a) That Com. N. V. Phadke's resignation from membership of the Working Committee be accepted, and Com. S. C. Joshi be elected instead; (b) Com. Lahiri's resignation from membership of the Working Committee be accepted and Com. Kalyansundaram be elected instead; (c) Com. Barin Dutta's resignation from the General Council be accepted and Com. Ramakant Das be elected instead; (d) Com. C. W. Lambade's resignation from the General Council be accepted and Com. V. G. Balwaik be elected instead.

(14) As there was a doubt among some members of the General Council, arising from the minutes of the proceedings of election, whether Com. Ambika Prasad's name was in the list of the elected members of the General Council, it was decided that Com. Ambika Prasad should be co-opted to the General Council, this being the only way to overcome a special difficulty arising this year.

(15) Decided that no circular should be sent to those unions henceforth, which have not paid any affiliation-fee since the Bombay session of the AITUC in 1940, and their names should be struck off from the list of Affiliated Unions if payment is not made by them within a period of three months from the date of the circular sent to them informing them of this resolution.

(16) It was decided that A/c No. 4991, in the name of the AITUC with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., be hereinafter operated by Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, Shanta Bhalerao and S. S. Mirajkar, instead of Comrades N. M. Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar and Lalji Pendse.

**List showing the Unions Affiliated to the All-India
Trade Union Congress with their
Addresses and Membership.**

(N. B.—Unions marked with an asterisk have not paid their affiliation fees for the year 1942, and are thus in arrears.)

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
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(1) ASSAM PROVINCE:

(Shipping Group)		
1. Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union	P. O. Silchar, Assam	172
(Printing and Press Group)		
2. Sylhet Press Workers' Union	Bandarbazaar, Sylhet, District Sylhet, Assam	61
(Agricultural Group)		
3. Sylhet Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union	P. O. Sylhet, Assam	748
4. A. R. & T. Company Labour Union.	Diburgharh	236
(Municipal Group)		
5. Surma Valley Dhangarh Union	Sylhet, Dt. Sylhet, Assam	87
(Distributive Group)		
6. Assam Provincial Shop Assistants' Association	P. O. Sylhet, Assam	390
(General Group)		
7. Assam-Bengal Cement Company Labour Union	P. O. Chhatak, Dist. Sylhet, Assam	100
<i>Total Number of Unions</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>	1794

(2) BENGAL PROVINCE:

(Railways Group)		
8. Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Association	Head-Office—Kandirpar Comilla, Bengal (A. B. Rly.)	1000
9. B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union	Bankura, P. O. Bengal	135
10. B. N. Railway Employees' Union	41/T-6, Indian Staff Quarters, B N. Railway Compound, Kidderpore, Calcutta	527
11. B.N. Railway Indian Labour Union	Kharagpur (B N. Railway)	12000
12. E. B. Railwaymen's Union	Room No. 69 57/2, Keshabsen Street, Calcutta	1000
13. B. & A. Railway Workers' Union, Calcutta	249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta	500
14. E. I. Railway Joint Hands' Union	Bandel (P.O. Bandel) Dt. Hoogly (Bengal, E I Railway)	1000
15. E. I. Railway Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	1000

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
16. Martin Light Railway Workers' Union ... (Shipping Group)	3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah.	464
17. Dock Mazdoor Union, Calcutta ...	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta ...	3000
18. Dockmen's Union ...	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	490
19. Indian Quartermaster's Union, Calcutta ...	13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	1000
20. Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta ...	13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	2000
21. *Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union	3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah.	275
22. Port Commissioners' Workers' Union ...	87-L, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	672
23. Port Trust Employees' Association, Calcutta ...	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	2800
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
24. Bengal Carters' Union ...	Harnath Free High School, Bagbazaar Street, Calcutta ...	300
25. Bengal Rickshaw Workers' Union ...	Harnath Free High School, Bagbazaar Street, Calcutta ...	175
26. Calcutta Sharmik Mandal...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta ...	1000
27. *Motor Transport Workers' Union...	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	332
28. Tramway Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	249, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	3973
(Cotton Textile Group)		
29. Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union ...	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta ...	1000
30. Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union ...	122, Benares Road, Salkia, Howrah ...	502
31. Dacca District Textile Workers' Union ...	Chasara, P. O. Narayanganj, Bengal ...	2033
32. Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union ...	Sakhawat Buildings, 2nd floor, Garden Reach, P. O. Calcutta	500
33. Kusthia Textile Workers' Union ...	P. O. Kusthia, (Nadia Dist.) Bengal ...	750
34. Matiaburuz Textile Workers' Union ...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta ...	3000
35. *Serampur Sutkal Union, Serampur ...	Ballavpore, Mahesh, P. O. Serampore, Dist. Hooghly ...	265
36. *Shri RAMPUR Textile Workers' Union ...	P. O. Rishra, Hooghly, Bengal ...	265
37. *Shyammagar Cotton Mill Workers' Union ...	P. O. Garulia Bazaar (24 Paraganas) Bengal ...	189
(Jute Textile Group)		
38. Badartolah Jute Workers' Union ...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta ...	1584
39. Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union ...	Hapta Bazaar, Bally, Bengal ...	780

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
40. Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union	249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	3862
41. Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	3455
42. Budge-Budge Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Makkan Saha's Pakka Line, Bahirgarh, 24 Parganas, Budge-Budge	981
43. Budge-Budge Jute Workers' Union	Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge (24 Parganas District)	2000
44. Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union	P. O. Chakkashi, Howrah	460
45. Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union	96, Cossipore Road, Cossipore, Calcutta	1575
46. Dakhindari Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1000
47. Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Sakhawat Buildings, 2nd floor, Garden Reach, P. O. Calcutta	510
48. Gourpore Nuddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Asworp Road, Khanpura, P. O. Garifa, Dist. 24 Parganas.	980
49. Howrah Shramik Sangh	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	3000
50. Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union	P. O. Jagatdal, Nayabazaar, 24 Parganas	205
51. Matiaburuz Jute Workers' Union	Room. No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1550
52. Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1556
53. Rajganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Rajganj, P. O. Sankrail, Howrah	190
54. Rishra-Serampore Jute Workers' Union	P. O. Rishra, Hooghly	6000
55. Salkia Jute Workers' Union	Daga Buildings, Dharamtola, Salkia, Howrah	230
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
56. "Bengal Motor Workers' Union	C/o 249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	300
57. Bengal Iron and Steel Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	1000
58. Bharatia Iron & Steel Workers' Union	46/7-A, Ballygunj Place, Calcutta	531
59. Braithwaith Mazdoor Union	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta	223
60. Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1000
61. Cox & Kings' Workers' Union	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta	203
62. Government Building Electrical Workers' Union	3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	1000
63. Iron Factory Workers' Union	do. do. do.	2000
64. Joy Engineering Workers' Union	249/D, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	500

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
65. Port Engineering Workers' Union	2, Isur Dutta Lane, Howrah, Bengal	254
66. Engineering and Metal Workers' Union	Sakhawat Buildings, 2nd Floor, P. O. Garden Reach, Calcutta	1000
67. Mackintosh Burn Workers' Union	46/7-A Ballygunje Place, Calcutta	120
(Printing and Paper Group)		
68. *All Bengal Press Workers' Union	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta	250
69. Bengal Paper Mill Workers' Union, Bhatpara	P. O. Bhatpara, (24 Parganas Dist.)	1500
70. Press Employees' Association, Calcutta	249-B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	1000
71. Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union	House of Jadu Karim, Kankuara, 24 Parganas, Bengal	649
(Non-Manual Group)		
72. Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association	249/B Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	100
73. *Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association	Central Municipal Buildings, 5, Surrendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta	2000
74. *Calcutta Khansama Union	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta	150
75. Calcutta Zamadar Samity	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	144
(Agricultural Group)		
76. Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdur Union	P. O. Kazirhat, Chittagong	221
(Municipal Group)		
77. Bhatpara Municipal Employees' Association	P. O. Bhatpara, 24 Parganas, Bengal	271
78. Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union	249/D, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	950
(Distributive Group)		
79. Calcutta Pheriwala Samiti	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 67, Calcutta	1000
(General Group)		
80. Assam Match Factory Workers' Union	64 Chittaranjan Avenue, Howrah	2000
81. Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union	Block 6, College Street Market, Calcutta	428
82. Bengal Oil and Petrolium Workers' Union	Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge, 24 Parganas	435
83. Bengal Rubber Factory Workers' Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	500
84. Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	550
85. Brass and Copper Workers' Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 69, Calcutta	500
86. Calcutta Bidhi Workers' Union	249/D, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	619
87. Chats Karkhana Mazdur Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 69, Calcutta	1547
88. Howrah Coal Depot Workers' Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 69, Calcutta	500
89. *Ice Factory Workers' Union	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta	109

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
90. Oriental Gas Workers Union	249, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta.	500
91. Rope Factory Workers Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta ...	592
92. Snow White Food Products Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta ...	150
<i>Number of Unions ... 85</i>	<i>Total Membership ...</i>	<i>96781</i>

(3) BIHAR PROVINCE :

(Textile Group)		
93. Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union ...	Moholla Palmergunj, Gaya ...	687
(Mining & Quarrying Group)		
94. Indian Miners' Association, Jharia	Jharia, Manbhum Dist. Bihar ...	1000
95. *Tatas' Colliery Labour Association ...	Jamadoba Colliery, P.O. Jealgora, (Manbhum Dist.) Bihar ...	975
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
96. Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union ...	Golmuri Bazar, P. O. Golmuri, Jamshedpur ...	500
97.* Indian Cable Company Workers' Union ...	Golmuri, Jamshedpur ...	749
98.* Metal Workers' Union Jamshedpur	62, O Road, Jamshedpur...	1825
99. Tata Workers' Union, Jamshedpur ...	17, K Road, Jamshedpur ...	6000
(General Group)		
100. Rohtas' Industries Mazdur Sangh ...	Dehri, District Shahbad, Bihar.	1000
<i>Number of Unions ... 8</i>	<i>Total Membership ...</i>	<i>12736</i>

BOMBAY PROVINCE :

(Railway Group)		
101. B. B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union	95, Bhadran Bhuvan, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay 14	4000
102. Bombay Port Trust Railwaysmen's Union... ...	Kavarana Building, Cotton Green, Bombay 10 ...	245
103. G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union ...	Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4 ...	350
104. G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union	Neptune Building, 145 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay ...	8000
(Shipping Group)		
105.* Bombay Dock Workers' Union	Phirojsha Building, Thana Street, Opp. Princess Dock, Bombay ...	2000
106. Seamen's Union,Bombay...	C/o Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay.	3006
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
107. B.E.S.T. Employees' Union	18, Seman Building, Charni Road, Bombay 4 ...	1600

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
108. B.E.S.T. Workers' Union...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	1751
109. Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay. ...	651
110. Bombay Tramwaymen's Union	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay...	164
(Cotton Textile Group)		
111. Amalner Girni Kamgar Union	New Kacheri Road, Amalner ...	2000
112. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay...	20000
113. Broach Mill Workers' Union	Room No. 4, Vohra Building, Panch Fanas, Broach ...	700
114. Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union	Dhulia, Khandesh	1853
115. Jalagaon Girni Kamgar Union	66, Baliram Peth, Jalagaon ...	1746
116. *Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Barsi ...	Opp. Post Office, Barsi ...	500
117. Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur ...	Opp. Gangavihir, Sholapur ...	947
118. Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur ...	505, Sakhar Peth, Sholapur	800
119. Mill Kamdar Union ...	Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad ...	2000
120. Poona Girni Kamgar Union ...	55, Somwar Peth, Poona City ...	1000
121. Resheem Girni Kamgar Union	Dalvi Building, Parel, Poibavadi, Bombay 12 ...	1000
(Engineering and Allied Industries Group)		
122. Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay.	2000
123. General Motor Workers' Union, Bombay ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4...	2500
124. Hume Pipe Workers' Union	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay...	400
125. Richardson and Cruddas' Employees' Union ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4 ...	400
(Printing and Paper Group)		
126. Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union	Tricium Terrace, Cow Lane, Kandevadi, Girgaon, Bombay	748
(Non-Manual Group)		
127. Bombay Municipal Officials' Association... ...	Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4 ...	700
128. Bombay Compounders' Union	Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4 ...	137
(Municipal Group)		
129. *Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh	Wahedina Mansion, Jerbasi Wadia Road, Bombay No. 12 ...	4000
130. *Bombay Municipal Workers' Union ...	B. I. T. Chawl No. 11, Foras Road, Bombay 8 ...	3000

Name.	Address.	Member-ship.
131. *K. E. M. & G. S. Medical College Employees' Union, Bombay	Kenny Building, Kenny Road, Naigaum	300
Distributive Group		
132. Hotel Kamger Union (Lalbavta)	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	150
133. Hotel Workers' Union Bombay	Gaiwadi Chawli No. 1, Girgaum, Bombay	527
General Group		
134. Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union ...	Prarthana Samaj, Ahmedabad...	323
135. B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag) ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay	157
136. Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag) ...	79, Shankar Puppala Road, Kamathipura, Bombay 8 ...	1000
137. Biscuit Kamgar Union (Red Flag) ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay	222
138. Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag) ...	do. do. do.	800
139. Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union ...	25, Dalvi Building, Poibavdi Parel, Bombay ...	1300
140. Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lal Bawta) ...	223, Ripon Road, Madanpura, Bombay ...	110
141. Building Workers' Union Bombay ...	95, Bhadra Bhuwan, Nigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay	1000
142. Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union (Lal Bawta) ...	Dalvi Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay ...	880
143. Godavari Sugar Workers' Union ...	Belapur Road, District Ahmednagar ...	675
144. Gold & Silver Workers' Union ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	400
145. Lal Bawta Beedi Kamgar Union, Sholapur... ...	Khumbharachi Madi, Begampet, Sholapur ...	300
146. Match Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath ...	Ambernath (G. I. P. Rly.) Dist. Thana ...	700
147. Shri Changdev Sugar Workers' Union ...	P.O. Puntamba, District Ahmednagar (D. M. Rly.) ...	700
148. Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union	Belapur Road, Ahmednagar (G. I. P. Rly.) ...	1000
<i>Total Number of Unions 48</i>		<i>Total Membership</i> ...
		78742

C. P. AND BERAR:

Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group.		
149. Tonga Bailgadi Union ...	Namuna, Amraoti C. P....	63
Textile Group		
150. Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha ...	Badnera (G. I. P. Rly.) ...	485
151. Burhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangha... ...	Burhanpur (C. P.) ...	1600
152. Girni Mazdoor Sangha, Ellichpur ...	Chawmandi, Ellichpur (Berar)	700
153. Hinghan-Ghat Girni Mazdoor Sangha ...	Hinghan-Ghat (C.P.) ...	2944

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
154. Mill Mazdoor Union, Pulgaon	Pulgaon (C. P.)	1600
155. Nagpur Textile Union ...	Walker Road, Nagpur City ...	8000
156. Textile Workers' Union Akola ...	Malipura, Akola (Berar) ...	700
Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries		
157. Nagpur Electrical Workers' Union ...	44, Kingsway, Nagpur ...	200
Printing and Paper Group		
158. Press Employees' Association, Nagpur ...	Circle 18, House No. 314, Hansapuri Road, Nagpur City ...	270
159. Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur ...	Wallibhoy Building, Walker Road, Nagpur ...	234
Non-Manual Group		
160. Municipal Shikshak Sangh. ...	Chitnavispara, C. No 4, Junior Chitnis Wada, Nagpur ...	264
Municipal		
161. *Anjangaon Municipal Employees' Association ...	Anjangaon (Dist. Amraoti) ...	65
162. *C. P. and Berar Municipal Employees' Association...	The Mahal, Nagpur City ...	1200
163. Mehtar Union, Amraoti ...	Amraoti	108
164. Municipal Workers' Union ...	Ganjipura, Jabalpur ...	327
Distributive Group		
165. Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union ...	C/o Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, Nagpur ...	111
General Group		
166. C. P. and Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh ...	Mahal, Nagpur City ...	6000
167. Pottery Workers' Union ...	Gol Bazaar, Jabalpur ...	329
Total Number of Unions 19	Total Membership ...	25200

DELHI :

Cotton Textile Group		
168. Textile Labour Union, Delhi. ...	Roshanara Road, Fashi Building, Sabzimandi, Delhi ...	5000
Printing & Paper Group		
169. Press Workers' Union, Delhi ...	Urdu Bazaar, Jumma Musjid, Delhi.	1000
Distributive Group		
170. Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation ...	Chandni Chawk, Delhi ...	2000
General Group		
171. Thread & Ball Workers' Union ...	Balimoran, Delhi ...	325
172. Zari Workers' Union, Delhi ...	do. do.	500
Total Number of Unions 5	Total Membership ...	8825

FRENCH INDIA :

Cotton Textile Group		
173. Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union ...	7, Vellala Street, Pondicherry ...	564

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
174. Rodier Mill Workers' Union	7, Vellala Street, Pondicherry	3450
175. Savana Mill Workers' Union	do. do. do. ...	945
Number of Unions ... 3	Total Membership ...	4959

INDIAN STATES:

Cotton Textile Group			
176. Cochin Textile Labour Union	Amallur, Pudukud, Cochin	...	1625
177. Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior ...	4th Road, Gwalior City ...	...	404
178. Mill Kamgar Mandal, Baroda ...	Wayada Pole Wadi, Baroda	...	600
179. Indore Mazdoor Sabha ...	Opp. Bhandari Mills, Indore ...	...	1000
180. Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain ...	Bahadur Ganj, Brahman Galli, Ujjain ... ... ...	...	1000
General Group			
181. Cochin Pottery Workers' Union	P. O. Chalakudi, Cochin State, South India ...	...	100
182. Shramajivi Sangh...	Mill Road, Rajkot ...	...	233
183. Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union ...	Alleppy, Travancore State	...	9752
Total Number of Unions 8	Total Membership ...		14714

MADRAS PROVINCE:

Railway Group			
184. M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union ...	Unity House, Perambur, Madras.		12265
185. S. I. Railway Labour Union	Union Buildings, Golden Rocks, S. I. Rly....		7771
Shipping Group			
186. *Madras Port Trust and Harbour Workers' Union..	15, Second Line Beach, G. T., Madras ... ...	...	1200
187. Vizagapattam Harbour and Port Workers' Union ...	Vizagapattam, Madras Province	...	810
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group			
188. Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association...	Arunachala Naiken Road, Chintadripet, Madras ... ...	...	1800
Cotton Textile Group			
189. Tiruvannur Cotton Mill Labourers' Union...	P. O. Kallai, Malabar ...	...	426
190. Chirakkal Taluq Handloom Weavers' Union ...	Camp Bazaar, Cannanore	...	768
191. Coimbatore Dist. Textile Workers' Union ...	Singanallur Talluq, Coimbatore...		1000
192. Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union ...	8/93, Mall Mill Road, Coimbatore		491
193. Madras Labour Textile Union ...	186, Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, Madras ...	...	3000
194. Salem Mill Workers' Union	Arisipalayam, Main Road, Salem, South India ...	...	300

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
195. Tutikorin Mill Labourers Union	Gangasabhapati [Pillai Street, Tutikorin]	500
Jute Textile Group		
196. Chittivalasa Congress Labour Union	Chittavalasa, Vizagapptam Dist.	1000
197. *Nellimara Jute Mill Workers' Union	Nellimaralla, Madras	1000
Mining Group		
198. Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union	Gudur, Nellore Dist., South India	284
Engineering Group		
199. Binny's Beach Engineering Workers' Union	166, Linghichetty Street, G. T., Madras	294
" 200. Kystna Central Division P. W. D. Workshop Workers' Union	Kottapa Youth League Office, Pullabhavi Street, Bezwada ...	80
201. Simpson & Co. Employees' Union	No. 11 Arunachala Naicken Road, Chintadripet, Madras ...	143
Printing and Press Group		
202. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union	Bezwada	97
203. Madras Press Labour Union	2/65, Broadway, Madras...	1000
Agricultural Group		
204. *Krishnarayapuram Agricultural Labour Union ...	Krishnarayapuram, Trichanapalli Dist.	253
Municipal Group		
205. Andhra Provincial Municipal & Local Boards' Workers' & Employees' Union	Bezwada	4200
Distributive Group		
206. Calicut Shop Workers' Union	Court Road, Calicut, Malabar ...	97
General Group		
207. Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union ...	Bezwada	80
208. Beedi Thozhilai Union ...	Camp Bazar, Cannanore...	549
209. Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union ...	2/65, Broadway, Madras...	1000
210. Madras Tobacco Workers' Union	do. do. do. ...	200
211. Nellikupam Labour Union ...	Nellikupam, Madras ...	1000
212. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union ...	Chirala, Guntur Dist., M. & S. M. Rly.	205
213. Ranipet Labour Union ...	Ranipet, Madras ...	290
214. Tellichery Bidi Thozhilai Union ...	Tellichery	313
215. Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union ...	Salai Road, Worier P. O. Trichinopoly, S. India ...	77
216. Western India Match Factory Workers' Union...	C/o Com. P. R. K. Sharma Perambur, Madras ...	800
<i>No. of Unions 33</i>	<i>Membership.</i>	<i>43293</i>

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
PUNJAB PROVINCE		
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group		
217. Tonga Drivers' Union ...	Opp. Rose Cinema, Gowalmandi, Lahore	2202
Textile Group		
218. Hosiery Workers' Union Ludhiana ...	Chaura Bazaar, Ludhiana ...	407
219. Textile Labour Union Lyallpur ...	Harcharanpura, No. 1, Lyallpur...	306
220. Textile Workers' Union Amritsar ...	Putlighar, G. T. R. Amritsar ...	329
221. Textile Workers' Union Okara ...	Gandhi Chowk, Okara, Punjab...	317
Mining Group		
222. Salt Miners' Labour Association ...	Khewra, Punjab	1000
Engineering and other Trades and Industries Group		
223. Foundry Workmen's Union	Sham Nagar, Badami Bagh, Lahore	986
224. Lahore Electric Supply Workers' Union ...	Gandhi Maidan, Veergalli, Gowalmandi, Lahore	175
Printing and Paper Group		
225. Press Workers' Union ...	114, Mcleod Street, Lahore ...	200
Municipal Group		
226. Lahore Sweepers' Union ...	Opp. Rose Cinema, Gowalmandi, Lahore... ...	600
Distributive Group		
227. Shop Assistants' Union Lahore ...	Mohanlal Road, Opp. Ghas Mandi, Lahore	184
<i>Number of Unions 11</i>	<i>Total Membership ...</i>	<i>6706</i>
SIND PROVINCE		
Railways Group		
228. North Western Railway Employees' Union ...	Bellasis Street, Karachi... ...	984
Shipping Group		
229. Dock Workers' Union ...	Kiamari, Karachi... ...	200
230. Karachi Port Trust Labour Union ...	Kiamari, Karachi... ...	1466
231. Karachi Warehouse and Transport Workers' Union	Serai Road, Karachi	1115
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group		
232. Karachi Tramway Workers' Union ...	" " "	272
Engineering Group		
233. Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union ...	" " "	223

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
234. Karachi Factory Workers' Union ...	Serai Road, Karachi ...	775
235. Hermann and Mahotta Workers' Union ...	" " "	161
236. Karachi Municipal Labour Union ...	Opp. Khalikdina Hall, Karachi	689
237. Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union ...	Narayangunj, Karachi ...	722
<i>Number of Unions 10</i>	<i>Total Membership ...</i>	<i>6007</i>

UNITED PROVINCES

Railways Group				
238. E. I. Railwaymen's Union	Charbag, Lucknow ...	2000		
Cotton Textile Group				
239. Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha	Gwaltoli, Cawnpore ...	3000		
Engineering Group				
240. Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union ...	Jahir Mansion, Talaq Mahal, Cawnpore ...	1340		
241. U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union ...	10, La Touche Road, Lucknow ...	103		
Printing and Press Group				
242. Press Workers' Union Cawnpore ...		900		
Non-Manual Group				
243. Municipal Educational Employees' Association	Cawnpore ...	900		
Municipal Group				
244. Cawnpore Scavengers' Union ...		1000		
245. Municipal Workers' Union Lucknow ...	Katra Abu-Turab, Lucknow ...	600		
246. Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh...	Deoriabir, Benares ...	160		
Distributive Group				
247. Bazar Karmachari Sangh...	Generalganj, Cawnpore ...	713		
248. Kapra Karmachari Mandal		2000		
249. Lucknow Bazar Karma-chari Mandal ...	Batasewali Galli, Aminabad, Lucknow ...	355		
250. Sarafa Karmachari Mandal General Group	Cawnpore ...	91		
251. Cawnpore Tannery Workers' Union ...	Gajanpurwa, Gajman, Cawnpore			
252. Chapra Mazdur Sabha ...	Moti Badali Katra, Mirzapur City, U. P. ...	1508		
253. District Mazdur Sabha, Hardoi ...	Railwayganj Hardoi ...	100		
254. Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdur Union ...	Kathkuiyan, P. O. Padrauna, Dist. Gorakhpur ...	936		
255. Mazdur Sabha, Ferozabad...	Ferozabad, Dist. Agra ...	1950		
256. Oil Mill Workers' Union...	Gandhi Park Cawnpore...	251		
<i>Number of Unions 18</i>	<i>Total Membership ...</i>	<i>17907</i>		

List of Members of the General Council with Addresses.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
1. Com. V. R. Kalappa Byramji Town NAGPUR.	13. Com. Dinkar Desai, C/o Servants of India Society's Home, BOMBAY.
2. Com. G. V. Raghavan, 10, Ordnance Line, NAGPUR.	14. Com. A. R. Desai, R. L. Trust Building, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.
3. Com. R. A. Khedgikar, Abbyankar's Chawl, Grant Road, BOMBAY.	15. Com. Pishorilal C/o Omen Auto Works, 39, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Terrace, BOMBAY.
4. Com. B K. Mukerjee, C/o E. I. Railwaymen's Union, Charbag, LUCKNOW.	16. Com. Shanta Bhalerao, C/o National Service League, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.
5. Com. S. C. Joshi, Soman Building, Kelewadi, Girgaum, BOMBAY.	17. Com. Bhalchandra Mehta, 4th Road, Khar, BOMBAY 21.
6. Com. Kalyan Sundaram S. I. Rly. Labour Union, Golden Rock, S. I. Rly.	18. Com. Ranen Sen, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
7. Com. Narasimham, C/o M. S. M. Rly. Employees' Union, Unity House, Perambur, MADRAS.	19. Com. Zulmiram Chowdhary, Raoji Sejpal Chawl, Sewri, BOMBAY.
8. Com. K. S. Nadkarni, 95, Bhadra Bhuwan, Naigaon Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.	20. Com. Dhiren Majumdar, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar, Street, CALCUTTA.
9. Com. Kshiti Barman, 7, Chatterjee Lane, P. O. Bow- bazaar, CALCUTTA.	21. Com. Romesh Chander C/o The District Mazdur Committee, 114, Mcleod Road, LAHORE.
10. Com. Biswanath Dubey, C/o Labour Party of India, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Bowbazaar, CALCUTTA.	22. Dr. Mujumdar, C/o Hinganghat Masdoor Union, HINGANGHAT, (C.P.)
11. Com. N. C. Banerjee, 7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	23. Com. V. G. Balwaik, C/o Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR.
12. Com. Hamid, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Bowbazaar, CALCUTTA.	24. Com. Chando Bibi, C/o Workers' League, 5, Curzon Road, NEW DELHI.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
25. Com. S. A. Dange, Nariman Terrace, Kohinoor Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.	38. Com. Fazal-Elahi Qurban, Soobha Mazdoor Committee, 114, Mcleod Road, LAHORE.
26. Com. S. S. Mirajkar, 12, Abdul Kadar Chambers, Plot No. 180, Parel, BOMBAY.	39. Com. Dost Mohammad, Salt Miners Labour Association, Khewra, Dist Jhelum, PUNJAB.
27. Com. G. M. Khan, C/o Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, AHMEDABAD.	40. Com. Ambutai Joglekar, C/o Engineering Workers' Union, Dalvi Building, Poibavdi, BOMBAY.
28. Com. V. A. Kulkarni C/o Amalner Girni Kamgar Union, Near Kacheri Road, AMALNER.	41. Com. Ramani Chakravarty, Braithwaith Mazdoor Union Office, 18, Ram Nath Paul Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
29. Com. D. J. Paranjpe, Textile Workers' Union, Malipura, AKOLA.	42. Com. Pannalal Neogi, C/o Assam-Bengal Rly. Employees' Association, Kandirpar, Comilla, Bengal (A. B. Rly).
30. Com. S. K. Pramanik, 249B, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	43. Com. Rohit Davey, 49, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY
31. Com. A. M. A. Zaman, 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	44. Com. Satyendra Nath Banerjee, 3/1, Kali Bannerji Lane, HOWRAH.
32. Com. Sishir Roy, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.	45. Com. Bharat Singh, C/o Barhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh, BURHANPUR R. S.
33. Com. Syampad Mukherji, 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane. HOWRAH.	46. Com. Rahaman Khan C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
34. Com. Santosh Ghosh, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Bowbazaar, CALCUTTA.	47. Com. Bibhuti Bannerji, Bhatpara P. O. (24 Parganas) BENGAL
35. Com. Bankim Mukherjee, 13, Gopimohan Dutta Lane, Bagbazaar, CALCUTTA.	48. Com. Satishchandra Sen, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
36. Com. Abdul Momin, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	
37. Com. Chatur Ali, C/o Communist Party Office, 249B, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
49. Com. Ram Murti, 216, Davidson Street, G. T., MADRAS.	60. Com. R. K. Bhogle, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY. 12
50. Com. Mirza Ashfaque Baig Press Workers' Union, Urdu Bazaar, Juma Masjid, DELHI.	61. Com. Baburam Tripathy, 43/120, Dhobi Mahal, CAWNPORE.
51. Com. P. S. V. Varadachary, C/o Madras Press Labour Union, 2/65 Broadway, MADRAS.	62. Com. Kamakhya Guha, 249, Bowbazaar, Street, CALCUTTA.
52. Com. Arjun Arora, Patkapur, CAWNPORE.	63. Com. Paritosh Benerjee, 3/1, Kali Banerje Lane, HOWRAH.
53. Com. N. V. Phadke, National Service League, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.	64. Com. M. Yamin, Communist Party Office, Opp. Jumma Masjid, DELHI.
54. Com. Somnath Lahiri C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	65. Com. S. G. Patkar, C/o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
55. Com. Satya Gupta, Assam Valley Dist. Committee Office, The Communist Party of India, P. O. Gauhati, ASSAM.	66. Com. M. H. Rasul Laxmi Art Press Building, Sankli Street, BOMBAY 8.
56. Com. S. H. Khwaja, Katra Aboo Turab, LUCKNOW.	67. Com. D. N. Sukla, C/o Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers' Union, Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge 24 PARGANAS.
57. Com. C. V. K. Kao. President, Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards Workers' Union (Head Office) Bezwada.	68. Com. Shankar Dutt, C/o Workers' League, Balli Maron, DELHI.
58. Com. Indrajit Gupta, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	69. Com. Anil Ghosh, C/o Block 6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA.
59. Com. Ramakant Das, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Shop Employees' Association, Bandar Bazaar, SYLHET.	70. Com. N. C. Shekhar, General Secretary, A.K.T.U.C. Bank Street, CALICUT.
	71. Com. Raj Bahadur Varma C/o Communist Party Office, MIRZAPUR, U. P.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
72. Com. S. Chouthmul, C/o Kisan Sabha Karyalaya, Walker Road, NAGPUR.	78. Com. Sibnath Banerjee, 4/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH.
73. Com. D. K. Dhole, Post Puntamba, Dist. AHMEDABAD.	79. Com. Yusuf Meherally, Congress Socialist Party's Office, near Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY.
74. Com. N. M. Joshi, Model House, Flat No. A/1, Proctor Road, BOMBAY.	80. Com. B. T. Ranadive, Central Headquarters of the Communist Party, Khetwadi, BOMBAY.
75. Com. V. V. Giri, "Malathi" Giri Road T. Nagar, MADRAS.	81. Com. Suresh Banerjee, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, CALCUTTA.
76. Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, 24, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.	82. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, 46, South End Park, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA.
77. Com. R. S. Ruikar, Walker Road, NAGPUR CITY.	83. Com. Ambika Prasad, Indore Mazdoor Sabha of Bhandari Mills. INDORE (C. I.)

**List of Delegates Registered at the 20th Session
of the AITUC**

The following is a complete list of delegates, who were registered at the 20th session of the AITUC as representatives of Affiliated Unions:—

Name of the Delegate		Name of the Union		
Railway Group (A)				
1	Com. Pannalal Niyogi	...	1	Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Union.
2	" G. V. Raghavan	...	2	B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union.
3	" V. R. Kalappa	...	"	" "
4	" A. Appa Rao	...	"	" "
5	" L. N. Lall	...	"	" "
6	" M. Anthony	...	"	" "
7	" K. K. Murthy	...	"	" "
8	" S. Balasubramanyam	...	"	" "
9	" M. Madurai Pillai	...	"	" "
10	" G. R. K. Rao	...	"	" "
11	" A. K. Roy	...	"	" "
12	" Amulya Chakravarti	...	3	E. B. Railway Workers' Union
13	" Gopal Acharya	...	4	E. I. Railway Joint Hands Union.
14	" Mrinal Kanti Bose	...	5	E. I. Railway Workers' Union.
15	" Shamal Rai	...	6	B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.
16	" Chabbinath K.	...	"	" "
17	" G. J. Collins,	...	"	" "
18	" K. S. Nadkarni	...	"	" "
19	" B. R. Shrivankar	...	"	" "
20	" V. V. Joshi	...	"	" "
21	" Shankar Lal	...	"	" "
22	" Mohanlal	...	"	" "
23	" Ismail Khan	...	"	" "
24	" S. C. Joshi	...	7	G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, Bombay.
25	" R. A. Khedgikar	...	8	G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay.
26	" R. L. Bagwe	...	"	" "
27	" Z. R. Chaudhary	...	"	" "
28	" Mohanlal	...	"	" "
29	" R. R. Patil	...	"	" "
30	" L. S. Tikekar	...	"	" "
31	" Abdul Razak	...	"	" "
32	" S. C. Joshi	...	"	" "
33	" V. S. Gadkari	...	"	" "
34	" K. L. Narasimham	...	9	M. S. M. Railway Employees' Union.
35	" R. Srinivasulu	...	"	" "

Name of the Delegate			Name of the Union
36	Com. B. K. Mukerjee	...	10 E. I. Railwaymen's Union.
37	" P. S. Tandon	...	" " "
38	" P. K. Banerjee	...	" " "
39	" S. K. Shrivastava	...	" " "
40	" Shantiram Mandal	...	" " "
41	" M. Kalyan Sundaram	...	11 S. I. Railway Labour Union.
42	" Jahir Al Haque	...	12 B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union.

Shipping Group (B)

43	" Moni Roy	...	13 Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union, Assam.
44	" Biswanath Dube	...	14 Dock Mazdur Union, Calcutta.
45	" Hamid	...	" " " "
46	" Santosh Ghose	...	15 Dockmen's Union, Calcutta.
47	" Makham Chatterjee	...	16 Port Commissioner's Workers' Union.
48	" Sattyendranath Banerjee	...	17 Port Trust Employees' Association.
49	" Khiti Barman	...	18 Seamen's Union, Bombay.
50	" N. C. Banerjee	...	" " " "
51	" N. M. Joshi	...	" " " "
52	" Dinkar Desai	...	" " " "
53	" N. V. Phadke	...	" " " "
54	" A. R. Desai	...	" " " "

Transport other than Railways & Shipping Group (C)

55	Com. K. Guha	...	19 Bengal Carters' Union, Calcutta.
56	" Inder Singh	...	20 Motor Transport Workers' Union, Calcutta.
57	" Ranen Sen	...	21 Tramway Workers' Union, Calcutta.
58	" Mohamad Ismail	...	" " " "
59	" Dhiren Majumdar	...	" " " "
60	" Ramji	...	22 The B. E. S. T. Employees' Union, Bombay.
61	" Bhalchandra Mehta	...	" " " "
62	" Shanta Bhalerao	...	23 B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay.
63	" Mohamad Hifazat Rasul	...	" " " "
64	" K. B. Shinde	...	24 Bombay "Private" Motor Drivers' Union.
65	" B. K. Gholap	...	25 Tonga Bailgadi Union, Amraoti, C. P.
66	" Mohamad Yusuf	...	26 Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Union, Madras.
67	" S. R. Bharose	...	
68	" Pishori Lal	...	
69	" R. V. Pant	...	
70	" M. H. Hativlekar	...	
71	" T. R. Ganeshan	..."	

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.					
72	Com. Sandi Khan	...	27 Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore.				
73	" Romesh Chander	...	" " " "				
74	" Jerzis Hussain	...	" " " "				
75	" Bramha Dutt	...	" " " "				
Cotton Textile (D)							
76	Com. Sushil Das Gupta	...	28 Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union.				
77	" Biren Banerjee	...	29 Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union, Calcutta.				
78	" Nepal Nag	...	30 Dacca District Textile Workers' Union.				
79	" Provash Bhattacharya	...	31 Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union, Bengal.				
80	" Promod Das Gupta	...	32 Kushtha Textile Workers' Union, Bengal.				
81	" A. M. Shaik	...	33 Amalner Girni Kamgar Union, Kandesh.				
82	" V. D. Chavan	...	" " " "				
83	" V. K. Dhanwate	...	" " " "				
84	" V. K. Kulkarni	...	" " " "				
85	" J. B. Patil	...	" " " "				
86	" S. G. Brahme	...	" " " "				
87	" S. G. Patkar	...	34 Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bawta)				
88	" R. K. Bhogle	...	" " " "				
89	" S. G. Tambitkar	...	" " " "				
90	" P. G. Savant	...	" " " "				
91	" B. T. Ranadive	...	" " " "				
92	" S. A. Dange	...	" " " "				
93	" S. S. Mirajkar	...	" " " "				
94	" Parvati Bhor	...	" " " "				
95	" B. L. Belose	...	" " " "				
96	" Ibrahim Baba	...	" " " "				
97	" B. S. Amberkar	...	" " " "				
98	" B. M. Salunkhe	...	" " " "				
99	" Rambhau K. Koke	...	" " " "				
100	" Marotirao S. Nikam	...	" " " "				
101	" D. N. Mande	...	" " " "				
102	" Sayad Noor	...	35 The "Broach" Mill Workers' Union.				
103	" S. N. Bhalerao	...	36 Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union.				
104	" J. R. Phadke	...	" " " "				
105	" Pandu Babaji	...	" " " "				
106	" Bhivrao Hiraji	...	" " " "				
107	" K. M. Ambodkar	...	" " " "				
108	" N. B. Ingale	...	" " " "				
109	" Sidramappa Fulmari	...	37 Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur.				
110	" Bhila M. Chowdary	...	38 Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union, Khandesh.				
111	" Dhondoo Bagai	...	" " " "				
112	" Abdul K. S. Amin	...	" " " "				

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.
113 Com. V. R. Madur	...	39 Lal Bawta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur.
114 " G. M. Khan	...	40 Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.
115 " Juggan Khan	...	" " " "
116 " Manek Gandhi	...	40 Mill " Kamdar " Union,
117 " Manekrao	...	Ahmedabad,
118 " Noor Mohammad	...	" " " "
119 " Munnalal	...	41 Resheem Girni Kamgar Union,
120 " R. D. Thatte	...	Bombay.
121 " P. D. Kulkarni	...	42 Badnera Mill Mazdoor "
122 " D. A. Rajimwale	...	Sabha, Berar.
123 " D. S. Deshpande	...	43 Burhanpore Tapti Mill
124 " Motilal Barelal	...	Mazdoor Sangh.
125 " Bharat Singh Bhawan-		
singh	...	" " "
126 " Govardhan Ramgupta	...	" " "
127 " Mahabir Prassad	...	" " "
128 " Mohamad Kamrudin	...	" " "
129 " Anandrao Shinde	...	44 Girni Mazdoor Sangh,
130 " H. N. Muley	...	Ellichpur.
131 " Jagan Shankar	...	45 Hinganghat Mazdoor Sangh.
132 " M. D. Yusuf	...	" " "
133 " Vithobaji Nimane	...	" " "
134 " Madhorao Sitaram	...	46 Pulgaon Mill Mazdoor Sangh.
135 " Keshav Rac Dohane	...	" " "
136 " Govindrao Damke	...	" " "
137 " Shravan Gajbhije	...	" " "
138 " Jotiram Ramteke	...	" " "
139 " Shrawan Damke	...	" " "
140 " Saba Koshti	...	" " "
141 " Bhagu Sitaram	...	47 Nagpur Textile Union. "
142 " C. W. Lambade	...	" " "
143 " V. G. Balwaik	...	" " "
144 " Tima Mahajan	...	" " "
145 " Ramji Motdhare	...	" " "
146 " V. M. Suryavanshi	...	" " "
147 " Roshan Miya	...	" " "
148 " Vithoba Patil	...	" " "
149 " S. V. Dangre	...	" " "
150 " S. V. Dehikar	...	" " "
151 " M. B. Fulpagar	...	" " "
152 " Indirabai Ruikar	...	" " "
153 " S. H. Deshpande	...	48 Textile Workers' Union,
154 " F. K. Vyas	...	Akola.
155 " D. J. Paranjpe	...	" " " "
156 " S. M. Pande	...	" " " "
157 " Mahadeo Baliram	...	49 Textile Labour Union, Delhi.
158 " Shankar Dutt	...	

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
159 Com. N. R. Nevaskar	50 Indore Mazdoor Sabha.
160 " L. R. Khandkar	" " "
161 " Ambikaprasad	" " "
162 " Kishanrao	51 Mazdoor Sabha Ujjain.
163 " Dayaram	" " "
164 " Mangaljee	52 Mill Kamgar Mandal, Baroda.
165 " Kanhyya	53 Chirkakkal Taluk Handloom Weavers' Union, Cannanore.
166 " Chandrakant Azad	54 Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union
167 " K. P. Kumaran	55 Salem Mill Workers' Union.
168 " N. P. Ramaiyya	56 Tirivanoor Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Malabar.
169 " P. Ram Murthy	57 Tutikorin Mill Labourers' Union.
170 " N. C. Sekhar	58 Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar.
171 " K. T. Gopalan	59 Textile Labour Union, Lyallpur.
172 " V. Shankaranarayana	60 Textile Workers' Union, Okara (Punjab).
173 " Sat Paul	61 Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.
174 " Shankar Balak Ram	" " "
175 " Mohendra Sen	" " "
176 " Vidya Sagar	" " "
177 " Mohomad Ishaq	" " "
178 " Sonelal Saxena	" " "
179 " S. S. Yusuf	" " "

Jute Textile Group (E)

180 Com. Srutish Banerjee	62 Bally Chatkal Mazdur Union.
181 " Bankim Mukherjee	63 Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union.
182 " Abdul Momin	" " " "
183 " Sibnath Banerjee	" " " "
184 " Sushil Roy	64 Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdur Union.
185 " Bimal Mitra	65 Budge Budge Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
186 " Purnendu Dutt Roy	66 Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union.
187 " Sudhindra Pramanik	67 Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
188 " Narendra Sen	68 Gardan Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
189 " Chatur Ali	69 Gourepore Nuddea Chatka Mazdoor Union.
190 " Deb Das Ghosh	70 Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdur Union.
191 " Ranjit Guha	71 Rajgunj Chatkal Mazdur Union.
192 " Harisadhan Mitra	72 Rishra-Serampur Jute Workers' Union.
193 " Charu Chandra Banerjee	73 Salkia Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
194 " Sannyasi Pattanaik	

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union	
Mining Group (F)			
195	Com. Haji Dost Mohammad...	74	Salt Miners' Association, Khewra (Punjab).
196	„ Fazal-Elahi Qurban ...	„ „ „ „ „	,
Engineering Group (G)			
197	Com. Santosh Ghose	... 75	Bengal Iron & Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.
198	„ Rahaman	... 76	Bharatia Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.
199	„ Ramoni Chakrabarty ...	... 77	Braithwaith Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.
200	„ Ramoni Chakrabarty...	... 78	Cox & King's Workers' Union, Calcutta.
201	„ Shyam Pada Mukherjee	... 79	Govt. Building Electrical Workers' Union, Howrah.
202	„ Ramoni R. G. Roy	... 80	Iron Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.
203	„ Jyoti Basu	... 81	Port Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta.
204	„ Aboni Sen	... 82	Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta.
205	„ Jyotin Adhikari	... „ „ „ „ „	" " " "
206	„ Sushil Haldar	... 83	Mackintosh & Burn Workers' Union, (Bengal).
207	„ Jolly Kaul	... 84	Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay.
208	„ R. B. Shukla	... 85	" General Motor Workers' Union, Bombay.
209	„ Ambika Behere	... 86	Hume Pipo Workers' Union, Bombay.
210	„ P. K. Anjaria	... 87	Richardson and Ruddas Employees' Union, Bombay.
211	„ N. R. Sule	... 88	Nagpur "Electrical" Workers' Union.
212	„ Ram Thatte	... „ „ „ „ „	" " " "
213	„ Chimmu C. Shroff	... 89	Kistna "Central" P. "W. D. Workers' Union, Bezwada.
214	„ Rohit Dave	... 90	Foundry Workers' Union, Lahore.
215	„ S. D. Kolwadkar	... 91	Lahore "Electric" Supply Workers' Union.
216	„ S. A. Hamid	... 92	Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union.
217	„ R. P. Sakhdev	...	
218	„ M. Bhaskar Rao	...	
219	„ Fazal Elahi Qurban	...	
220	„ Romesh Chandar	...	
221	„ Chintamani	...	
222	„ Arjun Aurora	...	

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.	
Printing and Paper (H)			
223	Com. Chuni Joardar	...	93 Sylhet Press Workers' Union.
224	" Bibhuti Bannerjee	...	94 Bengal Paper Mill Workers' Union.
225	" Satishchandra Sen	...	95 Press Employees' Association, Calcutta.
226	" Kumud Biswas	...	96 Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union.
227	" Girija Mukherjee	...	97 Lal " Bawta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.
228	" S. G. Wakankar	...	98 Press Employees' Association Nagpur.
229	" A. Sirajuddin	...	99 " Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur.
230	" Thupakula Krishna	...	100 " Press Workers' Union, Delhi
231	" M. L. Abshankar	...	101 Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union.
232	" G. M. Mote	...	102 Madras Press Labour Union.
233	" Kanhaylal Gour	...	" " " "
234	" Mirza Ashfaq Beg	...	103 Press Workers' Union, Lahore.
235	" C. V. K. Rao	...	104 Press Workers' Union, Cawnpore.
236	" P. S. Varadachari	...	
237	" K. Jayaram	...	
238	" M. Sitaram Naidu	...	
239	" Badrinath	...	
240	" Baburam Tripathy	...	
Non-Manual			
241	Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose	...	105 Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association, Calcutta.
242	" N. V. Phadke	...	106 Bombay Compounders' Union.
243	" S. C. Joshi	...	107 Bombay Municipal Officials' Association.
244	" D. V. Pradhan	...	108 Municipal "Shikshak Sangh Nagpur.
245	" A. G. Mahajan	...	109 "Municipal "Educational" Employees' Association, Cawnpore.
246	" B. T. Bonsale	...	
247	" Damodar Pathak	...	
Agricultural			
249	Com. Som Nath Lahiri	...	110 Sylhet Cacher Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union.
250	" Barin Dutt	...	111 A. " R. T. Labour Union, Bengal.
251	" Satya Gupta	...	112 Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union.
252	" M. Rahaman	...	

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.	
Municipal			
253	Com. Sushil Das	...	113 Surma Valley Dhangar Union.
254	„ Nityananda Choudhary	...	114 Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.
255	„ S. D. Mukherjee	...	115 Municipal Workers' Union, Jubbulpore.
256	„ B. C. Jain	...	116 Meheter Union, Amraoti.
257	„ D. N. Thakur	...	117 Andra Provincial Municipal & Local Board's Workers' and Employees' Union, Bezwada.
258	„ L. V. Ratnam	...	118 Lahore Sweepers' Union.
259	„ Hardeo Singh	...	119 Benares Pannika Mazdoor Sangh.
260	„ H. S. Gupta	...	120 Cawnpore Scavengers' Union.
261	„ Syed Raza	...	121 Municipal Workers' Union, Lucknow.
Distributive			
263	Com. Ramakant Das	...	122 Assam Provincial Shop Assistants' Association.
264	„ Daji Annaji Ranpishe	...	123 Hotel Kamgar Union, (Lal Bawta) Bombay.
265	„ J. S. Mahimkar	...	124 Hotel Workers' Union, Bombay.
266	„ H. P. Hood	...	125 Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union.
267	„ M. G. Borkar	...	126 Delhi "Provincial" Shop Assistants' Federation.
268	„ Mohamad Yamin	...	127 Bazar Karmachari Sangh, Cawnpore.
269	„ Sushil Kumar	...	128 Kapra Karmachari Mandal, Cawnpore.
270	„ K. L. Shrivastava	...	129 Lucknow Bazar Karmachari Mandal.
271	„ R. N. Shukla	...	130 Sarafa Karmachari Mandal, Cawnpore.
272	„ Nurulla	...	
273	„ T. K. Chaturvedi	...	
General Group			
274	Com. Kali Prasanna Das	...	131 Assam Bengal Cement Company Labour Union.
275	„ Hamid	...	132 Assam Match Factory Workers' Union.
276	„ Anil Ghosh	...	133 Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union,
277	„ Indrajit Gupta	...	134 Calcutta Bidi Workers' Union.

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.
278	Com. Parimal Das Gupta	135 Oriental Gas Workers' Union, Calcutta.
279	„ D. N. Shukla	136 Oil & Petrol Workers' Union, Calcutta.
280	„ Mahadeo	137 Rope Factory Workers' Union, Bengal.
281	„ Sudeb Das	138 Waterproof Workers' Union, Calcutta.
282	„ P. M. Patil	139 B. D. D. Workers' Union, Bombay.
283	„ T. D. Shah	140 Bidi Kamgar Union, "Bombay.
284	„ N. B. Raipalli	" " " "
285	„ N. L. Pupala	" " " "
286	„ P. P. Mohamad	" " " "
287	„ Kamal Wagle	141 Biscuit Kamgar "Union," Bombay.
288	„ Babubhai	142 Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union.
289	„ V. S. Panemanglor	" " " "
290	„ Anant Babu Teli	143 Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union.
291	„ Sadanand Bhide	144 Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Workers' Union, Bombay.
292	„ R. B. Salaskar	145 Sri Changdeo Sugar Workers' Union, Puntamba.
293	„ D. D. Gokhale	146 Godawari Sugar Workers' Union, Ahmednagar.
294	„ D. K. Dhole	147 Gold and Silver Workers' Union, Bombay.
295	„ G. J. Ogle	148 Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union, Ahmednagar.
296	„ Prabhakar K. Kunte	149 C.P. and Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur.
297	„ Babu Bhiwaji Kanwade...	150 Pottery Workers' Union, Jubbalpore.
298	„ S. Chothmal	151 Thread and "Ball Workers' Union, Delhi.
299	„ Jairam Patil	152 Zari Workers' Union, Delhi.
300	„ J. P. Misra	153 Bidi Thozilali Union, Cannanore.
301	„ L. S. Agnihotri	154 Chapra Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur.
302	„ Sardar Singh	155 Oil Mill Workers' Union, Cawnpore.
303	„ Sardarsingh	
304	„ Chunoli Koran	
305	„ Rajbahadur Verma	
306	„ Atul Mehta	

REPORT

Nineteenth Session of The All-India Trade Union Congress

Cawnpore 1942



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Girgaon, BOMBAY.**

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Proceedings.....	1
2. Report of the General Secretary and Statement of Accounts.....	6
3. Amendments to the Constitution.....	23
4. Resolutions of the A. I. T. U. C.	24
5. Resolutions regarding Attitude to War,—Proposed but not passed.....	28
6. Decisions of the Working Committee.....	34
7. Decisions of the General Council.....	36
8. Resolutions of the New General Council.....	42
9. List of Affiliated Unions with their addresses and Membership.....	45
10. List of Members of the General Council with addresses.....	60
11. List of Delegates who attended the 19th session of the A. I. T. U. C., held at Cawnpore.....	64
12. Constitution of the A. I. T. U. C.	71

OFFICE-BEARERS

<i>President :</i>	Com. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law
<i>Vice-Presidents :</i>	,, Charu Chandra Banerjee
	,, P. C. Bose
	,, Chando Bibi
	,, Gulam Mahomed Khan
	,, A. M. A. Zaman, M. L. A.
<i>General Secretary :</i>	,, N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. (Central)
<i>Treasurer :</i>	,, Laljee Pendse.
<i>Assistant Secretaries :</i>	,, R. A. Khedgikar, M. L. A. ,, Shanta Bhalerao

MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE

1.	Com. S. C. Joshi, M. L. C.	7.	Com. Purushotam Tricundas
2.	,, Ratikant Sarkar	8.	,, Mrinal Kanti Bose
3.	,, Bankim Mukerjee, M. L. A.	9.	,, Yusuf Meherally
4.	,, S. A. Dange	10.	,, D. V. Pradhan
5.	,, Sudhir Mukerjee	11.	,, Hariharnath Shastri, M. L. C.
6.	,, Sibnath Banerjee, M. L. A.	12.	,, V. R. Kalappa, M. L. A.

All-India Trade Union Congress

PROCEEDINGS

The nineteenth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Cawnpore. The U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee, by a resolution passed at the meeting of the Working Committee held at Calcutta on the 2nd of January, was entrusted with the charge of forming a Reception Committee. Accordingly, a Reception Committee for holding the A. I. T. U. C. session at Cawnpore was formed with Com. Balkrishna Sharma as the Chairman and Com. Suraj Prasad Awasthi as the General Secretary. The Reception Committee made arrangements for boarding and lodging of all the delegates. The number of delegates that attended the session at Cawnpore was 168, representing 94 Affiliated Unions of the A. I. T. U. C.

A meeting of the General Council was held at Narayani Dharamsala, on Saturday the 7th February at 10-30 A. M. Thirty members of the General Council were present. Com. V. R. Kalappa was in the Chair. After an interval in the afternoon, the General Council met again at 5-30 in the evening.

Sub-committees were appointed by the General Council at the beginning, to consider the question of affiliation of certain Unions, to decide the writing off of arrears of affiliation fee in the cases of some Unions, and to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the General Body after going through Resolutions sent by affiliated Unions. A special committee was also appointed to prepare the draft of a resolution regarding the attitude of the A. I. T. U. C. to war.

The General Council sanctioned the affiliation of 44 Unions from different Provinces. Detailed information about the business transacted by the General Council is given on pages 38 to 41.

Next day, on the 8th inst., delegates met at 11-30 A. M., at Narayani Dharamsala. Elections for nominations of representatives from various Trade Groups to the General Council were held. The business was over by 2 p. m.

At 3 p. m. the session started at the Parade Ground, in a vast pandal erected for the purpose, amidst a mass gathering of spectators composed mainly of workers in Cawnpore Mills.

The function began with the speech of Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who spoke in Hindi.* Com. V. R. Kalappa then delivered his Presidential Address in English, which was simultaneously translated in Hindi.*

Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were present at the session by invitation. At the request of the President they also addressed the gathering. The session was then adjourned to the next day.

A meeting of the General Council was held in the evening to discuss the procedure regarding the debate to be held in the open session upon the war resolution. It was decided that two resolutions should be moved one after another, and should be thrown open for discussion with equal number of speakers from either side, who would speak alternately.

The adjourned meeting of the session was held again at Narayani Dharamsala at 9-30 A. M., on Monday the 9th. Com. V. R. Kalappa was in the chair.

* Printed copies of the addresses of the Chairman, Reception Committee, and of the President are separately available at the office of the A. I. T. U. C.

The report of the work done by the A. I. T. U. C. since the Bombay Session of 1940, along with the audited statement of accounts, (both printed separately), were presented by Com. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary. Both were adopted.

Com. R. A. Khedgikar moved a resolution for acceptance of the nominations to the General Council, by various Trade Groups represented by Affiliated Unions at the session. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose supported the resolution. The resolution was unanimously accepted. Fiftyeight members were elected to the new General Council, a list of whose names and addresses is given in Appendix B.

Com. N.M. Joshi moved a resolution for the acceptance of various amendments to the Constitution, which were recommended by the General Council. Com. R. A. Khedgikar seconded the proposal, which was accepted. These amendments are given on Pages 23 and 24.

Resolutions on various subjects, of urgent importance to the Labour Movement, as recommended by the General Council, were next taken up. At the request of the President, Com. Hariharnath Shastri explained them in detail in Hindi. The subjects of the resolutions were as follow :—

- (a) Demand of recognition of Trade Unions and their factory-committees;
- (b) Minimum demands of labour legislation ;
- (c) Inquiry Committees on conditions of Labour ;
- (d) Demand for release of detenues ;
- (e) Restrictions on Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee;
- (f) Expression of sympathy for Budge-Budge Jute workers on strike ;
- (g) Panic of war : Demand of protective measures and compensation for war-risk ;

- (h) National Services Ordinances ;
- (i) Government Ordinances affecting freedom of Labour;
- (j) Demand for increase in basic wages, price control and adequate grant of dearness allowance;
- (k) War-risk bonus to Indian Sea-men;

The list of resolutions, on the subjects mentioned above, unanimously adopted by the General Council, is given on pages 23 to 27.

The A. I. T. U. C. then entered upon the discussion as regards the attitude to be adopted by the workers towards the present world war.

Com. Bankim Mukerjee moved a resolution advocating unconditional support to the war, mentioning at the same time demands of certain improvements of a political and economic nature in order to make the support to the war, effective and enthusiastic. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose moved another resolution reaffirming the principle of the last resolution of the A. I. T. U. C. regarding its attitude to war, and expressing the opinion that to enable the workers of India to take part enthusiastically and effectively in the defence of India, immediate transference of power to the people of India was absolutely essential. Drafts of both the resolutions are printed separately on pages 28 to 33.

The President declared the question open to debate. Comrades Nandlal Bose, Laljee Pendse and S. Agnihotri made speeches supporting Com. Bankim Mukerjee's Draft of the resolution. Comrades A. M. A. Zaman, Ashok Mehta and N. M. Joshi advocated the adoption of the draft resolution moved by Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose. Comrades Bankim Mukerjee and Mrinal Kanti Bose spoke again in the end, in reply to arguments advanced on the opposite

side. Com. V. R. Kalappa summarised the debate in conclusion.

The subject for discussion being of a political nature, the resolution required for adoption, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths majority in support, according to Rule No. 17A of the Constitution. The draft of Com. Bankim Mukerjee's resolution was first put to vote by the President. On a show of hands, he declared that it failed to secure the $\frac{2}{3}$ ths majority required for passing. The draft of the resolution moved by Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, on being put to vote, similarly failed to secure the required majority. Thus no resolution was passed regarding the attitude of the A. I. T. U. C. to war.

Com. V. V. Giri, in a speech at the conclusion, gave thanks to the retiring office-bearers: He also thanked the reception Committee at Cawnpore for making arrangements for the session, and providing hospitality to delegates. Com. Hariharnath Shastri, on behalf of the Reception Committee thanked delegates, volunteers and all others in Cawnpore, who had helped to make the session a success.

The session ended at 2-30 p.m. on 9th February, 1942.

REPORT

OF THE
General Secretary

(From October 1940 to January 1942)

Eighteenth Session of the A. I. T. U. C.—The 18th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Bombay, on the 28th and 29th of September, 1940, with Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee in the chair. One hundred and fifty-nine delegates, representing 63 unions in different parts of the country had assembled together. One of the most important things done at the Bombay session was that the National Trades Union Federation, after two years' working together as a separately affiliated body, decided to merge itself completely in the A. I. T. U. C. The N. T. U. F. was thus dissolved, and all the N. T. U. F. Unions were directly affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.

Number of Affiliated Unions of the A. I. T. U. C. with their membership :—There are 182 unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. at the moment of writing, with a total membership of 3,37,695. Two unions have been placed on the affiliation list during the current year. More than two dozen unions have applied for affiliation this year, and their applications will be placed before the General Council on the eve of the coming annual session.

A. I. T. U. C. Office :—Soon after the Bombay session of the A. I. T. U. C., the office was shifted from the Servants of India Society's Home to B. I. T. Chawl No. 11, Foras Road, Bombay 8.

Resolutions of the 18th Session :—Com. V. R. Kalappa, the President, wrote a letter to His Excellency, the Governor-General, forwarding the resolutions of the A. I. T. U. C. In connection with that letter, the President and the General Secretary met Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Labour Secretary to the Govern-

ment of India in Calcutta, in the first week of January, 1941 and discussed the resolutions in detail.

Provincial Committees of the A.I.T.U.C.

The progress of the A. I. T. U. C. organisation depends much on the proper functioning of the provincial bodies which can work only with the close co-operation of affiliated unions. In the first circular issued from the office of the A. I. T. U. C. suggestions were put forward regarding relations of affiliated unions to their Provincial Committees.

At the time of the visit of the President and the General Secretary to Calcutta in the first week of January 1941, a meeting of the General Council of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress was called to discuss the problem of reorganization. A committee was appointed in this meeting under the presidentship of Com. V. R. Kalappa to investigate into the conditions of all affiliated unions in Bengal, to recommend to the General Council the disaffiliation of unions that do not function, and to suggest ways and means to amalgamate overlapping or rival unions working in the same field. A similar committee was appointed at Bombay also at a general body meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress. No reports have been received from these committees. The Bombay committee was not able to meet due to the communal riots, and later on, arrests of two of the members of the Committee. The recommendation that unions that did not pay their affiliation fee stood the risk of disaffiliation was strictly being enforced in Bengal, by the B.P.T.U.C., according to intimation received from the Secretary. The Bombay Provincial Committee also has been strictly following the recommendation that Unions with arrears should not have the right to vote.

The old Provincial Committee in Madras had ceased to function for some considerable time. At a meeting held on 23rd May of representatives of affiliated unions, convened by Com. Shanta Bhalerao at Madras, a new Provincial Committee was formed. A draft constitution on the lines of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress was adopted.

Com. Chando Bibi has reported from Delhi that a Provincial Committee was formed at Delhi at a meeting held on 8th June, at which office-bearers were elected and a draft constitution was adopted. Reports have been also received regarding the activities of Provincial Committees in U.P. and C.P.

Visits to Affiliated Unions:— The President, Com. V. R. Kalappa recently visited many affiliated unions during his tour in the South. Com. Shanta Bhalerao, the Assistant Secretary, paid visits to affiliated unions at Jamshedpur, Khargpur and to some unions at Calcutta. She toured in Madras Province, and acquainted herself with the work of affiliated unions in some places there. She visited Madras, Madura, Kovilpatti, Ranipet, Papanasam, Nellikupam and Bangalore.

May Day Celebrations:— Reports were received from Delhi, Gaya, Patna, Dehri-on-Son, Calcutta, Nagpur, Akola, Ahmedabad and several places in the Madras Presidency that meetings were organised by affiliated unions and members of the General Council, following the suggestions as laid down in Circular No. 3. No meeting was allowed to be held in Bombay because of the riots. The Provincial Committee, however, met and passed the resolutions mentioned in the A.I.T.U.C. circular.

A. I. T. U. C. Office-circulars and other Publications:— During the period under report, six Joint Circulars have been issued to affiliated unions, Provincial Committees and members of the General Council; six circulars to members of the Working Committee; two circulars to members of the General Council; one circular to affiliated unions in Bengal; one circular to affiliated unions in Madras. The report of the Rules' Committee has been printed and circulated to the members of the General Council and affiliated unions. The constitution as recently amended has again been printed. The 'Unity' resolution was sent by a separate circular to the N.T.U.F. unions, who were informed about the amalgamation of the two bodies. The report of the Bombay session of the A.I.T.U.C. was published one month after the session, and copies were sent to

affiliated unions, and members of the General Council. The report of the N.T.U.F. has also been published and was circulated to the old N.T.U.F. unions. Memoranda of the Working Committee on the several topics of labour legislation, as presented to the Government of India in the Conference at Calcutta in 1941, has also been printed, and copies are available at the A.I.T.U.C. office.

The Trade Union Record :—At the meeting of the General Council held at Nagpur on July 6th, it was decided to restart the Trade Union Record containing four pages of printed matter. A declaration was made in the name of Com. Shanta Bhalerao as editor. The first number came out in September. For the present, it is being issued every month.

Meetings :—During the period under report, two meetings of the Working Committee were held. The first meeting took place at the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, which was attended by nine members. The second meeting was held at Hotel Royal, Calcutta, on 4th January 1941, where eight members were present. Com. V. R. Kalappa presided at both the meetings.

The General Council had its first meeting immediately after the Bombay session. The next meeting of the General Council was held at Nagpur on 6th July 1941. The required quorum for the meeting was not present, only fourteen members attending. Members assembled discussed informally the different items on the agenda, and decisions circulated were approved of later on by the members of the General Council.

Rules' Committee :—A meeting of the Rules' Committee was held at Nagpur on the 6th of July. A report of the recommendations of suggested amendments to the constitution has been prepared which has been circulated to the members of the General Council, and approved of by them. The amendment regarding the addition of two more groups "Municipal" and "Distributive" to the list of groups, has been brought into operation this year as it has been approved of by the General Council.

New Affiliations and Disaffiliations:—The Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, had informed the General Secretary of its decision to disaffiliate itself from the A.I.T.U.C., as it was in disagreement with the resolution of the A.I.T.U.C., regarding its attitude to war. The Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress, by a resolution passed at its meeting on 23-5-1941, had recommended to the A.I.T.U.C. to strike off the names of the following fourteen unions from its register, as they had ceased to function.

(The numbers given are those from the list of Affiliated Unions contained in the A.I.T.U.C. Report of Bombay Session of 1940)

- 136—Madras Transport Workers' Union
- 139—Madras Aluminium Factory Labour Union
- 140—Madras Mossey & Company Labour Union
- 141—Madras Jute Workers' Union
- 142—Madras Printers' Union
- 144—Madras City Scavengers' Union
- 146—Madras Engineering Workers' Union
- 148—Madras Motor Engineering Workers' Union
- 150—The Telephone Workers' Union
- 151—Madras Transport Workers' Union
- 152—Madras Corporation Labour Union
- 159—The Weavers' Union, Koyamballi
- 160—Trichinopally District and Agricultural Labour Union
- 162—Metal Workers' Union, Vellore

By a resolution of the General Council circulated to members in July, the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, and the fourteen Madras Unions were struck off the affiliation register.

There were several applications for affiliation from new unions. The Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Association, and the Simpson and Company Employees' Association, Madras, were placed on the Affiliation list and the rest of

the applications have been referred to their respective Provincial Committees for opinion.

Change of Office-bearers—Com. Aftab Ali, soon after the Bombay session, expressed his inability to continue his co-operation on the General Council. His letter was placed before, the meeting of the Working Committee at Bombay, which recommended the acceptance of the resignation and in place of the vacancy caused, suggested to the General Council the name of Com. G. M. Khan for Vice-presidentship. The General Council, whose approval was asked for by circular, accepted the recommendation, and Com. G. M. Khan became one of the Vice-Presidents of the A.I.T.U.C., in place of Com. Aftab Ali.

Resignations—Comrades M. N. Roy, V. B. Karnik Maniben Kara, and G. H. Kale, members of the General Council, have submitted resignations of their membership of the General Council, as they were in disagreement with the views of the A. I. T. U. C., regarding its attitude to war.

Invitations of the Government of India for a Conference with Labour Representatives

In December 1940, an invitation was received from the Government of India, to send a delegation of ten representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. to Calcutta, for discussion on certain topics of proposed labour legislation. The subjects for discussion were as follows:—

(1) Amendment of the Trade Disputes Act; (2) Holidays with Pay; (3) Maternity Benefit Legislation for women employed in Coal Mines; (4) Legislation for the grant of weekly holidays to persons employed in commercial establishments and shops; (5) Control of Insurance Business carried on by Trade Unions.

The Working Committee decided by circular to accept the invitation. At its meeting held in Bombay, the following members were elected to represent the A. I. T. U. C. on this delegation:—

Com. V. R. Kalappa, President, Comrades R. S. Nimbkar and S. C. Joshi from Bombay, Com. G. M. Khan from Ahmeda-

bad, Com. Chelvapathy Chetty from Madras, Com. K. S. V. Naidu from Jamshedpur, Comrades Sureshchandra Banerjee, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Charu Banerjee from Calcutta and Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary. Com. Shanta Bhalerao was present with the delegation as its secretary.

Memoranda of the views to be presented to Government were prepared by the General Secretary, according to the decision of the meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay in the third week of December. These memoranda, printed copies of which are available at the A. I. T. U. C. office, were considered by the Working Committee at its meeting held in Calcutta. The delegation met Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member of the Government of India in charge of Labour, on 5th January 1941.

The Government of India intend to meet another delegation of the A. I. T. U. C. this year at Calcutta, on the 3rd of January 1942. The subjects for discussion are as follow:—

(1) Night Shift Work; (2) Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act; (3) Amendment to the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, (4) Sickness Insurance; (5) Industrial Fatigue resulting from the hours of work section of the Factories Act.

The Working Committee empowered the President and the General Secretary to make the selection of the eight representatives. The following representatives have been selected:—

Com. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., President,

Com. G. M. Khan, Vice-President,

Com. V. V. Giri, Ex-Minister, Madras,

Com. Sibnath Banerjee, M.L.A., Calcutta,

Com. A. M. A. Zaman M.L.A., Calcutta,

Com. Hariharnath Shastri, M.L.C., Cawnpore,

Com. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., Bombay,

Com. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (Central), General Secretary.

International Labour Conference

The Government of India informed the General Secretary by a letter written on 19th July, 1941, that they proposed to approach Mr. Albert Jesudasan for nomination as the Workers' Delegate for the 26th session of the International Labour Conference, which was to be held in New York at the end of October. The A. I. T. U. C. had recommended the name of Mr. Albert Jesudasan in March 1940, and the nomination was accepted then by Government, but owing to the exigencies of the international situation, the session which was to be held in Geneva was postponed. A reply was given to the Government of India that the proposal was not acceptable, as Mr. Albert Jesudasan, who was then a member of the General Council, did not happen to be even a member of the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C., and hence his name may not be regarded as truly representative of the organisation. The General Secretary's proposal, that Com. V. R. Kalappa, the President, should be nominated by the Working Committee as the Workers' Delegate, was accepted by majority, and the name of Com. V. R. Kalappa was intimated to the Government. The Government of India decided not to send any workers' or employers' delegate to the Conference this year, as this proposal was not acceptable to Government.

Com. N. M. Joshi intended to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization but he had to cancel his plan owing to the difficulty of getting convenient travelling facilities to reach New York in time.

General Condition of the Trade Union Movement during the period under report

The Trade Union Movement progressively continued to suffer from difficulties and hindrances that have checked its development since the beginning of the war. Repression under the Defence of India Act took many active Trade Unionists from all over the country to jail to this extent that many of the affiliated unions have been obliged to curtail even their routine activities. The Satyagraha movement also has claim-

ed a considerable following among the ranks of Trade Unionists, whose services were lost to the movement during the period under report.

Continuous unrest has been evident among industrial labour all over the country mainly due to the fall in the standard of living because of steadily rising prices. In Bombay, thus, the working class cost of living index number steadily went up from 112 to 133. Though industrial concerns are making high profits because of war, even small increments of wages as dearness allowance are very grudgingly given. The long drawn-out and bitter struggle put forth by thousands of workers at the Kolar Gold Fields, the Textile Factories of Bangalore, Indore and Nagpur and the Bus Workers of Madras are only an indication of the general discontent prevailing in the country.

Agitation for Dearness Allowance

The All-India Trade Union Congress and its Constituent Committees since the beginning of the war have urged the workers all over India to carry on a persistent and determined struggle for securing adequate compensation for the rise in the standard of living. It has been evident that unlike during the previous world-war of 1914-18, organized workers in India have put forth their demands by organised agitation, and have succeeded partially in getting some increment in their earnings by way of dearness allowance.

Mention may be made of some of the important industries where agitation by workers has been partially successful.

State Railways:—In August, last year, the Government of India had appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Justice B. N. Rau, in connection with a trade dispute between the G.I.P. Railway and its workmen. Their report was published in January 1941. The Government of India decided to pay dearness allowance to railwaymen, the payment to be made with retrospective effect on wages from September 1940. Dearness allowance was to be paid on the following scale—Bombay and Calcutta—Rs. 3/- per month to

those on Rs. 60/- per month and below; selected industrial areas Rs. 2/8/- to those on Rs. 50/- per month and below; other areas, Rs. 2/- to those on Rs. 30/- per month and below.

A revision of this award was made at the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on 5th of November. The payment of allowance is to be increased by Rs. 80/- lakhs and the rates of allowance mentioned above are to be increased by 50 per cent.

Cawnpore Textile Industry :—After an intensive agitation and a mass strike by Cawnpore Textile Workers, the Employers Association of Northern India made an announcement on August 8th that dearness allowance would be given of annas $\frac{1}{2}$ /- in the rupee for workers drawing under Rs. 14/- per month, and one anna six pies in the rupee for those getting between Rs. 14/- and Rs. 150/-

Bombay Textile Industry :—The Bombay Mill Owners' Association at the instance of the Provincial Government announced an increase in the dearness allowance to textile workers, in the second week of August 1941. As the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress pointed out in a resolution passed at one of its meetings, this increased allowance fell far short of what was expected from the previous recommendation of the Board of Conciliation appointed to decide the question.

As regards the industry outside the city of Bombay, the full Bench of the Industrial Court, by an award on two industrial disputes from Khandesh, recommended the payment of a dearness allowance on a sliding scale, with retrospective effect from February 1st 1940.

South Indian Textile Industry :—The South Indian Mill Owners' Association decided to pay a 10 per cent dearness allowance.

Bengal Textile Industry :—About 20,000 workers of the Indian-owned Cotton Mills in Bengal have been granted dearness allowance by Bengal Mill Owners' Association varying from annas $2, \frac{1}{2}$, and 1 in the rupee.

C. P. Textile Industry :—The Nagpur Textile Labour Union formulated a list of eighteen demands to meet the keen discontent prevalent among the workers, upon which the workers in all Cotton Mills in Nagpur went on strike with effect from 1st May. On the 3rd June at a conference held at Akola, it was decided that a General strike of the Workers in all Cotton Textile Mills in the Central Provinces and Berar should be called with effect from 26th June on demands submitted by the Nagpur Textile Workers Union. On the 16th, Government announced their intention to appoint a Committee to inquire into and report upon the disputes, whereupon the workers continued on work. The report of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jayaratnam, I. C. S., has been published. Considerable dissatisfaction is evident among the workers still, many of whom appear to be dissatisfied with the recommendations of this Committee.

Government Employees :—The Government of India have decided to pay dearness allowances to their own low paid employees in the various provinces at the same rates and on the same conditions as those adopted by the Provincial Governments of those Provinces. Provincial Governments have sanctioned dearness allowance varying from. Rs. 2/- to Re. 1/- at a flat rate.

Iron and Steel Industry, Jamshedpur :—The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., gave a dearness allowance of Rs. 2/8/- per month in August 1940 to those whose earnings were below Rs. 75/-. A dispute arose, on the refusal of the Tata Workers Union to accept this proposal and a Board of Conciliation was appointed, who made their report in January 1941. Agreement was secured by dearness allowance being granted on the following scale :—to those earning Rs. 50/- per month and below Rs. 2/8/- per month, over Rs. 50/- and upto Rs. 75/- Rs. 3/- per month, over Rs. 75/- and upto Rs. 100/- Rs. 3/8/- per month, and over Rs. 100/- and upto Rs. 125/- Rs. 4/- per month.

In fact, agitation for dearness allowance has been generalised all over the country. In Bombay, workers in small engineering concerns, employees of tailors' establishments and

those engaged in cattle stables and gunny bag repairing shops, employees in goldsmiths', silversmiths' and embroidery shops, have carried on strikes to get wage increments, among other things.

Workers have launched vigorous protests that revisions of dearness allowance granted have been inadequate. The G. I. P. Workshop workers staged a demonstration of their grievances when about 12,500 employees in the workshops at Parel, Matunga, Kurla, Kalyan and Jhansi went on a stay-in-strike.

Profits of Industry :—When the industrial establishments in the country are making increasing profits during wartime, it is natural that workers should demand a share of the profits. Demands have been made at various places for restoration of wage-cuts, increment in wages and bonus. The Bombay Mill Owners' Association has decided to grant a bonus of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of net earnings for the year 1941.

It is evident that the demands of dearness allowance, wage increments and bonus payment grudgingly granted in most cases through the intervention of Provincial Governments, have been totally inadequate to fully compensate for the rising cost of living. The entry of Japan into war recently has emphasised this to a tremendous extent, and measures are being deliberated regarding control of prices.

The Trade Union Movement, it appears, will have to continue the struggle for dearness allowance with greater persistence and vigour.

Attitude of the A.I.T.U.C. towards the War

The meeting of the General Council held at Nagpur on 6th July 1941 expressed the general view regarding war, after full discussion on the political situation as affected by the Nazi attack on Russia. It was that although the sympathies of the Indian Trade Union Movement are with the Soviet Union in its defence against Nazi Germany, in the present state of subjection of India, the Indian Trade Union Movement is not in a position to render any effective assistance to the U.S.S.R. and that the resolution passed by the A.I.T.U.C. session last year at Bombay

affirming that participation in a war which will not result in the establishment of freedom and of democracy in India will not benefit India, does not need any alteration.

Problems of Labour Legislation

The Second Conference of Provincial Labour Ministers and representatives of Central and Provincial Labour Departments met at Delhi on January 27th and 28th 1941, when proposals for further labour legislation were formed. It was decided that six official bills dealing with labour problems should be drafted for introduction in the autumn session of the Central Assembly, embodying the results of the deliberation which had been previously held. These draft bills were also to be circulated to a number of States' Governments, who had agreed to send representatives to the Delhi Conference.

Central Legislation :—This intended programme of general overhauling of labour legislation has only been very partially carried out by the Government of India. Important topics of labour legislation have been entirely shelved. A small amendment to the Factories Act, 1934, has been passed in the Central Legislatures empowering Provincial Governments once for all, to notify all establishments employing ten and more persons and using power as factories, removing thereby certain hindrances regarding such notification in the Factories Act, 1934. Another bill introduced by Government extending the scope of Maternity Benefit Legislation to women employed in mines has also been passed.

Provincial Legislation :—The Bombay Shops and Establishments' Act, 1939, came into effect from 15th November 1940. It applies to shops, commercial establishments, restaurants, eating houses, theatres and similar establishments. The Act provides for a $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours working day, one hour's rest interval, compulsory weekly holiday, and prohibition of employment of children below the age of twelve. The Bengal Shops and Establishments' Act came into effect from April 1941. Similar acts have been passed in the Punjab and Sindh.

The Bombay Industrial Disputes' Act was recently amended by the Bombay Government. Under that Act, industrial disputes could be referred to arbitration either of the industrial

court or of any other person only when an employer entered into an agreement with a registered union. In centres of industries, where there are no registered unions, if the parties in the dispute cannot agree to refer the dispute to arbitration, arbitration was not possible. The Governor of Bombay recently amended the Act and now the Provincial Government is empowered to refer any industrial dispute to arbitration of the industrial court.

Mysore Labour Legislation :—The Government of Mysore published the draft of the Mysore Labour Bill, prepared by the the Mysore Legislation Committee, previously appointed. The bill was passed by the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

National Services Ordinance

The Governor-General promulgated the National Services (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940, on 28th June 1940. All technical personnel over the age of eighteen and under the age of fifty are under heavy penalties for default, liable when called upon to do so, to undertake employment in the National Service. The Central Government has declared certain Factories as notified, and every notified factory has the right to apply to a tribunal for technical personnel. Tribunals are given all the powers of a Civil Court, and can control the engagement of technical personnel in such manner as it thinks fit. Nine National Service Tribunals have been set up. Conferences of these are held by the Government of India from time to time.

This ordinance has restricted the freedom of the worker in many ways without a corresponding benefit to the worker. Restrictions have been placed on the free movement of Labour; without adequate compensation for such a provision, limits have, in effect, been placed on wage increments that are unjust; no provision has been made for benefits like provident fund or gratuity in the interest of labour. No uniform rules have been made as regards hours of work, promotion and continuity of service. Strikes have been, in effect, rendered illegal, under the above mentioned ordinance, as hampering war efforts.

Hours of Work Section of the Factories' Act.

The Government of India issued a notification allowing exemption to cotton textile factories from the operation of the

hours of work section of the Factories Act. This measure was vigorously opposed by Bombay textile workers, by several thousands of them downing tools. Authorities of nearly 40 mills had at last to put up notices to the effect that the recently introduced extension of night-shifts by an hour was cancelled.

Investigations Regarding Conditions of Labour.

Final Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee:—The final Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee was published by the Government of Bombay in June 1941. The Report is a comprehensive inquiry covering most of the problems that affect the textile industry in general. In a Press-note published along with the Report, the Government of Bombay stated that under present economic conditions, certain of the Committee's findings must be considered of a purely theoretical value and academical interest. Some, according to the Bombay Government, are of All-India rather than of a Provincial character. The remaining would have to be subjected to close and careful consideration before any action can be taken. Textile Labour organisations need to continue agitation in order that recommendations of the Report may be brought into effect.

C. P. Bidi Industry Inquiry Committee's Report:—The C. P. Bidi Industry Inquiry Committee submitted its report early in 1941. The recommendations of the Committee have not been brought into operation in any way, and considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the employees of the Bidi industry.

After the eighteenth Session of the A. I. T. U. C., at the first meeting of the General Council held last year in Bombay immediately after the A. I. T. U. C. session, it was decided that the next session of the A. I. T. U. C. would be held at Calcutta. Accordingly in the month of October, in consultation with the President a circular was issued to the members of the General Council requesting them to approve the 20th and 21st of December as the days for meetings of the General Council and the session. On the approval of the Proposal a Reception Committee was formed in Calcutta with Com. Charu Banerjee as president and Com.

Phani Ghosh as Secretary. The dates of the Annual Session were later on changed to the 3rd and 4th January, as the representatives of the A. I. T. U. C. were to meet the Honourable Member of the Government of India, in charge of Labour, at the same time.

Bombay,
24th December 1941.

* * *

As Calcutta was declared to be an emergency area very soon after, Com. V. R. Kalappa, the President, after going to Calcutta to study the situation, issued a statement to the Press that the session would be postponed indefinitely.

A meeting of the Working Committee was held at Calcutta on the 2nd of January, to which members of the A. I. T. U. C. delegation to meet the Labour Member of the Government of India were also invited.

The Memoranda of the views of the Working Committee on the several topics on labour legislation as prepared by the General Secretary, was discussed and passed. It was also decided that Com. Shanta Bhalerao should be included as one of the members of the A. I. T. U. C. delegation in place of Com. V. V. Giri, who was not able to attend. Lastly, it was decided to hold the 19th session of the A. I. T. U. C. at Cawnpore on the 8th and 9th of February. Pandit Balkrishna Sharma was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee at Cawnpore, and Pandit Suraj Prasad Awasthi, M.L.A., was elected the General Secretary.

CAWNPORE.

5th February, 1942.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Statement of Receipts and Payments Account for the period as from 23rd Sept. 1940 to 30th Nov. 1941.

RECEIPTS	Rs. as. ps.	PAYMENTS
CASH AND BANK BALANCES—		SECRETARIAL EXPENSES
Cash on hand	... 153 15 3	Salary and Wages ... 212 5 0
B. P. Co-op. Bank Saving Account	... 200 0 0	Rent Account ... 307 13 0
Affiliation fees	... ...	Printing Charges ... 340 0 0
Delegation fees	... ...	Travelling ... 100 12 0
National Trades Union Federation	... ...	Postage Account ... 104 14 0
Subscription "Trade Union Record"	... ...	Stationery Expenses ... 8 7 0
Interest	... ...	Telegaram Charges ... 39 13 9
Suspense a/c (Affiliation Fees Recd.)	... ...	Conveyance Charges ... 22 12 6
Miscellaneous Receipts	... ...	Miscellaneous Expenses 8 8 0 1,225 5 6
		CAPITAL EXPENSES
		Furniture ... 95 8 0
		Library ... 5 15 6
		Typewriter ... 125 0 0 226 7 6
T. U. RECORD EXPENSES		
Printing	... ...	55 12 0
Stationery	... ...	2 5 6
Postage	... ...	27 5 3
Conveniance	... ...	0 13 0
Miscellaneous	... ...	4 0 0 90 3 9
CASH & BANK BALANCES		
With B. P. C. Bank	1,600 14 7	
" The Secretary	35 1 6 1,636 0 1	
Total Rs. ... 3,178 0 10		Total Rs. 3,178 0 10

Bombay, dated 27th December 1941.

Examined and found correct.
B. C. ABHYANKAR & CO.,

N. M. JOSHI,
General Secretary,

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolution passed in the 19th Session of the A. I. T. U. C. at Cawnpore.

- (1) According to the recommendations of the General Council, the following changes shall be made in the constitution of the A. I. T. U. C.

Article 2 :

In clause (vi), for the 'The right to work', 'The right to work or maintainance' shall be substituted.

Article 4 :

1. In clause (b), for "A Minimum Wage", "Minimum Living Wage" shall be substituted.
2. In clause (j), for "Children Under 14 Years" "Children Under 15 Years" shall be substituted.
3. For clause (k), "Payment of Wages to Women Workers Six Weeks Before and Six Weeks After Child-Birth" shall be substituted.

Article 5 :

1. After clause iii, the following clauses shall be added—
 - (iv) No Union should be affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress, which has not been in existence for at least one year;
 - (v) The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the Provincial Committee, wherever such a Committee exists, to the General Secretary of Congress, with remarks, if any, made by the Provincial Committee regarding the eligibility of of the Union for affiliation under the Rules of the A. I. T. U. C. Such applications shall be forwarded by the Provincial Committee to the General Secretary within a period of two months.

Article 6 :

In clause 3, for "Less than Two-Thirds of the Affiliated Unions", "Less than Two-Thirds of the Members of the General Council" shall be substituted.

Article 7:

**For "The Annual Contribution Shall Become Due And Payable Four Months After the Commencement of each Calendar Year" shall be substituted—
"The Annual Contribution shall be Paid by the 30th of April Each Year".**

Article 8:

The clause—"The Reception Committee of the General or Special Session" shall be omitted.

Article 9:

In clause (a), for "Three Vice-Presidents" "Five Vice-Presidents" shall be substituted.

Article 12:

The second sentence shall be omitted and instead the following sentence shall be substituted: In Addition, each of the Trade Groups shall be Represented By One Representative to be Elected by the General Council from among the Persons Nominated by the Groups, after Circulating the Names of Candidates Suggested from among the Delegates".

Article 23:

The word "Auditors" shall be omitted, and the following sentence shall be added—"Auditors shall be Appointed by the General Council"

Resolutions as passed at the open session at Cawnpore.

The following resolutions were passed at the open session held at Cawnpore on 9th February 1942.

Recognition of Trade Unions and Factory Committees

(1) This session of the A. I. T. U. C., notes with disapproval the large number of instances of victimisation, in almost all industries of workers, on account of their Trade

Union activities. Such action, on the part of employers during war-time, not only encroaches upon the right of workers to organise themselves, but also interferes with the productive capacity of Labour. The A. I. T. U. C. therefore, urges upon the Government and the employers to give recognition to Trade Unions and their Factory committees wherever they exist, and to undertake joint consultations and action in the sphere of production.

Memoranda of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C.

(2) This meeting notes with regret that the Government of India did not take adequate action to give effect to the Memoranda of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C., submitted during the Conferences of the representatives of the A. I. T. U. C., with the Honourable Member in charge of Labour. This meeting urges upon the Government to take steps for giving effect to the proposals of the Working Committee as minimum requirements of Labour in respect of the matters dealt with.

Government Inquiry Committees on Conditions of Labour

(3) This meeting of the A. I. T. U. C., urges upon the Provincial Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the Labour Inquiry Committees appointed by them to investigate and report on Labour conditions.

Release of Detenues

(4) The A. I. T. U. C., while appreciating the action of Government in releasing the Satyagrahi prisoners, urges upon the Government the unconditional release of all detenues and other political prisoners.

Restrictions on Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee

(5) The A. I. T. U. C. places on record its condemnation of the order of internment issued by the Government of Bengal, under the Defence of India Rules, on Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, M. L. A., Ex-President A. I. T. U. C., which has prevented him from attending the annual session of the A. I. T. U. C., and from carrying on Trade Union activities in his constituency, which is a labour-area. The A. I. T. U. C. urges that the whole policy involved in such an order may be revised.

Expression of Sympathy for Budge-Budge Jute Workers on Strike.

(6) This session of the A. I. T. U. C. supports the demands of about 25,000 Jute workers on strike at Budge-Budge for dearness allowance of Rs. 5 per month, 25% war-bonus and proper service-rules, and urges upon the Bengal Government to maintain a right attitude towards Trade Unions and try to settle the dispute by negotiations, or by appointing a Conciliation-Board or a Court of Inquiry without any delay. This session further recommends to the Bengal Government to secure similar improvements in the conditions of all Jute workers.

Appeal to workers during Panic of war :

Protective Measures and Compensation for war-risk to workers.

(7) (a) This meeting considers that workers should not be panic-stricken during air-raids and other kinds of possible dangers on account of the War.

(b) This meeting is of opinion that the workers engaged in various industries and in essential services declared so, are taking great risks in remaining on their posts. The Government is urged to see that adequate protective measures are taken for the safety of the lives of these workers, as well as their dependents and arrange to pay adequate compensation to them and their dependants, in the cases of injury or death.

National Services Ordinances :

(8) The A. I. T. U. C. urges upon the Government of India the immediate establishment of a Central Advisory Committee, as well as Advisory Committees for various Industries, Provinces and Areas, with adequate and satisfactory representation of Labour for consultation in matters which affect the interests of the working class on account of any action or policy which the Government may adopt during the period of war-emergency.

Ordinances of Government Affecting the Freedom of Labour

(9) This meeting views with great disapproval the policy adopted by the Government by enforcing Ordinances and

Rules, affecting Labour and Trade Union activities adversely on the plea of war emergency,—without consulting representatives of Labour, and urges upon the Government modifications of all such ordinances and legislation in such a way that the Workers' Fundamental Rights will not be unnecessarily interfered with.

Increase in Basic Wages and Grant of Dearness Allowance

(10) (a) This meeting of the A. I. T. U. C. urges upon the Government of India to take effective steps for control of prices of essential commodities, in order to preserve the standard of living of the workers.

(b) This meeting also urges upon the Central and Provincial Governments to protect the standard of living of the workers. Because of serious wage-cuts in most of the industries, basic wages of workers have fallen lamentably. The A. I. T. U. C. therefore, demands a 25% increase in the basic wage in all industries.

(c) Since the declaration of the war, there has been a continued and phenomenal rise in prices of all commodities, and particularly in those of some of the essential articles, to the extent of 50% and more. The A. I. T. U. C., therefore, demands dearness allowance in proportion to rise in prices, to be granted to all the workers.

War-risk Bonus to Indian Seamen :

(11) The A. I. T. U. C. is of the opinion that the scale of war-risk bonus that is being paid to Indian seamen is utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory. The A. I. T. U. C. is further of opinion that the recognition of different zones for the purpose of war-bonus should be done away with, and that the rate of war-risk money should be immediately raised to at least 100% over the normal wages, irrespective of the zone in which the ship moves, and urges upon the Government of India to take urgent steps to concede this legitimate demand.

**Drafts of Resolutions Proposed Regarding the
Attitude of the A.I.T.U.C. To War Which
Were Discussed, But Did Not Pass**

Draft Resolution moved by Com. Bankim Mukerjee at the Cawnpore session :

Mobilise for the Fight for Victory

The treacherous attack of Hitlerite Germany against the U.S.S.R., which was followed by the Anglo-Soviet agreement and by the Moscow Conference, ensuring practical collaboration of Great Britain, U.S.A., and the Soviet Union in the joint war against Hitler Fascism, has fundamentally altered the world-situation. The A. I. T. U. C. recognises that it must redefine its general policy towards this war in the terms of the interests of the Indian workers and of the people, and in accordance with the principle of international solidarity of the working class.

Not an Imperialist War:

2. The war which the Soviet Union and Great Britain are jointly waging against Hitler Fascism with the assistance of the U. S. A. is one and indivisible, and can no longer be regarded by the working class or the people of India as an imperialist war towards which they could afford to take a neutral or hostile attitude. The sharpening of the conflict in the camp of Imperialism and the realignment of world-forces in relation to the U. S. S. R. that has come about, has resulted in the isolation of Hitler Fascism as the main enemy of Great Britain and U. S. A., headed by the Soviet Union. The victory of this front, which is bound up with the victory of the peoples of occupied countries of Europe and the progressive peoples of Germany, fighting against Hitler Fascism, can not lead to an imperialist division of the world, but the final annihilation of a powerful and the most reactionary section of Imperialism and to the immense strengthening of the cause of the working class, of socialism and of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Win the all Peoples' War For U.S.S.R., For Yourself:

The Indian working class and the Indian people have to recognise clearly that the victory of the progressive forces allied with the U.S.S.R., in this All-Peoples' War against Hitler Fascism, now becomes the pre-condition for the achievement of independence and complete democracy in the country. The defeat of Great Britain would not mean the weakening of Imperialism, but would mean on the other hand, the defeat of the U.S.S.R. as well, which would be an unthinkable calamity to the working class, and to the oppressed peoples of the world. The victory of Hitler Fascism, on the other hand, would mean the victory and the strengthening of the most reactionary forces everywhere, including in Great Britain, and would therefore mean a terrific setback to our own struggle for freedom. That is why the interests of the Indian working class and the Indian people demand today that they unite and mobilise their forces to achieve their effective, free and voluntary participation in this All-Peoples' War against Hitler Fascism, to ensure its complete victory.

British Policy : Main Obstacles :

This general consideration must now determine the concrete policy and the tasks which the A.I.T.U.C. has to adopt in the present situation. The A.I.T.U.C. and its constituent Unions can no longer pursue the Policy of hostility or non-co-operation or neutrality towards the war-effort of even the present Government. On the other hand, the A.I.T.U.C. recognises that it is entirely inadequate, and only a minute fraction of what it would be, if it were organised, not by an autocratic, repressive and unpopular Government, but by a Government which commands the confidence of the Indian people. The obstacle in the path of mobilising the full weight of India's resources and man-power, which is essential to ensure the victory in the All-Peoples' War against Hitler Fascism, is the policy of the British Government, of refusing to recognise India's right to independence, full democratic liberties and a popular Government.

5. It is the considered opinion of the A. I. T. U. C., that the policy of continuing a symbolic non-co-operation with war (*satyagriha*), while at the same time seeking a settlement with the Government, which is pursued by the leadership of the Indian National Congress, is one of negation and futility. Such a policy based as it is on a refusal to develop mass-struggle, cannot result in forcing the Government, to concede that power and those political and economic demands of the people, without which a really vigorous and voluntary effort of India to win the war is impossible. Such a policy, therefore, leads either to the continuance of the present stagnation or to a surrender, i. e., a settlement that would guarantee neither unity, nor the urgent demands of the people, both of which are so essential for winning the war.

Royists and Disrupters :

6. Then again, the A. I. T. U. C. totally rejects the line taken by some labour leaders, who have resigned from the A. I. T. U. C. It is a line of splitting the labour and national movements for surrendering the right of the working class and of the people to fight against the Government for urgent economic and political demand in the name of not hindering the war-effort, and of completely merging with the present autocratic and repressive Government. Such a line, pursued by M. N. Roy and his followers, in the name of peoples' war and of Anti-fascism, is in reality one of disruption and of sabotage of the task of uniting the Indian people for a really effective participation to win the war against Hitler Fascism.

Form Joint Front for Mass Action

7. The policy of the A. I. T. U. C. must be one of straightforward mass action. It must seek to achieve unity of the working class and of the major political organisations of the Indian people, on the basis of a charter of minimum demands which will have to be won through joint mass action. What is urgently necessary is to form the broadest possible joint front, united on the basis of a charter of demands, to be wrung from the unwilling hands of the Government, by Parliamentary and extra-parliamentary mass action. This requires

that the Indian National Congress unconditionally calls off boycott of legislatures and local Bodies, and joins hands with the A. I. T. U. C. and the A. I. K. S., and the Muslim League, in formulating and fighting for the charter of demands, the winning of which would not only enable India to make her effective contribution to the world-struggle against Hitler Fascism, but also to accelerate her march to complete liberation.

Fight for Winning the War : The Character of Demands

8. The A.I.T.U.C. therefore lends its unconditional support to the war, and declares that quick and final victory in this war requires the full, effective and voluntary participation of India, and the struggle for the removal of all hindrances which to-day prevent the same. For this purpose, the A. I. T. U. C. calls upon the Constituent Unions and the workers to unite and develop mass agitation and action for winning the minimum charter of demands, as follows :—

- (a) Recognition of India's Right to Complete Independence;
- (b) Release of all political prisoners, and all labour and kisan workers, convicted or detained for labour, kisan or political activities,
- (c) Establishment of democratic liberties, the withdrawal of all war-time legislation restricting freedom of speech, Press, organisation and movement, and of the right to strike; the right to raise people's militia;
- (d) Power in the centre, to be in the hands of a National Government of popular representatives, commanding the confidence of the people and having full power over all spheres of Government, administration and the conduct of war;
- (e) Resumption of popular ministries in the Provinces,
- (f) Removal of restrictions to immediate development of industries, to supply the demands of war and the needs of the people and of defence.
- (g) *Workers' Demands*—For ensuring the increase of production for War, and for the needs of the people;

25% increase in the basic rates of wages, Grant of adequate dearness allowance and sliding scales, which will correctly neutralise the higher cost of living;

No dismissal for Trade Union and Labour activity;

Recognition of Trade Unions by employers and the Government,

No increment of hours of work on the statutory minimum, but the improvement of machinery and the elimination of waste and disorganisation, to increase production,

No curtailment of workers' right to strike;

No enforced war-levies and contributions;

Full payment ($1\frac{1}{2}$ times the basic wages and rates) for overtime work.

(h) *Kisan Demands*—No enforced war-levies and contributions, control of retail prices and of manufactured goods in the rural areas; Generous remissions in flood-and-famine-stricken areas;

Distribution of the war-burden in such a way that it falls more on the rich and less on the poor.

Appeal to the Congress.

(9) The A. I. T. U. C. appeals to the Indian National Congress to call off individual Satyagriha and the boycott of legislatures and Local Bodies and to reach a united front agreement on the basis of the above charter of demands with the Muslim League and agree to share power with it in the Provinces. This will create conditions for uniting the people for a vigorous Parliamentary activity, and achieve India's full and effective participation in the War, and ensure the victory of the progressive forces of the world.

Appeal to the Workers.

(10) The A. I. T. U. C. calls upon the constituent Unions and workers not to wait till either the Congress or the Government takes action. On the other hand, it is the organised working class which has to take the initiative and action, and vigorously popularise this line, agitate for this character among the workers and the people. We must vigorously and

boldly tell the workers that this war of the Soviet people and of the British people is our war as well. It is a war which the people have to win in their own interests. We want the war effort to be increased a thousandfold; that is why we fight for the charter.

We want unity of the workers and of the people to win the demands of the charter, because that is the way to win the War. We will oppose enforced war-effort but we will take the initiative in increasing war-effort especially in production, for recognition of unions, of shop-committees and for our urgent demands. We will organise workers' war-publicity in which the unexampled heroism of the Soviet people, of the fighters for freedom in the occupied countries, and the initiative that the workers in Britain and America are developing to win the war, will be popularised, to ensure the people to win this All-Peoples' War Against Hitler Fascism.

* * * * *

Draft Resolution moved by Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose at the Cawnpore Session—

The A. I. T. U. C. while reaffirming the principle of the resolution passed at Bombay, at its last session held in 1940, takes note of the situation created by the German aggression against the U. S. S. R., the Japanese aggression in the Far East, and the approach of the War to the gates of India;—and is of opinion that to enable the workers of India to take part enthusiastically and effectively in the Defence of India, and for that purpose to co-operate with the other nations, immediate transference of power to the people of India is absolutely essential.

**Decisions of the working Committee, which was
Elected In the Bombay Session of 1940.**

(Passed by Circular issued on 2-12-1940.)

(1) The invitation of the Government of India to send a delegation of representatives of the A.I.T.U.C., to meet the Honourable Member of the Government of India, in charge of Labour, to discuss certain proposals of labour legislation should be accepted.

(Passed at the meeting held at the Girni Kamgar Union, Red flag Bombay, on the 21st of December, 1940.)

(2) The following members should be the representatives of the A.I.T.U.C., to meet the Honourable Member of the Government of India in charge of Labour at Calcutta, on 5th January 1941.

Comrades V. R. Kalappa, N. M. Joshi, R. S. Nimbkar, S. C. Joshi, G. M. Khan, Chelvapathy Chetty, K. S. V. Naidu, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Suresh Chandra Benarjee, Charu Banerjee.

Com. Shanta Bhalerao should accompany the delegation as Secretary.

(3) It was decided that the General Secretary should prepare notes, regarding the views of the Working Committee, on the subjects to be discussed with the Hon. Member at Calcutta, in the light of the discussions that took place in the meeting of the Working Committee.

(4) It was decided that the acceptance of the resignation of Com. Aftab Ali be recommended to the General Council, and in place of the vacancy caused in his place, Com. G. M. Khan's name be recommended as one of the Vice-Presidents to the General Council.

(5) It was decided that a circular be issued to the Textile Group of the Affiliated Unions, to elect another representative to the Working Committee in case Com. G. M. Khan is elected as a Vice-President by the General Council.

(6) It was decided that the President Com. V. R. Kalappa, and the Assistant Secretary, Com. Shanta Bhalerao or any one of them, should visit Madras for the work of the formation of a Provincial Trade Union Committee.

(Passed at the Meeting held at Hotel Royal, Calcutta, on 4th January, 1941.)

(7) It was decided that the Memoranda prepared by the General Secretary regarding proposals of the Government of India on certain topics of Labour Legislation should be approved.

(8) It was resolved that during the ensuing Census, Municipalities in areas having a population of more than 10,000, should be asked to collect statistics regarding unemployment.

(Passed by Circular issued on 30-7-1941)

(9) With reference to the proposal of the Government of India, to accept the name of Mr. Albert Jesudasan, in connection with the workers' delegate to the 26th Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held at New York in October 1941, the Working Committee has to state that the proposal is not acceptable. The Working Committee recommends instead the name of Com. V. R. Kalappa, President A.I.T.U.C. as the Workers' Delegate to the I. L. O. Conference.

(Passed By Circular issued on 28-11-1941.)

(10) With regard to the invitation of the Government of India to send a delegation to meet the Honourable Member in charge of Labour at Calcutta on 3rd January 1942, the Working Committee empowers the President and General Secretary to make the selection of A.I.T.U.C. delegates, with due regard to the consideration of various interests. The General Secretary should prepare a draft of the views of the Working Committee regarding the proposals for labour legislation.

(Passed at the meeting held at Hotel Royal, Calcutta, on 2nd January 1942.)

(11) The 19th session of the A. I. T. U. C., which was decided to be held in Calcutta, on the 3rd and 4th of January, 1942, and which has been postponed, should be held in Cawnpore on the 8th and 9th of February, and the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress should be entrusted with the charge of the forming of a Reception Committee, to make arrangements for the session.

(12) Memoranda of the General Secretary regarding the views of the Working Committee, about the different points to be discussed with the Labour member of the Government of India should be approved.

(13) It was decided that Com. Shanta Bhalerao should be included as one of the members of the A.I.T.U.C. delegation in place of Com. V. V. Giri, who was not able to attend.

Decisions of the General Council that was Elected at the A.I.T.U.C. Session, held at Bombay in 1940.

(Decisions taken at the first meeting held at Bombay on 30th September 1940, have already appeared in the Report of the Eighteenth Session on pages 39-40)

(Passed by Circular issued on 18th January 1941.)

(8) The recommendation of the Working Committee that Com. G. M. Khan shall be one of the Vice-Presidents of the A.I.T.U.C. in place of Com. Aftab Ali is accepted.

(Adopted at the meeting held at 44, King's Way Nagpur, and passed later on by circular, issued on 17-7-1941)

(9) Decided that those affiliated Unions which have not paid any affiliation fee during the last three years (i.e. from the Nagpur Session of the A.I.T.U.C.) may be informed that they will be disaffiliated if payment is not made till the end of August. They will also not be reaffiliated till arrears for these past years are not paid.

(10) Regarding arrears of affiliation fees, all Unions should be required to pay arrears. Exemptions may be made in specific cases, each case being required to be justified on its own merits. If payment is made for two years, exemptions may be given for payment for one year in deserving cases.

(11) Decided that the Trade Union Record, containing four pages of printed matter should be revived. Declaration should be made in the name of Com. Shanta Bhalerao, the Assistant Secretary, as Editor.

(12) Decided that the following two Unions should be affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.

- (i) Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Association.
- (ii) Simpson and Co. Employees' Association, Madras.
- (b) Applications for affiliation, received from eleven Unions should be referred to their respective Provincial Committees for remarks.
- (c) Resolved that according to the resolution of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress, names of fourteen Unions that are no longer functioning, may be struck off from the list of affiliated Unions. (The list of these Unions appears on page 10).

(13) Decided that the name of the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, according to the letter received from the Union, informing of their decision to disaffiliate the Union from the A.I.T.U.C. be removed from the list of Affiliated Unions.

(14) Decided that the proposals of the Rules' Sub-committee as published in the Rules' Sub-committee's Report be accepted.*

(15) Decided that Com. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary should collect facts from different provinces regarding the working of the National Services Ordinance and take all necessary steps to remedy the grievances arising from the working of the ordinance.

(16) Decided that a committee consisting of Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose (Convener), Com. Sibnath Banerjee and Com. A. M. A. Zaman be appointed to prepare a report about the hindrance caused to the Trade Union Movement in Bengal, by repression from the Bengal Government before the end of August.

(17) Resolved that the textile workers of Nagpur be congratulated upon the fight which they had put up towards maintenance of their standard of life.

* Refer to Page 9 in General Secretary's Report.

(18) Having noted the recent rise in the cost of living, the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. recommends to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments that they should take early steps to secure adequate rise in wages in all industries, and suggests to the Affiliated Unions also to take active steps to safeguard the interests of the workers in this matter.

(19) Although the sympathies of the Indian Trade Union Movement are with the Soviet Union in its defence against Nazi Germany, in the present state of subjection of India, the Indian Trade Union Movement is not in a position to render any effective assistance to the U. S. S. R.;—and that the resolution passed by the A. I. T. U. C. session last year at Bombay affirming that participation in a war which will not result in the establishment of freedom and of democracy in India will not benefit India, does not need any alteration.

(20) Decided that the annual session to be held at Calcutta should be fixed up sometime in the last week of December during Christmas Concession days.

(Passed by circular dated 25th October 1941).

(21) The annual session of the A. I. T. U. C. should be held at Calcutta on the 20th and 21st December.

(Passed at the meeting held at Narayani Dharamsala, Cawnpore, on 7th and 8th February 1942).

(22) Decided that the Report of the General Secretary and the audited statement of accounts be adopted.

(23) Decided that a committee, consisting of Comrades Bankim Mukerjee, Raghavan and Sudhin Pramanik be appointed to investigate into the question of arrears of affiliation-fees from different Affiliated Unions; as also the question of the right of voting to be given to Unions that have not fully paid their affiliation fees.

(24) It was decided that the following Unions be affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.

(1) Howrah Chabikal Shramik Union.

(2) All-Bengal Registration Employees' Association.

(3) Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association;

- (4) Bombay Bidi Workers' Union, (Lal Bawta)
- (5) Bombay Bidi Kamgar Union, (Red Flag)
- (6) Bombay Shoe Workers' Union, (Lal Bawta)
- (7) Godavari Sugar Workers' Union.
- (8) Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union
- (9) Resheem Girni Kamgar Union
- (10) Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union
- (11) Madras Motor Drivers' Association
- (12) Municipal and General Workers' Union
- (13) Madras Tobacco Workers' Union
- (14) Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union
- (15) Press Kamagar Union, Nagpur
- (16) Girni Mazdoor Sabha, Ellichpur
- (17) Akola Textile Labour Union
- (18) Badnera Textile Union
- (19) Electrical Workers' Union, Nagpur
- (20) District Mazdoor Sabha, Hardoi
- (21) Cawnpore Oil Mill Workers' Union
- (22) Cawnpore Bazaar Karmachari Sangh .
- (23) Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Sangh
- (24) Cawnpore Sarafa Karmachari Mandal
- (25) Hosiery Workmen's Association, Ludhiana
- (26) Foundry Workmen's Union Lahore
- (27) Press Workers' Union, Lahore
- (28) The Lahore Electric Supply Workers' Union
- (29) Shop Assistants' Union, Lahore
- (30) Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar
- (31) Textile Labour Union, Lyallpur
- (25) Decided that a committee consisting of Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, Zulmiram Chowdhary and Dinkar Desai be appointed to consider the remaining applications for affiliation.
- (26) Decided that the names of the following Unions be struck off the affiliation-list as the Unions have become defunct.

(Nos are from the A.I.T.U.C. Report, 1940)

- 26 Bengal Steel and Tin Trunk Workers' Union :
- 71 Jamshedpur Labour Association
- 82 Thana District Salt Pan Workers' Union

- 92 Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Kurla
- 86 Bombay Tailors' Union
- 94 Poona Girni Kamgar Union
- 95 Hotel Workers' Union, Poona
- 96 Press Workers' Union, Poona City
- 125 Akola Girni Kamgar Sangh.

(28) Decided that a committee consisting of the following members be appointed to draft a resolution regarding the attitude of the A.I.T.U.C. to War :

Comrades V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi, Bankim Mukerjee, Laljee Pendse, Ashok Mehta, Sibnath Banerjee, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Charu Banerjee, Sudhir Mukerjee, Ajit Das Gupta.

(29) Decided that a committee consisting of the following members be appointed to draft resolutions to be passed in the open session :

Comrades Gopal Haldar, Rajagopal Naidu, B. K. Mukerjee, Bibhuti Banerjee, Sadanand Bhide, G. M. Khan

(30) Decided that the following tellers be appointed to count votes in the open session :

Yes : Comrades Harihar Nath Shastri and Bankim Mukerjee

No. Comrades Laljee Pendse and Shibnath Banerjee

(31) Decided that every affiliated Union shall supply every year to the General Secretary, by the 15th of May, a copy of its latest constitution, and annual Report, along with a copy of the Annual Returns submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions.

(32) Decided that letter received from Comrades M. N. Roy, V. B. Karnik, Maniben Kara and G. H. Kale be filed.

(33) Decided that on the recommendation of the Affiliations Sub-committee, the following Unions should be affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.

- (1) Bengal Provincial Boatmen's Association
- (2) Dum-dum Aluminium Workers' Union
- (3) Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union
- (4) Howrah Municipal Workers' Union

- (5) Khulna Electrical and Municipal Workers' Union
- (6) Khulna Textile Workers' Union
- (7) Government Building Electrical Workers' Union
- (8) Rohtas' Industries' Mazdoor Sangh
- (9) Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union
- (10) Tirivanoor Cotton Mill Labour Union

(34) Decided that the following Unions shall also be affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.

- (1) Tata Workers' Union, Jamshedpur
- (2) Sylhet-Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union
- (3) E. I. Railway Joint Hands' Union

(35) Decided that the arrears sub-committee with the assistance of Com. Shanta Bhalerao be granted final powers regarding the payment of the arrears by individual Unions, and to write off dues in those cases where payment was not possible.

(36) Resolved that the President and the General Secretary, with representatives of the Resolutions-sub-committee be authorised to finally approve of resolutions to be passed at the Open Session.

(37) As no agreed draft of the resolution regarding the attitude of the A.I.T.U.C. to War was available, it was decided to allow two resolutions on the subject to be moved in the open session, one after another.

(38) Decided that the following alteration in the constitution should be recommended to the General Body. In clause 9 (ii), instead of 'Three Vice-Presidents substitute "Five Vice-presidents"

Resolutions of the New General Council

*(Passed at the meeting held at Narayani Dharamsala,
Cawnpore, on 9th February 1942).*

- (1) Decided that the following members be co-opted as members of the General Council : Comrades (1) N. M. Joshi (2) S. C. Joshi (3) S. A. Dange (4) R. S. Nimbker (5) R. S. Ruikar (6) Suresh Chandra Banerjee.
- (2) Decided that the following members be elected as office-bearers and members of the Working Committee :

Office-bearers

President : Com. V. V. Giri

Vice-Presidents : 1 Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee
 2 „ P. C. Bose
 3 „ Chando Bibi
 4 „ Gulam Mahomed Khan
 5 „ A. M. A. Zaman

General Secretary : Com. N. M. Joshi

Treasurer : „ Laljee Pendse

Assistant Secretaries : Com. R. A. Khedgiker
 „ Shanta Bhalerao

Members of the Working Committee

Railways Group :	Com. S. C. Joshi
Shipping Group :	„ Ratikanta Sarkar
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group	„ Bankim Mukerjee
Cotton Textile Group	„ S. A. Dange
Jute Textile Group :	„ Sudhir Mukerjee
Mining and Quarrying	„ Sibnath Banerjee
Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries :	Com. Purushotam Tricumdas
Printing and Paper	„ Mrinal Kanti Bose
Non-Manual:	„ Yusuf Meherally
Municipal :	„ D. V. Pradhan
Distributive :	„ Hariharnath Shastri
General :	„ V. R. Kalappa

(3) This meeting of the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. expresses its admiration at the prolonged and bitter struggle, conducted so tenaciously by the Bus-workers of Madras for the redress of their grievances. It urges upon the Provincial Government to consider their demands with sympathy, and grant relief to the workers by speedily arranging for a settlement.

(4) The General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. notes with regret that the shop-assistants in this country are subjected to great hardships, due to intolerable conditions of employment, resulting in arbitrary dismissals without notice; long hours; lack of adequate facilities for leave and holidays, sickness insurance, old-age pensions and Provident Fund.

The General Council urges upon the Goverment of India to take immediate steps to pass legislation on the basis of the following demands :

- (a) The maximum working hours to be limited to eight per day ;
- (b) Provisions for weekly holidays and holiday on festivals ;
- (c) Provision of one month's privilege-leave with full pay ;
- (d) Provision for free medical treatment with pay during periods of sickness ;
- (e) Provision for old-age pensions and provident Fund ;
- (f) Provision for permanency of service.

(5) This meeting of the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. condemns the victimisation of workers in sugar-factories at Gorakhpur, who have not been reinstated in spite of an assurance from Government and employers, after the General strike last year, that no victimisation would take place, and urges upon the Government and the employers to reinstate those of the workers who have yet been not taken upon work.

(6) The General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. expresses its sympathy with the workers of Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.,

who have been on strike since the 29th of January, and urges upon the attention of Government to satisfactorily meet the demands of workers on strike.

(7) This meeting of the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C. extends its sympathy to the Bidi-workers of Bombay who are on strike for the demand of an increase in their wages. As these workers are not protected by any labour legislation, this meeting urges upon the attention of Government to inquire into their grievances, and protect them by suitable legislative measures.

(8) In pursuance of the resolution of the session of the A. I. T. U. C. held on 9th February 1942, demanding release of all political prisoners, this meeting of the General Council decides to observe 'Political Prisoners; Release Week', on suitable days, in co-operation with other organisations in the country sympathising with the object of the resolution of the A. I. T. U. C., and calls upon all Provincial Committees and Affiliated Unions to mobilise their full strength in demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners, including a large majority of our comrades in the labour and Kisan Movements.

(9) Resolved the Savings Bank Account, No. 4991 standing in the name of the All-India Trade Union Congress, with the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. be herein-after operated upon by any two of Coms. N. M. Joshi, Laljee Pendse and R. A. Khedgikar, instead of Coms. Purushotam Tricumdas, R. S. Ninkar and N. M. Joshi.

APPENDIX A

**List showing the Unions affiliated to the All-India
Trade Union Congress, with
addresses and Membership.**

(N. B.—The Unions marked with an asterisk have not paid their affiliation fees since the Nagpur session of the A. I. T. U. C. held in 1938)

Name of the Union	Address	Member-ship
ASSAM (Agricultural Group)		
1. Sylhet-Cachar Cha Ba-gan Mazdoor Union ...	Sylhet P. O., (Assam) ...	620
BENGAL (Railway Group)		
2. Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Association.	Head Office—Kandirpar, Comilla Bengal (A.B.Rly.)	1,000
3. B. N. Railway Employees' Union, Calcutta.	41-T, Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Railway Compound, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore Calcutta ...	942
4. B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union ...	Kharagpur (B. N. Railway).	12,000
5. *E. B. Railway Employees' Association ...	162, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	1,000
6. E. B. Railwaymen's Union	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	1,000
7. E. B. Railway Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	Kancharapara (Branch) 24 Parganas, Bengal ...	200
8. E. I. Railway Joint Hands' Union	Bandel, (P. O. Bandel) Dist. Hoogly (Bengal E. I. Railway	
9. E. I. Railway Workers' Union	1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	2,008
10. *Kancharapara Railway Workers' Union ...	P. O. Kancharapara, 24 Parganas, Bengal ...	450
11. *Kankinara Railway Workers' Union ...	Kankinara, 24 Parganas, E. B. Rly.	1,200
12. Martin Light Railway Workers' Union ...	3/1 Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	247
(Shipping Group)		
13. *Bengal Mariners' Union	14, Watgunj Street, Kidder-pore, Calcutta	6,148

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
14. Bengal Provincial Boatmen's Association ...	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta.	500
15. Dock Mazdoor Union, Calcutta ...	1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	3,000
16. Dockmen's Union ...	7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	490
17. *Indian Quartermasters' Union, Calcutta ...	13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	1,000
18. Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union ...	3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	275
19. Port Commissioners' Workers' Union. ...	87 L, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	500
20. Port Trust Employees' Association, Calcutta ...	7. Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	2,800
21. *Calcutta Water Transport Workers' Union ...	11 F, Watgunge Street, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	600
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group) ...		
22. Bengal Carters' Union...	Harnath Free High School, Bagbazaar Street, Calcutta	300
23. Bengal Rickshaw Workers' Union ...	Harnath Free High School, Bagbazaar Street, Calcutta	175
24. Calcutta Sharmik Mandal	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta ...	1,000
25. Motor Transport Workers' Union ...	P 55, Russa Road, Kalighat, Calcutta	332
26. Tramway Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	249, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	1,200
(Cotton Textile Group)		
27. Kusthia Textile Wotkers' Union	P. O. Kushtia (Nadia District), Bengal ...	750
28. Khulna Textile Workers' Union	Khulna Town, Jessore Road, Khulna	282
29. Matiaburuz Textile Workers' Union ...	C/o The Hindustani Library, Garden Reach P. O., Calcutta	3,000
30. Serampur Sutkal Union, Serampur	Ballavpore, Mahesh P.O. Serampore, Disctrict Hooghly	265
31. Shri Rampur Textile Workers' Union ...	P. O. Rishra, Hooghly Bengal	265

Name of the Union	Address	Member-ship
32. Shyamnagar Cotton Mill Workers' Union	P. O. Garulia Bazaar (24 Paraganas) Bengal ...	139
33. Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union	6,A Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	324
(Jute Textile Group)		
34. Badertolah Jute Workers' Union	C/o Hindustani Library, P. O. Garden Reach, Calcutta	1,584
35. Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union	249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	2,200
36. Budge-Budge Jute Workers' Union ...	Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge, (24 Parganas District)	2,000
37. Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union ...	96, Cossipore Road, Cossipore Calcutta	1,575
38. Dakhindari Chatkal Mazdoor Union ...	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	1,000
39. Howrah Shramik Sangh	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	3,000
40. Matiaburuz Jute Workers' Union ...	C/o Hindustani Library, P. O. Gaaden Reach, Calcutta	1,550
41. Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union ...	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	1,556
42. Rishra-Serampore Jute Workers' Union ...	P. O. Rishra, Hooghly ...	7,240
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
43. Bengal Motor Workers' Union	32-A, Mahim Halder Street, Kalighat, Calcutta ...	300
44. Bengal Steel and Iron Workers' Union ...	No. 1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	200
45. Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union ...	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	1,000
46. *Calcutta Engineering and Metel Workers' Union	1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	200
47. *Engineering and Marine Workers' Union ...	Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	
48. Iron Factory Workers' Union	3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	2,000

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
49. Government Building Electrical Workers' Union	3/1 Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	1,000
50. *Government Telegraph Workshop Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	8-2, Gangadhar Banerjee Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta	2,000
(Printing and Paper Group)		
51. All-Bengal Press Workers' Union, Calcutta	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta.	250
52. Bengal Paper Mill Workers' Union, Bhatpara	P.O. Bhatpara, (24 Parganas District)	1,500
53. Press Employees' Association, Calcutta ...	249-B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	1,175
(Non-Manual Group)		
54. All-Bengal Registration Employees' Association.	249-B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	100
55. Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association.	249-B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	100
56. Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association.	Central Municipal Buildings, 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta	2,000
57. Calcutta Khansama Union	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta.	150
58. Calcutta Zamadar Samity	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	144
59. *Clerks' Union, Calcutta	309, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	577
60. Employees' Association Calcutta ...	72, Canning Street, Calcutta	200
(Municipal Group)		
61. Bhatpara Municipal Employees' Association ...	P. O. Bhatpara, 24 Paraganas	271
62. Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union ...	249/D, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	2,000
63. Howrah Municipal Workers' Union ...	3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	280
64. Khulna Electrical and Municipal Workers' Union ...	Santi Asram, Jessore Road, Khulna	305

Name of the Union	Address	Member-ship
(Distributive Group)		
65. Calcutta Pheriwala Samiti,	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	1,000
(General Group)		
66. Assam Match-factory Workers' Union ...	1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	2,000
67. Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union ...	84, Lala Babu Shire Road, Belur, Howrah.	428
68. Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers' Union ...	Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge, (24 Paraganas)	435
69. Bengal Rubber Factory Workers' Union ...	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	500
70. Brass and Copper Workers' Union ...	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	500
71. *Calcutta Net Workers' Union	7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore Calcutta ...	115
72. Chata Karkhana Mazdoor Union	6a, Abhoy Goho Road ...	1,547
73. Dum Dum Aluminium Workers' Union ...	.
74. *Hide Workers' Union, Calcutta	1, Kenderdine Lane, Calcutta	211
75. Howrah Chabikal Shramik Union	3/1 Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	
76. Howrah Coal Depot Workers' Union ...	6A, Abhoy Goho Road, Calcutta	500
77. Ice Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta.	109
78. Indian Smoke Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	249-d, Bowbazar St., Calcutta	500
79. Oriental Gas Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	82, Narkeldanga North Road, Calcutta	500
BIHAR-		
(Textile Group)		
80. Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union ...	Mohalla Palmergunj, Gaya.	687
(Mining and Quarrying Group)		
81. Indian Miners' Association, Jharia	Jharia	1,000
82. Tatas' Colliery Labour Association	Jamadoba Colliery, P. O. Jealgora, (Manbhumi District), Bihar ...	975

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
83. Golmuri Tin-plate Workers' Union ...	Golmuri Bazar P. O.. Golmuri, Jamshedpur ...	500
84. Indian Cable Company Workers' Union, Jamshedpur	Golmuri, Jamshedpur ...	749
85. Metal Workers' Union, Jamshedpur	62, O Road, Jamshedpur ...	1,825
86. Tata Workers' Union, Jamshedpur	17, K Road, Jamshedpur ...	6,000
(Printing and Paper Group)		
87. *Press Workers' Union, Patna	Doma Shaw Bldgs., Machua-toli, Bankipore, Patna ...	2,000
(General Group)		
88. Rohtas' Industries Mazdoor Sangh	Dehri-Dist. Shahbad, Bihar.	1,000
BOMBAY		
(Railway Group)		
89. *B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay	Beryal House, Lower Parel, Bombay	3,500
90. B. B. & C. I. Railwaymens' Union, Bombay.	95, Bhadra Bhuvan, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay 14 ...	1,000
91. Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union ...	Kavarana Building, Cotton Green, Bombay 10 ...	304
92. G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union	Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4 ...	350
93. G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union	Neptune Building 145 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay	8,000
(Shipping Group)		
94. *Bombay Dockyard Labour Union	Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Bridge, Mazagaon, Bombay	
95. Bombay Dock Workers' Union	Phirozshah Building, Thana Street, Opp. Princess Dock, Bombay	2,000

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
96. *Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union ...	Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Bridge, Bombay 10.	500
97. *National Seamen's Union of India	51, Old Nagpada Road, Bombay 9	25,303
98. Seamen's Union, Bombay	C/o Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 ...	1,000
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
99. B. E. S. T. Workers' Union	Congress Socialist Party's Office, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay	1,751
100. Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union... ...	Junction of Sandhurst and Kennedy Bridge, Opposite Opera House, Bombay ...	651
101. Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association ...	Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay	100
102. *Bombay Tramway-men's Union	Indira Building, Parel, Bombay	164
(Cotton Textile Group)		
103. Amalner Girni Kamgar Union	New Kacheri Road, Amalner, E. K.	2,000
104. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) ...	Indira Building, Parel, Bombay	20,000
105. Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union	Dhulia, Khandesh	1,853
106. Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union	Opp. Post Office, Barsi ...	500
107. Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union (Sholapur) ...	Morarpeth Patel Chowk, Sholapur	1,800
108. Mill Kamdar Union ...	Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000
(Engineering and Allied Group)		
109. *Bombay Electric Workers' Union ...	Tricum Terrace, Cow Lane, Kandevadi, Girgaum, Bombay	127
110. Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay ...	Indira Building, Parel, Bombay	861
111. General MotorWorkers' Union	Congress Socialist Party's Office, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4	2,500

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
112. Richardson and Cruddas' Employees' Union.	Congress Socialist Party's Office, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4	400
(Printing and Paper Group)		
113. Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union	Tricum Terrace, Cow Lane, Kandevadi, Girgaum, Bombay	748
(Municipal Group)		
114. Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh ...	Wahedina Mansion, Jerbai Wadia Road, Bombay 12.	4,000
115. Bombay Municipal Workers' Union ...	B.I.T. Chawl No. 11, Foras Road, Bombay 8 ...	3,000
116. K.E.M. and G.S. Medical College Employees' Union, Bombay ...	Kenny Building, Kenny Road, Naigaum, Dadar, Bombay 12	300
(Distributive Group)		
117. Bombay Hawkers' Union	B.I.T. Chawl No. 11, Foras Road, Bombay 8 ...	600
118. *Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union ...	Ganpat Bhavan, Kandevadi, Bombay	500
(General Group)		
119. Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag)	5th Kamathipura Lane Bombay	1,000
120. Bombay Bidi Workers' Union (Lal Bavta) ...	33. Stable Street, Kamathipura, Bombay 8 ...	500
121. Bombay Domestic Workers' Union ...	C/o Social Service League, Servants of India Society, Bombay 4	200
122. *Bombay Embroidery Workers' Union ...		500
123. Bombay Oil Workers' Association	R. L. Trust Building, Girgaum, Bombay 4 ...	300
124. Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lal Bavta) ...	223, Ripon, Rd., Madanpura, Bombay	110
125. Building Workers' Union, Bombay ...	95. Bhadra Bhuvan, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay 14	2,000
126. Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Association	Dharavi, Bombay	300

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
127. Godavari Sugar Workers' Union ...	Belapur Road, Dist. Ahmednagar ...	675
128. *Gold and Silver Workers' Union ...	Ganpati Bhuvan, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay...	357
129. Match Factory Workers' Union ...	Ambernath, (G.I.P. Rly.) ...	700
130 Painting Kamgar Union, Bombay ...	Tricum Terrace, Cow Lane, Kandevadi Girgaum, Bombay ...	127
131. Resheem Girni Kamgar Union ...	Indira Building, Parel, Bombay ...	1,000
132. Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union ...	Belapur Road, Ahmednagar (G. I. P. Ryl.) ...	1,000
C. P. and BERAR (Trans port other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
133. *The C. P. and Berar Motor Drivers' Union, Nagpur ...	The Mahal, Nagpur	675
134. The C. P. and Berar Motor Owners and Drivers' Association ...	The Mahal, Nagpur ...	2,000
(Cotton Textile Group)		
135. Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha ...	Badnera (G. I. P. Rly.) ...	100
136. Burhampur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh ...	Behrampur, C.P. ...	600
137. *C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union ...	Nagpur	1,000
138. Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Ellichpur	Chawalmandi, Ellichpur (C. P.)	700
139. Nagpur Textile Union.	New Shukruwari, Nagpur City	2,000
140. Textile Workers' Union, Akola ...	Malipura, Akola, C. P. ...	700
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
141. Nagpur Electrical Workers' Union ...	44, Kingsway, Nagpur ...	200

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
142. *Workshop Workers' Union, Nagpur ... (Printing and Press Group)	Walker Road, Nagpur City.	300
143. Press Employees' Association, Nagpur ...	Walker Road, Nagpur City.	330
144. Press Kamgar Union. (Municipal Group)	Wallibhoy Building, Walker Road, Nagpur	234
145. Anjangaon Municipal Employees' Association.	Anjangaon, (Dist. Amraoti.)	65
146. C. P. and Berar Municipal Employees' Association	The Mahal, Nagpur City ...	1,200
147. *Khamgaon Municipal Employees' Association.	Khamgaon (Berar)	74
148. *Nagpur Scavengers' Union (General Group)	New Shukruwari, Nagpur...	500
149. *C. P. and Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh ... DELHI (Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)	Mahal, Nagpur City ...	650
150. *Delhi Motor Transport Union (Cotton Textile Group)	Delhi	200
151. Textile Labour Union, Delhi (Printing and Paper Group)	Roshanara Road, Fashi Building, Sabzimandi, Delhi	5,000
152. Press Workers' Union, Delhi (General Group)	Ballimaron, Delhi	2,983
153. *Delhi Provincial Stone Breakers' Union ... 154. *Kapra Shramajivi Sangh 155. *Thelawala Union, Delhi 156. Thread and Ball Workers' Union ...	C/o District Congress Office, Chandni Chowk, Delhi ... Katra Dhulia, Delhi ... Multani Dhanda, Delhi ... Ballimaron, Delhi ...	1,500 833 2,705 325

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
157. Zari Workers' Union, Delhi	Ballimaran, Delhi	500
Indian States (Railway Group)		
158.*H. E. H. N. G. S. Railway Employees' Union	Secunderabad, Deccan ...	8,245
(Cotton Textile Group)		
159.*Bangalore Textile Labour Union ...;	Cottonpet Chowk, Bangalore City	600
160.*Baroda Mill Workers' Union	Mahomad Wadi, Baroda ...	2,000
(General Group)		
161.*Bangalore Tobacco Factory Workers' Union	Indian Press, Balepet, Bangalore City	2,000
162.Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union.	Alleppey, Travancore State.	9,752
MADRAS PROVINCE (Railway Group)		
163. M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union ...	Unity House, Perambur, Madras	2,000
164.*S. I. Railway Workers' Union	Golden Rocks, S. India ...	2,708
(Shipping Group)		
165. Madras Port Trust and Harbour Workers' Union	15, Second Line Beach, G. T. Madras	1,200
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
166. Madras Motor Drivers' Association	3/240, Poonamallee High Road, Periamet, Madras.	1,000
167.*Madras Transport Workers' Union ...	297, Mint Street, Madras.	2,000
168. Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association... ...	Arunachala Naicken Road, Chintadripet, Madras ...	1,800
(Cotton Textile Group)		
169. Calicut Cotton Mill Workers' Union ...	Calicut, Madras	500

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
170. Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union	Singanallur Talug, Coimbatore	1,000
171. Madras Labour (Textile) Union	136, Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, Madras ...	3,000
172. *Madura Labour (Textile) Union	Ponnagram, Madura ...	5,000
173. Tirivannor Cotton Mill Labourers' Union ...	P. O. Kallai, Malabar ...	426
174. Tutikorin Mill Labourers' Union ... (Jute Textile Group)	10, Uchinimagaliamman Koil Street, Tutikorin, ...	500
175. Nellimara Jute Mill Workers' Union ...	Nellimaralla, Madras ...	1,000
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
176. Simpson and Co. Employees' Union ... (Printing and Paper Group)	No. 11, Aruachala Naicken Road, Chintadripet Madras.	143
177. Madras Press Labour Union	2/65, Broadway, Madras ...	2,000
(Agricultural Group)		
178. Krishnarayapuram Agricultural Labour Union	Krishnarayapuram, Trichinopoly district	253
(Municipal Group)		
179. Municipal and General Workers' Union ... (General Group)	2/65, Broadway, Madras ...	400
180. Madras Kerosine Oil Workers' Union ...	c/o 2/65, Brodway, Madras...	2,000
181. Madras Tobacco Workers' Union ...	2/65, Broadway, Madras ...	200
182. *Nellikupam Labour Union	Nellikupam, Madras ...	400
183. *Ranipet Labour Union	Ranipet, Madras	270
184. Western India Match Factory Workers' Union	C/o Com. P. R. K. Sarma, M. L. A., Perambur, Madras	800

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
PUNJAB PROVINCE (Railway Group)		
185. *N. W. Railway Employees' Union ...	Lahore	5,000
(Cotton Textile Group)		
186. *Bankateshwari Cotton Mills Labour Union ...	Amritsar	800
187. Hosiery Workers' Union ...	Ludhiana (Chaura Bazar) ...	407
188. New Eastern Mill Workers' Union, Dharial ...	Dharial (Punjab)	2,000
189. Textile Labour Union, Lyallpur ...	Harcharanpura, No. 1, Lyallpur	306
190. Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar ...	Putli Ghar, G. T. R., Amritsar	329
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
191. *All-India Telegraphmen's Union ...	Lahore	1,000
192. Foundry Workmen's Union ...	Shamnagar, Badami Bagh, Lahore	225
193. Lahore Electric Supply Workers' Union ...	Gandhi Maidan, Veergalli, Gawalmandi, Lahore ...	213
(Printing and Press Group)		
194. Press Workers' Union.	15, B, Nisbet Road, Lahore.	275
(Distributive Group)		
195. Shop Assistants' Union.	Mohan Lal Road, Opp: Ghas Mandi, Lahore ...	184
(General Group)		
196. *Punjab Carpet Labour Union ...	Khatra Bag, Amritsar ...	2,336
SIND PROVINCE		
(Shipping Group)		
197. *Dock Workers' Union, Karachi ...	Kiamari, Karachi	200
198. *Port Trust Labour Union ...	Kiamari, Karachi	2,000

Name of the Union	Address	Membership
(Cotton Textile Group)		
199. *Cotton Mill Workers' Union	Opp. Khalidina Hall, Bunder Road, Karachi ...	200
(Engineering and allied Trades and Industries Group)		
200. *Electric Supply Workers' Union ...	Cosmopolitan Colony, Wing No. 2, Plot No. 36/6, Road, No. 834, Jamshed Quarters, Karachi ...	175
201. *Karachi Factory Workers' Union ...	Opp. Khalidina Hall, Bunder Road, Karachi ...	2,000
(Municipal Group)		
202. *Municipal Sweepers' Union	Narayanpur Sweepers' Quarters, Karachi ...	2,000
203. *Municipal Workers' Union	Opp. Khalidina Hall, Bunder Road, Karachi ...	2,000
(General Group)		
204. Cement Factory Workers' Union ...	Karachi	2,000
United Provinces (Railway Group)		
205. E. I. Railwaymen's Union	Charbag, Lucknow	2,000
206. *B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association ...	Gorakhpur	1,000
(Cotton Textile Group)		
207. Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha	Gwaltoli, Cawnpore ...	2,000
(Printing and Paper Group)		
208. Press Workers' Union.	Cawnpore	900
(Non-Manual Group)		
209. Municipal Educational Employees' Association.	Cawnpore	900
(Agricultural Group)		
210. *Kisan Mazdoor Sabha.	Meerut	200
(Municipal Group)		
211. Cawnpore Scavengers' Union	Gwaltoli, Cawnpore ...	1,000

Name of the Union	Address	Member-ship
(Distributive Group)		
212. Bazar Karmachari Sangh	Generalganj, Cawnpore ...	713
213. Kapra Karmachari Mandal	Cawnpore. (Generalganj) ...	2,000
214. Sarafa Karamchari Mandal	Narayanganj, Cawnpore ...	91
(General Group)		
215. District Mazdoor Sabha.	Railway Ganj, Hardoi, U. P.	100
216. Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Sangh ...	Kathkuiyan, P. O. Padraun, Dist. Gorakhpur... ...	936
217. Oil Mill Workers' Union	Gandhi Park, Cawnpore ...	251
218. *Labour Union, Lucknow	Lucknow	500

APPENDIX B

Members of the General Council elected at the Cownpore Session with addresses.

Name and address	Name and Address
1 Com. V. V. Giri, "Malathi", Giri Road, T. Nagar, MADRAS.	9 Com. Dinkar Desai, ... Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
2 Com. G V. Raghavan, ... 10, Ordnance Line, NAGPUR.	10 Com. Nalin Bhanja, ... 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH.
3 Com. A. L. Narayanswamy, 'Unity House', 37 Main Road, Perambur, MADRAS.	11 Com. Ratikant Sarkar, ... 22, Fakir Chand Mitter Street, CALCUTTA.
4 Com. B. K. Mukerjee, ... C/o E. I. Railwaymen's Union, Charbag, LUCKNOW.	12 Com. P. K. Banerjee, ... 3/1A, Shree Mohan Lane, Kalighat, CALCUTTA.
5 Com. Prabhat Roy, ... 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.	13 Com. Niharendu Dutt- Mazumdar, ... 101-A, Ballygunje Place, CALCUTTA.
6 Com. R. A. Khedgikar, ... Abhyanker's Chawl, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.	14 Com. Purushotam Tricundas, ... 40-D, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.
7 Com. Zulmiram Chowdhary, Raoji Sojpal Chawl, Sewri, BOMBAY.	15 Com. Bankim Mukerjee, ... 13, Gopimohan Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.
8 Com. K. S. Nadkarni, ... C/o The Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, AHMEDABAD.	16 Com. K. S. Parthasarathy, No. 21, Veeraswami Pillai Street, Egmore, MADRAS.

Name and Address	Name and Address
17 Com. Ashok Mehta, ... C/o Congress Socialist Party's Office near Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY.	26 Com. Mahomad Sukhrulla Khan Azmi, ... 546, G. T. Road (South) HOWRAH.
18 Com. R. A. Rajagopal Naidu, ... C/o Madras Labour Union, 136 Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, MADRAS.	27 Com. Mohit Roy, ... 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.
19 Com. Ajit Das Gupta, ... C/o Workers' League, Ballimaron, DELHI.	28 Com. Phani Bhushan Ghose, C/o Hindustani Library, P. O. Garden Reach, CALCUTTA.
20 Com Chitta Ranjan Sarkar, 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.	29 Com. A. M. A. Zaman, ... 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA.
21 Com. Gulam Mahomed Khan, ... C/o Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, AHMEDABAD.	30 Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, ... 24, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.
22 Com. S. N. Bhalerao, ... C/o Girni Kamgar Union, Amalner, East KHANDESH.	31 Com. Sudhindra Pramanik, 249-B, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
23 Com. Mahomad Siddiq Ansari, ... Beconganj, Khapra Mahal, CAWNPORE.	32 Com. Sudhir Mukerjee, ... 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.
24 Com. Munshi Mohiuddin, ... Room No. 6, Building 68g, Mangli Kandori, Foras Road, BOMBAY.	33 Com. P. C. Bose, ... C/o Indian Miners' Association, Jharia, (E. I. Rly.)
25 Com. Laljee Pendse, ... C/o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Lal Bavta), Parel, BOMBAY.	34 Com. Basavant Singh, ... C/o Tatas' Colliary Labour Association Jamadoba Colliary, P. O. Jealgora (Manhum District, BIHAR).

Name and Address	Name and Address
35 Com. V. R. Kalappa, ... Byramji Town, NAGPUR.	45 Com. K. D. Awasthi, ... Municipal School, Sarsuja Ghat, CAWNPORE.
36 Com. Yusuf Meherally, ... Congress Socialist Party's Office, near Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY.	46 Com. D. K. Banerjee, ... 24, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.
37 Com. Sibnath Banerjee, ... 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH.	47 Com. Suraj Prasad Awasthi, Khalasi Lines, CAWNPORE.
38 Com. Ratan Mansingh, ... C/o, 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.	48 Com. Gopal Halder, ... 249/B, Bowbazar Street, C/o Kisan Sabha, CALCUTTA.
39 Com. M. John, ... 17-K Road, JAMSHEDPUR.	49 Com. Shantā Bhale Rao, ... National Service League, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY, 4.
40 Com. Umashankar Shukla, C/o Cawnpore Press Workers' Union, CAWNPORE.	50 Com. D. V. Pradhan, ... Sunoo Lodge, Tilak Bridge, Dadar, BOMBAY.
41 Com. Chando Bibi, ... Balimaron, DELHI.	51 Com. Harihar Nath Shastri, Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
42 Com. G. M. Mote, ... C/o 'Bhavitavya'-Weekly, Dhantoli, NAGPUR.	52 Com. Yogendra Dutta Shukla, ... C/o Kapra Karamchari Mandal, Badsahi Naka, CAWNPORE.
43 Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, ... 46 South End Park, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA.	53 Com. Kashinath Pandey, ... C/o Padrauna Congress Office, District Gorakhpur, U. P.
44 Com. Bibhuti Banerjee, ... Bhatpara P. O., (24 Paraganas), BENGAL.	54 Com. Sadanand Bhide, ... C/o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Lal Bawta), Parel, BOMBAY.

Name and Address	Name and Address
55 Com. Devendranath Shukla, Politico-Economic Institute of Labour, 15/13 Parade, CAWNPORE.	60 Com. S. C. Joshi, Soman Building, Kelewadi, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
56 Com. Thakur Singh, ... C/o Howrah Shramik Sangh, 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.	61 Com. R. S. Ruikar, ... Walker Road, NAGPUR CITY.
57 Com. Padam Singh, ... 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.	62 Com. R. S. Nimbkar, ... C/o Municipal Workers' Union, B. I. T. Chawl No. 11, Foras Road, BOMBAY.
58 Com. Riyasat Karim, ... C/o Rohtas' Industries Mazdoor Sangh, Dehri, Dist. Shahabad, BIHAR.	63 Com. S. A. Dange, ... Nariman Terrace, Vincent Road, Near Imperial Bank, Dadar, BOMBAY, 14.
59 Com. N. M. Joshi, ... Model House, Flat No. A/4, Proctor Road, BOMBAY.	64 Com. Sureshchandra Banerjee, ... 6A, Abhoy Goho Road, CALCUTTA.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DELEGATES

The following is a complete list of delegates, who were registered at the 19th session of the A. I. T. U. C. as representatives of Affiliated Unions :—

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
(A) Railways Group	
1 Com. Dilip Banerjee ...	1 Assam - Bengal Railway Employees' Association.
2 „ K. S. Nadkarni ...	2 B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.
3 „ Baijnath M. Singh...	„ „
4 „ Roshan Lal ...	„ „
5 „ Chote Lal ...	„ „
6 „ P. K. Banerjee ...	3 B. N. Railway Employee's Association.
7 „ V. V. Giri ...	4 B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union.
8 „ V. R. Kalappa ...	„ „
9 „ G. V. Raghawan ...	„ „
10 „ A. Apparao ...	„ „
11 „ P. A. Acharya ...	„ „
12 „ A. K. Roy ...	„ „
13 „ Sudhir Mukerjee ...	5 E. B. Railwaymen's Union.
14 „ Amulya Chakravarty.	6 E. B. Railway Workers' Union.
15 „ B. K. Mukerjee ...	7 E. I. Railwaymen's Union, Lucknow.
16 „ C. S. Sarma ...	8 G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.
17 „ R. A. Khedgikar ...	„ „
18 „ Zulmiram Chowdhary ...	„ „
19 „ D. B. Kulkarni ...	„ „
20 „ K. B. Patwardhan ...	„ „
21 „ K. M. Patil ...	„ „
22 „ J. P. Sharma ...	„ „
23 „ Kishanlal ...	„ „

Name of the Delegate.			Name of the Union.
24	„ Ratanlal Banerjee	...	G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.
25	„ Sukhnandan Vyas	...	
26	„ P. R. Tilwe	...	
27	„ Baidyanath Ganguli.	9	Martin Light Railway Workers' Union.
28	„ Govind Rajan	10	M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union.
29	„ N. Janakilingam	„	" "
30	„ A. L. Narayanswamy	„	" "
(B) Shipping Group			
31	„ Niharendu Dutt Mujumdar	11	Dock Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.
32	„ Abdur R. Khan	„	" "
33	„ Nandlal Bose	12	Dockmen's Union, Calcutta.
34	„ Musabir	13	Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union.
35	„ Mahomed Suleman...	14	Port Commissioners' Workers' Union, Calcutta.
36	„ Nalin Bhanja	15	Port Trust Employees' Association.
37	„ P. K. Banerjee	16	Seamen's Union, Bombay.
38	„ Ratikanta Sarkar	„	" "
39	„ N. M. Joshi	„	" "
40	„ Dinkar Desai	„	" "
(C) Transport other than Railways & Shipping Group			
41	„ Ram Kumar	17	Bengal Carters' Union.
42	„ Baburam Sharma	18	B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay.
43	„ N. T. Shroff	„	" "
44	„ Bankim Mukerjee	19	Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union.
45	„ Anath Nath	20	Calcutta Shramik Mandal.
46	„ Ashok Mehta	21	Private Motor Drivers' Association, Bombay.
47	„ K. S. Parthasarathy.	22	Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association.
48	„ Anguswami	„	" "
(D) Cotton Textile Group			
49	„ S. N. Bhalerao	23	Amalner Girni Kamgar Union.
50	„ M. R. Chikate	„	" "

Name of the Delegate.			Name of the Union.		
51	Com. S. U. Wagle	...	Amalner	Girni	Kamgar
52	„ S. S. Patil	...	Union.	„	„
53	„ V. D. Patil	...	„	„	„
54	„ A. M. Shaikh	...	„	„	„
55	„ H. N. Mulay	...	24	Badnera Mill	Mazdoor Sabha.
56	„ Mahomad Siddique Ansari	...	25	Cawnpore	Mazdoor Sabha.
57	„ Sayyad Raza	...		„	„
58	„ Ram Prasad	...		„	„
59	„ Abdul Gaffoor	...	26	Dhulia Girni	Kamgar
60	„ Bhil Rajaram Chaudhari	...	Union.	„	„
61	„ Narsingh Narainsingh	...	27	Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union.	
62	„ Parvatibai Bhor	...	28	Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay.	
63	„ S. S. Chowdankar	...		„	„
64	„ R. D. Mallick	...		„	„
65	„ Munshi Mohiuddin	...		„	„
66	„ Jivba Atmaram	...		„	„
67	„ Pir Mahomad	...		„	„
68	„ Ganesh Janardan Mokal	...		„	„
69	„ S. D. Ghadi	...		„	„
70	„ Laljee Pendse	...	29	Girni	Mazdoor Sangh,
71	„ Waman Dattatraya Deshmukh	...	Ellichpur.	„	„
72	„ R. A. Rajagopal Naidu	...	30	Madras Labour	(Textile) Union.
73	„ Chitta Ranjan Sarkar	...	31	Matiaburuz	Textile Workers' Union.
74	„ Gulam Mahomad Khan	...	32	Mill Kamgar	Union, Ahmedabad.
75	„ Azimbhai	...		„	„
76	„ Malik Saheb	...		„	„
77	„ Mahomad Hanif	...		„	„
78	„ Jawahar Hussain	...	33	Resheem	Girni Kamgar Union.
79	„ G. Collins	...	34	Srirampur	Sutkal Union.
80	„ Ramchandra Avasthi.	...	35	Shyamnagar	Sutkal Union.
81	„ A. M. A. Zaman	...	36	Textile	Labour Union, Delhi.
	„ Ajit Das Gupta	...			

Name of the Delegate.			Name of the Union.	
82	„ Jasawant Singh	...	37	Textile Labour Union, Lyallpur.
83	„ D. J. Paranjpe	...	38	Textile Workers' Union, Akola ...
84	„ S. M. Pande	...		„ „
85	„ R. N. Sharma	...	39	Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar.
86	„ C. Agnihotri	...	40	Textile Workers' Union, Kusthia.

(E) Jute Textile Group

87	„ Sirajuddin Ahmed	...	41	Badertola Jute Workers, Union.
88	„ D. K. Banerjee	...	42	Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
89	„ Sudhindra Pramanik.		43	Budge-Budge Jute Workers' Union.
90	„ Prabhat K. Roy	...	44	Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union.
91	„ Balin Mia	...	45	Dhakindhari Chatkal Maz- door Union.
92	„ Thakur Singh	...	46	Howrah Shramik Sangh ...
93	„ Mahomed Hanif	...	47	Matiaburuz Jute Workers' Union.
94	„ Ummid Ali	...	48	Narkeldanga Chatkal Maz- door Union.
95	„ Charu Chandra Banerjee	...	49	Rishra-Sirampur Jute Workers' Union.

(F) Mining and Quarrying Group

96	„ B. N. Sharma	...	50	Tata Collieris' Labour Association.
97	„ Basavan Singh	...		„ „
98	„ M. L. Singh	...		„ „
99	„ Shambhu Pandey	...		„ „
100	„ Mahomad Ismail	...		„ „
101	„ Hazari	...		„ „
102	„ P. C. Bose	...	51	Indian Miners' Association Jharia.

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
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(G) Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group

103	Com. Ratan Mansingh ...	52	Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union.
104	" Krisnananda Swami .	53	Electric Workers' Union, Nagpur.
105	" G. Victor ...	54	General Motor Workers' Union.
106	" Sibnath Banerjee ...	55	Government Buildings Electrical Workers' Union.
107	" Bansidhar ...	56	Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.
108	" Mahomad Shukrulla Khan Azami ...	57	Iron Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta.
109	" Saad Ali ...	58	Richardson and Cruddas' Employees' Union.
110	" Pushpa Raj ...	59	Simpson and Co. Employees' Union.
111	" S. Krisna Murti ...		" "
112	" M. John ...	60	Tata Workers' Union.
113	" M. K. Ghosh ...		" "

(H) Printing and Paper Group

114	" Ramani Guha Roy...	61	All-Bengal Press Workers' Union.
115	" Bibhuti Banerjee ...	62	Bengal Paper Mill Workers' Union.
116	" D. G. Phansikar ...	63	Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.
117	" K. D. Khavle ...		" "
118	" Mrinal Kanti Bose...	64	Press Employees' Association, Calcutta.
119	" G. M. Mote ...		Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur.
120	" Uma Shankar Shukla'	65	Press Workers' Union, Cawnpore.
121	" Sia Ram ...		" "
122	" Ganga Gulam ...		" "

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.	
123	Com. Dip Narain Shukla ...	66	Press Workers' Union, Cawnpore.
124	„ Bhagwati Prasad ...	67	Press Workers' Union, Delhi,
125	„ Bhagwati Singh ...		„ „
126	„ Ram Chandra ...		„ „
(I) Non-Manual Group			
127	„ Benoy Chatterjee ...	68	Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association.
128	„ Kanai Chatterjee ...	69	Calcutta Khansama Union.
129	„ Padam Singh ...	70	Calcutta Zamader Samiti.
130	„ Chandika Prasad Trivedi ...	71	Municipal Educational Employees' Union, Cawnpore.
131	„ K. D. Avasthi ...		„ „
132	„ Shrikrishna Narayan Pande ...		„ „
133	„ Gopi Krishna Tiwari.		„ „
(J) Agricultural Group.			
134	„ Barin Dutta ...	72	Sylhet-Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union.
135	„ Lala Saradendu Dey.		„ „
(K) Municipal Group			
136	„ Gopal Haldar ...	73	Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.
137	„ Prabhakar Deo ...	74	Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay.
138	„ Shanta Bhalerao ...		„ „
139	„ Suraj Prasad Awasthi ...	75	Scavengers' Union, Cawnpore.
140	„ Ganga Prasad ...		„ „
141	„ Laloo Ram ...		„ „
(L) Distributive Group			
142	„ Harihar Nath Shastri	76	Kapra Karamchari Mandal.
143	„ Yogendra Dutt Shukla ...		„ „
144	„ Ram Sahay Pandey.		„ „

Name of the Delegate.			Name of the Union.
145 Com. Vasudeo Prasad Misra ...			Kapra Karamchari Mandal.
146 " Shyam Manohar Dwivedi ...			" "
147 " Balkrishna Sharma ...			
148 " Chandika Prasad Guha ...			77 Sarafa Karamchari " Mandal.
(M) General Group			
149 " Devendra Nath Shukla ...			78 Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers' Union.
150 " R. V. Raepelli ...			79 Bidi Kamgar Union, Bombay.
151 " M. S. Bakshi ...			80 Bidi Workers' Union, Bombay.
152 " Sadananda Bhide ...			81 Bombay Shoe Workers' Union.
153 " T. V. Acharekar ...			82 Building Workers' Union, Bombay.
154 " Bashir ...			83 Calcutta Chata Karkhana Mazdoor Union.
155 " Chiranji Lal Agrawal.			84 District Mazdoor Sabha, Hardoi.
156 " Shantilal Kalidas ...			85 Godavari Sugar Factory Workers' Union.
157 " Ram Kamal Das ...			86 Ice Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta.
158 " Shamusul Huda ...			87 Indian Smoke Workers' Union.
159 " Puttan Singh ...			88 Howrah Coal-Depot Workers' Union.
160 " Kashi Nath Pande...			89 Kathkuian Chini Mill Mazdoor Union.
161 " Jagannath Mal ...			" "
162 " Girjeswar Singh ...			
163 " Sheobalak Ram Shukla ...			90 Oil Mill Workers' " Union, Cawnpore.
164 " Chote Lal Shrivastav.			
165 " Reyasat Karim ...			91 Rohtas' Industries' " Mazdoor Sangh
166 " K. A. Zadi ...			92 Thread and Ball Workers' Union,
167 " R. D. Babar ...			93 Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union.
168 " Kashi Prasad Tripathy ...			94 Zari Workers' Union, Delhi.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

CONSTITUTION

1. The name of the Organisation shall be the All-India Trade Union Congress.
2. The objects of the Congress shall be—
 - (a) To establish Socialist State in India;
 - (b) To socialise and nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange as far as possible;
 - (c) To ameliorate the economic and social conditions of the working classes;
 - (d) To watch, promote, safeguard and further the interests, rights, and privileges of the workers in all matters relating to their employment;
 - (e) To secure and maintain for the workers—
 - (i) The freedom of speech;
 - (ii) The freedom of press;
 - (iii) The freedom of association ;
 - (iv) The freedom of assembly ;
 - (v) The right to strike ; and
 - (vi) The right to work or maintenance ;
 - (f) To support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom from the point of view of the working classes ;
 - (g) To co-ordinate the activities of the Labour Unions affiliated to the Congress; and
 - (h) To abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion.
3. The Congress shall endeavour to further the aforesaid objects by all legitimate, peaceful and democratic methods such as legislation, education, propaganda, mass meetings,

negotiations, demonstrations and, in the last resort, by strikes and similar other methods as the Congress may, from time to time, decide.

4. The demands of the Congress shall be :—

- (a) A statutory enactment providing for a six-hours working day ;
- (b) Minimum living wage ;
- (c) Weekly payment of wages ;
- (d) Equal wages for equal work without racial or sex discrimination ;
- (e) One month's leave with full pay, or an equivalent amount of compensation when leave is not granted ;
- (f) Unemployment, sickness, old age, accident and maternity insurance ;
- (g) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependant children ;
- (h) Proper housing ;
- (i) Formation through Trade Unions of the workers' committees in factories, workshops, business houses and all other places where collective work is performed with a view to control the conditions of work, inside those places ;
- (j) Abolition of the employment of children under 15 years of age ;
- (k) Payment of wages to women workers six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth ;
- (l) Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour except through Trade Unions ;
- (m) Abolition of fines and debits ; and
- (n) Effective control of the subscribers over the Provident Funds.

5. (a) The Congress may affiliate to itself any *bona fide* Trade Union which satisfies the following conditions :—

- (i) The Trade Union seeking affiliation shall make an application according to the form.

Explanation :—A Trade Union is an organ of class struggle; its basic task, therefore, is to organize the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests; and although collective bargaining is the necessary implication of a Trade Union and although in the transitional period to socialism, negotiations, representations, joint action and other methods of collective bargaining must remain an integral part of trade union activities, labour and capital cannot be reconciled within the capitalistic system.

- (ii) It shall pay an annual contribution and special levies as provided in these rules.
 - (iii) It shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of its office-bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official year giving an average paying membership for that period, duly audited by a qualified auditor and such other information or material as the General Secretary of the Congress may require.
 - (iv) No Union should be affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress which has not been in existence for at least one year.
 - (v) The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the Provincial Committee wherever such a Committee exists, to the General Secretary of the Congress, with remarks if any, made by the Provincial Committee regarding the eligibility of the Union for affiliation under the Rules of the A. I. T. U. C. Such applications shall be forwarded by the Provincial Committee to the General Secretary within a period of two months.
- (b) The General Council of the Congress shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application from a Trade Union, provided, however, that in case of the rejection of an application by the General Council, it will be open to the General Body of the Congress to affirm or set aside such a decision.

(c) The General Council shall have power to disaffiliate any Union which is proved to have been guilty of breaches of this Constitution, provided that it will be open to the General Body to affirm or set aside that decision.

6. Each Affiliated Union shall pay to the Congress :—

- (i) An annual contribution of Rs. 10 for 1,000 members and below, Rs. 10 for every additional 1,000 members or less upto 10,000 and Rs. 5 for every additional 1,000 members or less above 10,000.
- (ii) A delegation fee of Rs. 2 per delegate; and
- (iii) Such other levy as may be fixed by a majority of not less than 2/3rds of the members at the General Council.

7. (a) The annual contribution shall be paid by the 30th of April each year. The special contribution or levy shall become payable as and when fixed in each case. Non-payment of any contribution or levy that has become due shall disqualify the defaulting Union from voting at or participating in the meetings of the Congress or any of its constituent bodies until the payment is made; the disqualification shall also apply to the voting on the circulars that may be issued by the Secretariat, till the fees are paid; provided that the Working Committee may in the special cases for reasons to be recorded remit the disqualifications.

(b) A Union when disqualified for non-payment of contributions or levies may be reaffiliated on payment of the arrears and the current fees.

8. The Congress shall consist of :—

- (i) The Affiliated Unions;
- (ii) The delegates assembled at the General or special Session;
- (iii) The General Council including the office-bearers;
- (iv) The Working Committee of the General Council;
- (v) The Provincial Bodies.

9. (a) The General Council shall consist of:—
- (i) A President,
 - (ii) Five Vice-Presidents,
 - (iii) A General Secretary,
 - (iv) A Treasurer,
 - (v) Two Assistant Secretaries, and
 - (iv) Other members elected by the Congress under the following Trade Groups:—
- (a) Railways,
 - (b) Shipping,
 - (c) Transport other than Railways and Shipping,
 - (d) Cotton textile,
 - (e) Jute textile,
 - (f) Mining and Quarrying,
 - (g) Engineering and allied Trades and Industries
 - (h) Printing and Paper,
 - (i) Non-manual,
 - (j) Agricultural,
 - (k) Municipal,
 - (l) Distributive,
 - (m) General,

and such other Trade Groups as may be determined by the General Council from time to time.

(b) The Union shall in its application for affiliation state the particular Trade Group to which it would like to belong and the Working Committee shall allocate to such Union its appropriate Trade Group subject to the right of appeal to the General Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(c) Delegates alone shall be eligible for election to the General Council which shall be elected by the Congress.

(d) Casual vacancies shall be filled at a meeting of the General Council from the Trade Group where vacancies have occurred.

(e) The representation of the different Trade Groups on the General Council shall be on the following scale:—

One representative for a Group with a membership upto and including 1,000;

Two representatives for a Group with a membership between 1,000 and 3,000;

Three representatives for a Group with a membership between 3,000 and 5,000;

Four representatives for a Group with a membership between 5,000 and 7,000;

Five representatives for a Group with a membership between 7,000 and 10,000;

Six representatives for a Group with a membership between 10,000 and 15,000;

Seven representatives for a Group with a membership between 15,000 and 20,000; and

Eight representatives for a Group with a membership above 20,000.

10. A member of the General Council who ceases to be a member of any Trade Group on whose behalf he has been elected to the General Council, shall cease to be a member of the General Council.

11. The representatives of the Trade Groups elected on the General Council in the manner prescribed in these rules shall co-opt members on the Council, not necessarily connected with any trade union organisation but who have taken part in the trade union movement and whose presence on the Council may be considered essential in the interest of the Movement. The number of such co-opted members shall not be more than one-sixth of the total number of representatives of the affiliated organisations.

12. There shall be a Working Committee of the General Council of which all office-bearers excepting the Assistant Secretaries shall be ex-officio members. In addition, each of the Trade Groups shall be represented by one representative to be elected by the General Council from among the persons nominated by the groups, after circulating the names of candidates suggested from amongst the delegates.

13. ((a) The Congress shall meet once every year;
 (b) The General Council shall meet at least once a year;
 (c) The Working Committee shall meet twice a year.
14. The Working Committee shall have power to call a Special Session of the Congress. On a requisition from the Unions representing $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total strength of the Congress, the General Secretary shall in consultation with the President call a Special Session of the Congress within six weeks of the receipt of the requisition for the purpose of transacting the definite business mentioned in the requisition.

15. (a) Notice of the time and place of meeting of the Working Committee, General Council and General and Special Session of the Congress shall be given by the General Secretary.

(b) For the meeting of the Working Committee at least 15 days' notice shall be given; for the meeting of the General Council and the General Sessions of the Congress at least a fortnight's and a month's notice respectively shall be given.

16. (a) For the General or Special Session of the Congress the Affiliated Unions shall be entitled to elect delegates on the the following basis:—

(i) for a mem-

	bership	up to	500	...	...	2
(ii)	"	over	500	upto	1,500	4
(iii)	"	"	1,500	"	3,000	6
(iv)	"	"	3,000	"	5,000	8
(v)	"	"	5,000	"	10,000	12
(vi)	"	"	10,000	"	20,000	18
(vii)	"	"	20,000	"	35,000	24
(viii)	"	"	35,000	"	60,000	30
(ix)	"	"	60,000	"	100,000 & over	40

(b) To ascertain the number of delegates which an Affiliated Union is entitled to send to the Congress, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union for the year prior to the Session of the Congress, duly certified by the auditor.

(c) An Affiliated Union shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates two weeks before the date fixed for the Session of the Congress.

(d) Delegate's card will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned.

(e) No person who is neither an office-bearer of the Affiliated Union for at least 12 months, nor a member of the Affiliated Union for the same period, shall be entitled to be elected as a delegate of the Congress.

(f) Propositions for the agenda of the General Session of the Congress must be signed by the President or the Secretary of the Union sending them and must reach the General Secretary of the Congress at least two weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of the Congress.

(g) A Trade Union shall not be allowed to send more than five resolutions, but in order that important labour questions may not be omitted from discussion at the Congress, the General Council is empowered to place important propositions on the Agenda.

(h) At the meetings of the Congress the official business shall have priority over other business.

17. On a motion being put to the Congress, the President shall declare the result on a show of hands. But if any delegate demands a division, the voting shall be by Unions and each Union is then entitled to as many votes as the number of delegates it is entitled to send as per rule 16 above. On a poll the voting shall be by means of a card.

17-A. Questions coming for decision before the Working Committee, the General Council and the Congress, shall be decided by a majority of votes, provided, however, questions of a political nature and those relating to strikes to be declared by the T.U.C. and the affiliation of the T.U.C. to any foreign organisation shall be decided by three-fourths majority.

18. (a) The local Unions of the place where the General or Special Session of the Congress is to be held shall form a reception committee for that purpose but the members of the reception committee shall not vote except as delegates.

(b) The reception committee shall have power to collect funds for the expenses of the Session. After meeting the expenses of the Session, if there be any surplus, the same shall belong to the Provincial or local Trade Union organisation of the place where the Session is held.

19. The quorum at the sessions of the Congress and at the meetings of the General Council and the Working Committee shall be one-third of the delegates or members of the respective bodies.

20. The General Sessions of the Congress shall be ordinarily held in December.

21. The Working Committee shall have the authority :—

- (i) To take all proper steps for carrying out the resolutions passed at the previous Session of the Congress.
- (ii) To deal with any emergency that arises during the year, affecting the interests of the working class ; and
- (iii) Generally to advance and further the aims and objects of the Congress.

22. The General Secretary shall present a report of the work done during the year by the working Committee and the General Council and an audited statement of accounts and balance sheet duly certified by auditors.

23. The President, Vice-Presidents and other office-bearers of the Congress shall be elected by the General Council from among its members. Auditors shall be appointed by the General Council.

24. The outgoing President shall preside at the General Session and any Special Session that may be held during his term of office.

25. The delegates and advisers for the International Labour Conference held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation and other labour conferences and meetings shall be elected ordinarily at a meeting of the General Council. Each Affiliated Union shall have the right to nominate candidates for election of delegation. All nominations shall be sent to the

General Secretary at least 4 weeks prior to the date fixed for election; and the list of names shall be published in the agenda of the General Council. Ballot papers containing the names of the candidates shall be given on the day of the election to the members of the General Council.

26. The Congress may be affiliated to such International bodies as have same or similar objects and methods.

27. The Working Committee shall appoint from among its members a political committee consisting of seven members. The Committee shall endeavour—

- (i) To encourage the Affiliated Unions to build up their political funds;
- (ii) To organise, in consultation with the General Council, elections to the local bodies and the legislatures;
- (iii) To keep a watch over the taxation proposals of the Central and Local governments and over the development of the labour legislation in India, from the point of view of the working classes;
- (iv) To initiate legislation in the interests of the working classes; and
- (v) To do such other political propaganda in consultation with the Working Committee as may not be inconsistent with this Constitution.

28. The General Council shall have power to make bye-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution and in particular of questions relating to—

- (a) the election of delegates, (b) the submission of returns and (c) the affiliation fees.

29. For every Provincial administrative unit, there shall be a Provincial Labour Committee consisting of the Affiliated Unions in that province. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules subject to this Constitution.

30. It shall be open to the Congress on the report of the General Council to make any additions or changes in this Constitution by a majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ th votes.

Annual Report & Proceedings

OF

The 16th Session

OF THE

All India Trade Union Congress

HELD AT DELHI

On the 1st and 2nd January 1938.

Publisher

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Charbagh, Lucknow.

Price-/8/-

Office-Bearers of the
All-India Trade Union Congress,
For the year 1938.

1. President—Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee M. L. A.,
170, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. S. Mukand Lal, | Calcutta. |
| 2. R. S. Ruikar, | Nagpur. |
| 3. Charu Chandra Banerjee, | Calcutta. |
| 4. Pro. Abdul Bari M. L. A. | Patna. |
| 5. Raja Ram Shastri M. L. A. | Cawnpore. |
| 6. S. A. Dange, | Bombay. |
| 7. S. V. Ghate, | Madras. |

GENERAL SECRETARY.

1. B. K. Mukerjee M. L. A. Charbagh, Lucknow.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. A. M. A. Zaman M. L. A. | Bengal. |
| 2. S. S. Mirajkar, | Bombay, |
| 3. J. N. Mitra, | Bihar. |
| 4. Jagan, | C. P. |
| 5. Gopinath Singh, | U. P. |

ORGANISING SECRETARIES.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Sudhin Pramanik, | Bengal. |
| 2. M. John, | Bihar. |
| 3. W. G. Kulkarni, | Bombay. |
| 4. Mohan Lal, | C. P. |
| 5. Suraj Prasad Avasthi M. L. A. | U. P. |

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

1. Ratikanta Sarkar, Calcutta.
2. Abdul Kadar, Karachi.
3. Saddulla Khan, Delhi.

TREASURER.

1. V. B. Karnik, 75-76 Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUDITOR.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Jawahar Ganguly, | Calcutta. |
|------------------|-----------|

Short History of the growth of All-India Trade Union Congress.

Labour movement in an organised form commenced in India in the year 1918. It was a period of industrial boom which brought unprecedented prosperity to the Industrialists. The conditions of workers, on the other hand, grew still worse. Cost of living had gone abnormally high and wages were too low to enable the workers to meet even their bare necessities of life. This led to a wave of strikes throughout the length and breadth of the country for increase in wages. Success achieved in most of the strikes, created great enthusiasm among the workers. They realised the importance of organisation for safe-guarding their legitimate rights. Trade Unions sprang up spontaneously in almost all the important industrial centres. Soon afterwards, Trade Union workers in the country, felt the necessity of a central organisation to co-ordinate their activities and mobilise their forces. During that very period the International labour conference of Geneva, came into existence and offered an opportunity to Indian workers to recommend their representative for the same. This provided another very great incentive for the formation of an All-India organisation. Representatives of Trade Unions throughout the country were invited to a conference in Bombay in October 1920 when the foundation was laid of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

In the initial stage, Trade Union movement was run on purely economic lines. Improvement of working conditions of Industrial workers was the only consideration before all the Trade Union leaders in the country. Political discussions, however, took place in the Trade Union Congress for the first time in its 8th Session held at Cawnpore in December 1927. During that year, the British Government announced the appointment of Royal Commission on Indian Constitutional Reform under the chairmanship of Sir Jhon Simon. This was vehemently opposed by all shades of political openions in this country. In the said Session of the Trade Union Congress this issue came to the forefront of the working class leaders, too, for their decision and a resolution boycotting the Simon commission was unanimously passed.

Inspite of wide difference in political views workers of all schools of thought worked under the banner of the All-India Trade Union Congress till the year 1929. But in November of that year the unfortunate split in the ranks of the Trade Union movement took place in its 10th Session held at Nagpur, on the questions of attitude towards the Royal Commission on Labour in India under the chairmanship of Right Hon'ble Mr. John Whitely and the International Labour Conference of Geneva. The All-India Trade Congress decided by majority of votes against the wishes of an influential minority, not to co-operate with the Whitely Commission, nor to send any representative to Geneva. This resulted in the Session from the Trade Union Congress of those who did not see eye to eye with the majority decision. They formed a separate organisation under the name of All-India Trades Union Federation-subsequently known as the National Trades Union Federation. In the following Session held at Calcutta in August 1931 the left wing group also seceded from the All-India Trade Union Congress and formed another organisation known as the Red Trade Union Congress.

These splits and mutual bickerings not only weakened the Trade Union movement in this country but at the same time strengthened the hands of the employers, who took full advantage of the unfortunate situation and went on with their onslaughts on workers' standard of living. Within a few years, all the parties in the movement realised their mistakes and also the immediate necessity of achieving Unity again in the Trade Union ranks. Efforts in this direction were started in right earnest in the year 1934 when comrade Hariharnath Shastri the then president of the All-India Trade Union Congress along with Comrades Sibnath Banerjee and R. S. Rufkar met, at Delhi, important leaders of the Federation including Mr. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri and Shiv Rao. It was mutually agreed that as a first measure towards Unity, a Joint committee consisting of 10 representatives each of the National Trades Union Federation and All-India Trade Union Congress should be formed to work together for some time as an experimental measure.

In April 1935 the Red Trade Union Congress decided to dissolve itself and the workers of that Front joined the parent organisation *i. e.* All-India Trade Union Congress during its 14th Session held at Calcutta in April 1935. In this Session a committee of 10 members was also appointed to work out the Delhi proposals for Unity but it did not go too far to achieve the goal.

In the year 1936 Mr. V. V. Giri, put up a proposal to the effect that the National Trades Union Federation should join the All India Trade Union Congress as a collective Unit and that the All-India Trade Union Congress should adopt the constitution of the National Trades Union Federation which was ratified by the National Trades Union Federation in its Calcutta Session held in December 1937 and afforded the real chance for Unity. Early in January 1938 the All-India Trade Union Congress formally accepted the Giri proposals, embodied in the Unity resolution passed by the

National Trades Union Federation, in its 16th Session held at Delhi and decided to convene a Special Joint Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress during the Easter holidays at Nagpur to put the final seal of Unity in the ranks of Trade Union movement in this country. It was also decided at Delhi to enforce the National Trades Union Federation constitution from the date of the Special Joint Session.

Annual Session and the office Bearers.

First Session in Bombay on October 30th-1920.

President—Lala Lajpit Rai.

2nd Session at Jharia—November 1921.

President-Joseph Baptista.

Gen. Secretary-Dewan Chammanlal.

3rd Session at Lahore—March 1923.

President-Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

Gen. Secretary-Dewan Chammanlal.

4th Session in Calcutta—March 1924.

President-Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

Gen. Secretary-Dewan Chammanlal.

5th Session in Bombay—February 1925.

President-D. R. Thengdi.

Gen. Secretary-A. J. Ginwala.

6th Session in Madras—January 1926.

President-V. V. Giri,

Gen. Secretary-A. J. Ginwala.

7th Session at Delhi—January 1927.

President-Rai Saheb Chandika

Pershad.

Gen. Secretary-N. M. Joshi.

8th Session at Cawnpore—December 1927.

President-Dewan Chammanlal.

Gen. Secretary-N. M. Joshi.

9th Session at Jharia—December 1928.

President-M. Dawd.

Gen. Secretary-N. M. Joshi.

10th Session at Nagpur—November 1929.

President-Pt. Jwaharlal Nehru
Gen. Secretary-N. M. Joshi.

11th Session in Calcutta—August 1931.

President-Subhas Chandra Bose.
Gen. Secretary-V. S. Deshbandhu.

12th Session in Madras—September 1932.

President-Jatindra Nath Mitra.
Gen. Secretary-Mukandlal Sircar.

13th Session at Cawnpore—December 1933.

President-G. L. Khandalkar.
Gen. Secretary-Mukandlal Sircar.

14th Session in Calcutta—April 1935.

President-Hariharnath Shastri,
Gen. Secretary-Sibnath Banerjee.

15th Session in Bombay—May 1936.

President-Mrs. Maniben Kara.
Gen. Secretary-R. A. Khedkikar.

16th Session in Delhi—January 1938.

President-Sibnath Banerjee.
Gen. Secretary-Mrs. Maniben Kara.

17th Session (Special) to be held at Nagpur in April 1938.

President-Dr. Suresh Chandra
Banerjee.
Gen. Secretary-B. K Mukerjee.

Messages received by the All-India Trade Union Congress on the occasion of its 16th Annual Session.

Out of the numerous messages received some are given below.

1. Swami Sahajnanda Saraswati.—General Secretary, The All-India Kisan Committee, Patna.
 2. Dr. Satya Pal President Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore.
 3. Sant Singh M.L.A. (Central). Lyallpur.
 4. Hon'ble Bhanju Ram Ghandi. Finance Minister, N.W.F. Peshawar.
 5. Mangal Singh M.L.A. (Central) Lahore.
 6. Gunada Mazumdar. Secretary, Bengal Congress Socialist Party Calcutta.
 7. Hon'ble Pt. Govinballabh Pant. Premier, U.P. Lucknow.
 8. Narayandas Bechar. Karachi.
 9. Mrinal Kanti Bose. President, Bengal Trades Union Federation, Calcutta.
 10. Jayaprakash Narain General Secretary Congress Socialist Party, Patna.
-

Summary of the General Secretary's Report.

The period under report extends from May 1936 to December 1937. It was extended upto December by the postponement of the T. U. C. Session from the April to August and then from August to December.

This period of 19 months is characterised by a general offensive of the workers to win back the losses sustained during the long period of depression ranging from 1930 to 1936. The offensive was aided on the one hand by the improved conditions of Trade and Industry and on the other hand by the growing consciousness of the workers which made it impossible for them to submit quietly to their steadily worsening conditions of life. In the international field the period was characterised by general offensive of the reactionary Fascist forces on the forces of democracy and national freedom as evidenced by the civil war in Spain and the brutal invasion of China by Japan. The Indian working class took a lively interest in these struggles but was not able to contribute to them anything beyond expressions of sympathy and solidarity by the organisation of meetings and demonstrations.

During the period under report the major struggles waged by the Indian workers were the B. N. R. strike, the Calcutta Jute workers' strike, the Cawnpore Textile workers' strike. The T. U. C. was not directly concerned in the B. N. R. strike which continued for about two

months and involved about 40,000 men. It ended in compromise between the Railway authorities and the strikers. As a sequel to the strike an enquiry was instituted under Mr. Muddie. Owing to a dispute over the interpretation of the terms of reference the representatives of the workers' Union had to non-co-operate with the committee. The report of the committee far from giving any relief to the workers justified all the actions of the Railway authorities. The recognition of the Union was withdrawn during the strike. The T. U. C. organised a number of solidarity meetings during the strike and also collected a small relief fund for the strikers. The Calcutta Jute strike involved over lacs of workers and continued for about ten weeks. The strike was conducted by the T. U. C. Unions and their leaders in the name of Central Strike Committee organised during the strike. Inspite of brutal repression by the Government and the promulgation of section 144 banning meetings etc., the strike ended in partial success. The Prime Minister and the Labour Minister of Bengal gave definite assurance for stopping of bribery and abuses, no victimisation, withdrawal of cases, enquiry committee etc. But the terms of the settlement were not acted upon by the employers and the workers received no support from the government in getting them implemented. Efforts are being made to bring together all the scattered Jute workers' Unions into one strong Union. A central Union has been formed though much remains to be done in this direction. The general strike of the Textile workers' at Cawnpore ended in a complete victory for the workers after continuing for about three months. It secured for the workers recognition of their Union—the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, and the appointment of an enquiry committee to enquire into the wage rates and to make recommendations. But this has not secured peace at Cawnpore, as the employers are making persistent attempts to victimise the Union members and Mill-committee leaders and to cut down wages. As a result partial strikes and continuous

friction are the order of the day at Cawnpore. The Ahemdabad strike involving about 28000 men was called off after about a fortnight on the owners agreeing to restore the cuts effected in 1935.

Besides these major struggles there were numerous small and big struggles at various places such as Bombay, Sholapur, Rajnandgaon, Coimblore, Cannanore, Nagpur, Madras, Jamshedpur, etc. Some of the strikes involved workers who had not been hitherto affected by the working class movement. In most cases the demands were about the restoration of wage cuts and the improvement of living conditions. The percentage of successful strikes and the measure of success achieved by the workers was much larger in the period than during any other preceding period of the last eight years. The most regrettable fact however, is that these struggles even when successful do not result in permanent Trade Union organisation of the workers. Larger and larger masses of workers hitherto unorganised and untouched are being involved in the struggle. The problem is how to knit them together in stable organisations to preserve the gains won and to fight for more. During the strikes the police interference and repression was in evidence as usual even in those provinces where the congress ministries are in office as at Cawnpore, Sholapur, Ahemdabad, etc.

The Trade Union movement is still divided. The attempts at Unity are bearing fruit and a better atmosphere and a keener desire for Unity is visible. The Unity committee of the T. U. C. had two meetings with the representatives of the N. T. U. F. one at Bombay and the other at Delhi in April 1937. The Giri proposals were further clarified and at its recent Session at Calcutta the N. T. U. F. has again re-iterated them and expressed its readiness to unite with the T. U. C. on that basis. There is yet another formula for achieving Unity Viz the formation of a new organisation the confederation of Indian Labour, which was

mooted at an informal meeting held at Bombay. This Session will have to decide between the two and take appropriate steps for effecting Unity. Trade Union Unity is now considered by all to be an essential precondition for any effective struggle against capitalist offensive. It is now realised by all that mere joint meetings and demonstration which took place on a number of occasions during the year do not take us very far, what is necessary is organisational Unity.

Attempts at a closer contact with the Indian National Congress was one of the notable features of the period under report. The Bombay Session had defined the policy and had also appointed a congress contact committee to work in that behalf. The committee as such did not function. It had one meeting with Labour sub-committee of the congress. The meeting was not very fruitful. Throughout the year and a half there was close co-operation and Joint working with the congress organisations and leaders on most of the important issues of the day. A number of important functions and days were organised under joint auspices, joint meetings and even demonstrations were organised as for example on the China Day, the Palestine Day, the Anti Constitution Day, the Andamans Day, the Office Acceptance Day etc. It can be stated with the least fear of contradiction that on every anti-imperialist issue taken up by the congress, the Trade Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. lined themselves with the congress and were always in the forefront of the struggle. Trade Unions and the Trade Union leaders actively worked for strengthening the Indian National Congress and for broadening its base by enrolling large number of workers as congress members and by seeking to make the congress committee active organs of the struggle. Unfortunately this help and co-operation offered by the Trade Unions and their leaders did not meet with satisfactory response from the congress organisations and leaders,

In the general elections that took place in February 37 the A. I. T. U. C. wholeheartedly supported the congress candidates and their success is in no small measure due to the support that they received from the working class. It was only in one solitary constituency—the E. and F. Wards in Bombay city that there was a conflict between the congress and the A. I. T. U. C. due to the highhanded refusal of the congress High command to accede to the modest demand of the T. U. C. for the nomination of comrade R. S. Nimbkar as a congress candidate. The T. U. C. was under the circumstances forced to contest the election in that constituency. Unfortunately owing to lack of means the T. U. C. candidate Comrade Joglekar was not able to win. Another instance of conflict was at Nagpur, where contrary to the principle followed in other provinces the congress authorities encroached upon a labour seat and set up their nominee to contest the seat against the T. U. C. candidate. The result was that the seat was lost to both and was captured by a third person. Recently in the municipal election at Howrah and Dacca one seat each was asked of the congress for Comrade Shubnath Banerjee, our president, and Gopal Basak of Meerut conspiracy case. But both the District Committees and B. P. C. C. turned down these very modest demands of the workers and, what is worse, nominated two definitely anti-national and anti-labour candidates in their places. Inspite of the slight unpleasantness created by these incidents, the relations between the congress and A. I. T. U. C. have been on the whole cordial and mutually helpful.

The hated new constitution has given to the workers some special representation in the Provincial Assemblies. As directed by the annual Session, the A. I. T. U. C. contested elections to all these seats except in the Punjab, Madras, and Orissa. In all these elections excepting in Nagpur the A. I. T. U. C. received the support and sympathy of the Indian National Congress. In some cases the T. U. C. candidates were even accepted as congress candidates. The

following are the T. U. C members of the Provincial Assemblies:—Coms. Shibnath Banerjee, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, A. M. A. Zaman, Bankim Mukerjee, N. Dutt Muzumdar (Bengal) Rajaram Shastri, B. K. Mukerjee, Suraj Pershad Awasthi (U. P.) Narain Dass Bechar (Sind). In Bihar and C. P. the T. U. C. contested but lost the seats.

To co-ordinate the activities of these labour legislators and with a view to the formation of Labour groups in Provincial Assemblies together with other sympathetic members a Labour conference was convened at Delhi at the time of the national convention. More than a dozen Labour M. L. A's including some belonging to the N. T. U. F. attended the conference. It was decided to concentrate attention on the enactment of certain legislations immediately needed by the working class and appointed a committee consisting of comrades R. S. Ruikar and V. R. Kalappa to draw up such Bills and to co-ordinate the activities of all Labour Legislators. A similar meeting was held at Calcutta in October 1937. It was also largely attended. The Trade Union Congress was opposed to the acceptance of offices by the congress. But when the congress decided to accept offices and from the time the congress actually assumed offices it has been the consistent policy of the A. I. T. U. C. to support the congress ministers. The A. I. T. U. C. expected and called upon the congress ministers to implement the congress election Manifesto and assured them of the full support of the organised working class in their efforts to do so.

Six months have passed since the congress accepted offices in six major provinces of India. The record of the congress ministries during these six months is none too pleasant. With regard to the workers they have so far done nothing beyond the publication of a Labour Policy which on paper is a very good document but is not worth the paper on which it is written unless efforts are made to implement it. But nothing has so far been done in that

respect. To speak in general terms the working class, its movement and struggles received practically the same step motherly treatment that was acceded to them under the former regimes. At the time of the strikes we witness the same arrests and prosecutions, the same banning of meetings and processions and the same attempt to crush the strikes. The recent strikes at Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, and Bombay etc., bear witness to this state of affairs. The congress ministries cancelled the bans on some Labour leaders and also some Labour organisations. But during the last two months some fresh arrests have been made notably those of comrades Yusaf and others at Cawnpore.

The congress ministries in U. P. and Bombay have appointed Textile enquiry committees to enquire into the conditions of textile workers at Cawnpore and in the Bombay Presidency and to make recommendations for improving the workers' standard of life. Our Unions at respective places are fully co-operating with the enquiry committee. The Bihar Government is also thinking of appointing a labour enquiry committee. But what is necessary is not elaborate enquiries into the conditions of life but immediate relief. The workers are demanding some of the elementary rights long ago secured by workers in other countries such as recognition of Trade Unions, minimum living wage, security of service, old age pensions, sickness, insurance, unemployment benefits, better housing etc. It will not be possible for the congress ministries, if they mean it, to go ahead courageously to secure at least some of these demands of the workers. But no steps are yet being taken in that direction. Apart from this failure to secure any positive relief the most disagreeable feature is the tendency to look with suspicion all strikes and demonstrations and to regard them as embarrassments instead of as encouraging signs. Inspite of this the A. I. T. U. C. continues to feel the duty of the working class to support the congress ministries and

not to embarrass them by mere destructive criticism or hasty actions.

During the period under report the working class did not fight merely for its immediate economic demands. It participated actively in all struggles that took place in the country on all democratic and anti-imperialist issues. It participated in the elections. It observed the nation wide Hartal on April 1st to demonstrate its undying opposition to the new constitution. It carried on a struggle against the interim ministries. It participated in the agitation for the release of Andaman prisioners and Bengal Detnues. It carried on compaign for the repeal of repressive laws. On all such issues the Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. responded to the call of the congress whenever it came and on a number of issues actually initiated action and gave a lead to all other anti-imperialist organisations.

During the period under report there were five meetings of the Executive committee. The first meeting was held at Bombay immediately after the 15th annual Session. It transacted some routine of business. The second meeting was held at Faizpur in December 1936. The important decision taken there was to set up Comrade K N Joglekar to contest election in the E. and F. Wards general constituency in Bombay. The third meeting was held at Delhi in March 1937. It gave instructions to the A. I. T. U. Legislators and also settled the policy regarding the Jute workers strike that was developing in Calcutta. The fourth meeting was held at Calcutta towards the end of October. The fifth meeting is at Delhi to prepare the business for the annual Session. The attendance at these meetings was not satisfactory. Long distances and financial difficulties make impossible for a large number of members to attend the meeting. Experience has proved the necessity of having a smaller and a more compact body to work as standing committee which could meet much oftener and could if necessary transact business by circulation.

The T. U. C. had at the beginning of the year unions with a membership of 93,750 affiliated to it. During the year 27 more Unions with a membership of 39,300 were affiliated bringing the total to 98 Unions and 1,33,050 members. Provincial committees are functioning in Bombay U. P., Bengal and C. P. A provincial committee has been formed in Sindh. One is being formed in Bihar. Attempts are being made to organise them in other provinces and to make all of them active. It must also be noted that in some Provinces like the Punjab A. I. T. U. C. has no affiliated Union. There exist in the country a good number of Unions which are affiliated neither to the A. I. T. U. C. nor to the N. T. U. F. It will be necessary to make efforts to win over all these Unions to the A. I. T. U. C. Similarly there are large masses of workers who have not yet been organised. During the next year it should be the task of the A. I. T. U. C. to organise these for that purpose a special machinery may be set up if necessary. The financial position of the A. I. T. U. C. is extremely unsatisfactory. The office has therefore to work throughout the year with borrowed money. During the year (upto 31st December 1937) Rs. 986-4-0 were received as affiliation fees and Rs 626-2-0 was the total expenditure as per statement of accounts appended hereto. It is mainly because of these financial difficulties that the central office cannot function efficiently. It is necessary to remedy this state of affairs and to put the financial position on a sound basis by collecting some money for a permanent fund and by insisting on the strict payment in advance of affiliation fees. A functioning central office and efficient provincial committees are essential condition for the further growth of the T. U. movement in the country.

When the year began our president Comrade Sibnath Banerjee was under the shadow of criminal prosecution for speech. It was apprehended that he may be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. But fortunately he was spare

to lead the T. U. C. Comrades Nimbkar and Ruikar were released soon after the Bombay Session and were immediately at their posts of duty. Comrade M. N. Roy., the world famous communist leader came out of jail in November 36 and though his bad health and his preoccupations with the National movement did not allow him to devote much time to the T. U. C. work his advice and help were always available and they were of immense use. Removal of bans restored to the T. U. C. the services of such wellknown workers as Comrades Mirajkar, Deshpandey, Patkar etc. The year also saw the release of Comrade S. Mukandlal who was once the General Secretary of the T. U. C. He has resumed his work in T. U. movement, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee and Kali Sen have also come out of jail and are active again in T. U. movement of Bengal. Dr. Charu Banerjee who was under internment since 1934 has also been restored to the T. U. movement. During the period under report every strike had no doubt its toll of victims, but compared to the other periods they surprisingly few. Amongst the major Casualties the conviction and one year's sentence of Comrade Yussoof and the three months imprisonment of Comrade Krishna Pilai must be mentioned. The T. U. movement must demand the immediate release of these and other comrades and the repeal of all repressive laws such as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Special Powers Act, the notorious sec 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code which are still being freely used for suppressing the strike struggles of the workers.

I am glad that I can conclude the report with a hopeful note. We have definitely set behind us the dark days of all round repression in the working class movement. A new wave of awakening is sweeping through the country and the workers at every place are girding up their loins for fresh capitalists. They are no more in a mood to submit quietly to the offensive of the capitalists. They have regained enough confidence to resist every offensive

of the capitalists even to go forward for winning back what they have lost during the last few years. The perspective is therefore of a developing movement of vigorous offensive and defensive struggles, of ever larger number of workers rallying under the banner of the A. I. T. U. C.

I owe an apology to the President, the Executive Council and to the General Membership of the A. I. T. U. C. My illness during the last eight months and various other factors did not allow me to discharge properly the heavy responsibility that was entrusted to me. My illness prevents me from being in your midst even to day. I beg to be excused for this absence and for all the short comings of the T. U. C. work during my regime of secretaryship. I thank the president and the E. C. for the willing co-operation that they gave me and for the great indulgence that they showed to me.

MANIBEN KARA,
General Secretary.

*Statement of receipts and expenditure for a period from
June 1936 to December 1937.*

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Affiliation fess. 986 4 0	Printing and Sta- tionary ... 209 7 0
2. Sale Report ... 15 0 0	Postage and Tele- grams ... 57 3 0
3. Subscription for T.U.C. Bulletin. 2 0 0	Office rent ... 95 0 0
Total ... 1003 4 0	Salary of clerk ... 95 0 0
	Traveeling expences ... 105 0 0
	E. C. Meetings ex- pences ... 32 0 0
	Miscellaneous ... 7 8 0
	Shown in the last years account by Comrade Khedji- kar as affiliation fees from G. I. P Railway worker Union ... 25 0 0
	Total ... 626 2 0
	Balance in hand. 377 2 0
	1,003 4 0

Maniben Kara.
General Secretary,
"

V. B. KARNIK,
Treasurer.

Statement of Unions and affiliation fees paid during the period from May 1935 to December 1937 with their respective Membership.

Names of Unions.	Member-ship.	Affilia-tion fees Paid.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union.	3132	40	0	0
Bombay Girni Kamgar Union	6000	60	0	0
G. I. P. Railway Workers Union	8830	90	0	0
Dock Workers Union	2000	20	0	0
B. B. & C. I. Railwaymens' Union	610	5	0	0
Municipal Workers Union	700	5	0	0
Bombay Hawkers Union	600	5	0	0
Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union	748	5	0	0
Mill Kamdar Union, Ahemdabad	800	5	0	0
Lalbayta Girni Kamgar Union Kurla	542	1	8	0
Lalbayta Girni Kamgar Union Sholapur	300	5	0	0
Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union	153	5	0	0
Press Workers Union Poona	250	5	0	0
Kajugar Kamgar Union	101	5	0	0
Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha	12,000	120	0	0
Cawnpore Press Workers Union	900	5	0	0
Municipal Educational Employees Union	900	5	0	0
Kapda Karamchari Mandal	900	5	0	0
E. I. Railwaymens' Union	2000	20	0	0
B.N.W. Railwaymen's Association Bengal	1000	2	4	0
All Bengal Press Workers Union	250	5	0	0
Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers Union	435	5	0	0
Bengal Carters Union	300	5	0	0
Bengal Hosiery Workers Union	324	5	0	0
Budge Jute workers Union	6000	60	0	0
Corporation workers Union	287	5	0	0
Calcutta Tramway Workers Union	1200	20	0	0

Calcutta Shramik Mandal	...	300	5	0	0
Calcutta Post Trust Employees Association	...	2829	30	0	0
Calcutta Pheriwal Samiti	...	1000	10	0	0
Calcutta Jamadar Samiti	...	144	5	0	0
Calcutta Electric Supply Workers Union.	1574	20	0	0	0
Cossipore Jute Workers Union	741	5	0	0	0
Chakkarkhana Mazdoor Union	2910	30	0	0	0
Dock Mazdoor Union	3000	30	0	0	0
Engineering and Metal Workers Union	200	5	0	0	0
Howrah Shramik Sangh	500	5	0	0	0
Hide workers Union	211	5	0	0	0
Indian Smoke Workers Union	500	5	0	0	0
Iron and Steel Workers Union	248	5	0	0	0
Employees Association	200	5	0	0	0
Khansama Union	150	5	0	0	0
Martin Light Railway Workers Union	217	5	0	0	0
Oriental Gas Workers Union	600	5	0	0	0
Rishra Serampore Jut Workers Union	1000	10	0	0	0
Serampur Sutkal Union	265	5	0	0	0
Shamnagar Cotten Mill Workers Union	139	5	0	0	0
Bengal Tin and Steel Workers Union	900	5	0	0	0
Port Commissioner Workers Union	500	5	0	0	0
Water Transport Workers Union	600	5	0	0	0
Cable Workers Union	725	5	0	0	0
Brass and Cooper Workers Union	387	5	0	0	0
Net Workers Union	115	5	0	0	0
B. N. Railway Employees Union	942	10	0	0	0
Inland Steam Navigation Workers Union.	275	5	0	0	0
Golmuri Tinplate Workers Union	1749	20	0	0	0
Bengal Motor Workers Transport Union.	300	5	0	0	0
Jamshedpur Labour Association	500	5	0	0	0
All Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union	2000	20	0	0	0
Bengal Riksaw Workers Union	175	5	0	0	0
Bengal Rubber factory Workers Union	461	5	0	0	0
Bhatpar Municipal employees Association.	271	5	0	0	0

Building workers Union	...	150	5	0	0
Bengal Paper Mill Workers Union	...	1500	20	0	0
Matiaburj Textile Workers Union	...	2432	30	0	0
Ice Factory Workers Union	...	109	5	0	0
Textile Workers Union Chustia	...	750	5	0	0
Nagpur Textile Workers Union	...	1680	2	8	0
Akola Girni Kamgar Union	...	1000	5	0	0
Burhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdor Union	...	600	5	0	0
Thelawala Union Delhi	...	2705	30	0	0
Delhi Motor Transport Union	...	200	5	0	0
Kapda Shramajivi Sangh Delhi	...	833	5	0	0
Delhi Stone Breakers Union	...	1500	10	0	0
Delhi Press Workers Union	...	200	5	0	0
Madras Tramway and Electric Supply workers Union	...	200	10	0	0
Cotton Mill Workers Union Karachi	...	200	5	0	0
Karachi Dock Workers Union	...	200	5	0	0
E. B. Railway Workers Union	...	200	5	0	0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		986	4	0	

V. B. KARNIK,

Treasurer

Resolutions Passed at the 16th Session at Delhi.

Unity Resolution:—

The rapid and extensive development of the strike struggles of the workers in the principal industries in the country and the new possibilities of winning basic Trade Union rights and the minimum demands of the workers which have opened up because of the formation of Congress Ministries in several provinces committed to a programme of realising the same, have accelerated the growing urge for unity amongst the working class and the leading Organisation, A. I. T. U. C. and N. F. T. U. The achievement of Organisational unity with the N.F.T.U. and the creation of the central All-India Trade Union Organisation of the Indian working class has become an urgent task which can no longer be postponed.

The A. I. T. U. C. since it's Madras session has been consistently urging for structural unity with the N. F. T. U. and even though terms of unity proposed by the Federation at its Calcutta Session fail to meet the unity proposals of A. I. T. U. C. the A. I. T. U. C. in the interest of the working class movement accepts the terms of the N.F.T.U. as the basis of the structural unity between the A.I.T.U.C. and N. F. T. U. and hopes that joint session of the A. I. T. U. C. and N. F. T. U. should be held as early as possible to materialise the unity proposal, and appoints the following sub-committee to carry on the necessary negotiations with the N. F. T. U. to make arrangements to hold the joint session as early as possible. :—

- (1) Shivnath Benarjee. (2) R. S. Ruikar.
 (3) R. S. Nimbkar.

Unity and N. F. T. U. Constitution.

Resolved that the constitution of the N. F. T. U. be hereby adopted and that immediately on receipt of a favourable report from the negotiations committee of the A. I. T. U. C. the present Executive of the A. I. T. U. C. shall make the necessary arrangements for calling a special Session of the A. I. T. U. C.

The election of the delegates to the special Session shall be on the basis of the N. F. T. U. constitution.

The A. I. T. U. C. hereby directs the Executive to circulate the N. F. T. U. constitution to all the affiliated Unions for their information and guidance.

The present Executive committee of the A. I. T. U. C. shall continue to function on the basis of the present constitution till the date of the special or joint session.

Federation.

Whereas the Government of India Act has been declared to be wholly unacceptable by all section of Indian public openion and whereas this Act does not provide for any sort of fundamental rights of the people and whereas there cannot be any wholesome Federation between autocratic States and democratic provinces and whereas the scheme of Federation adumbrated by the Government of India Act precludes the voice of the masses of the states, who are principally affected, from any share in the Government of either the states, or the Federal Government and whereas even the masses of autonomous provinces have been treated with imperialist insolence by providing indirect representation in the Federal Assembly and the high plutocratic franchise for the council of state apart from other throughly objectionable features which the scheme possesses, this Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its

most emphatic and unequivocal opposition to the scheme of Federation.

There being a grave danger of a section of nationalists trying to minimise the struggle against this slave constitution into a formal constitutional protest, this Session declares that only effective way to struggle against and end the new constitution is by the revolutionary utilisation of the legislatures and linking it up with direct action of the masses such as a general political strike and no-tax-compaign.

The All-India Trade Union Congress urges upon the National Congress to take the initiative in developing mass action with a view to resist the introduction of the Federal scheme and to quit office if this scheme is thrust on the people. The All-India Trade Union Congress assures the congress whole-hearted support in the Anti-Federation struggle.

Working Class Demands.

In the openion of the All-India Trade Union Congress the Indian struggle for bread and freedom has entered upon a new phase with the acceptance of ministries in the seven provinces by the Congress with a clear mandate to combat and to wreck the slave Constitution by all means in its power. The congress has also clearly pledged to the electorates and to the people at large to push to the forefront of the National struggle the vital demands of the masses and defend their interests even against vested interests. It has therefore provided for a unique opportunity to develope the struggle and mobilise the entire masses on the basis of their vital demands so that the ministry may be forced in a position in which it will have no other alternative but either to introduce legislation and measures fulfilling their demands or to effectively demonstrate before the fighting masses that even their most primary and vital demands cannot be fulfilled without capture of political power by them. In any case, it will develope the initiative of the

masses and give them the most necessary political training and carry forward the national struggle to a higher form.

The All-India Trade Union Congress therefore prepares the following charter of working classes demands and on behalf of the united working class movement calls upon the Congress, students, youths and peasant organisations and particularly all Trade Unions to mobilise the masses on that basis and bring an irresistible pressure on different Provincial Governments to accede to the same.

1. Complete national independence. Sovereign rights for the people to be directly exercised by the people in legislature as well as in execution.

2. Nationalisation of key industries, adoption of measures calculated to transform hoarded wealth into productive capital and to guarantee a proper distribution of the national wealth so as to release the productive forces of the country and thus quicken the prosperity of the people.

3. Abolition of all privileges and institutions which militate against the establishment of democratic freedom and constitutes unnecessary burden of national economy.

4. Unconditional release of detenus and all class war and other political prisoners.

5. Withdrawal of repressive measures and laws.

6. Freedom of press, speech and association.

7. Adult franchise.

8. Workers' right to combine, to strike and to picket during trade disputes.

9. Free compulsory primary education without taxing masses.

10. Full opportunity for military training for all adults and the right to possess arms.

11. Abolition of all discrimination of caste, colour, creed, race and sex.

Immediate Economic Demands.

1. Unfettered rights to workers to form their own Unions and compulsory recognition of registered Trade

Unions by the Government and the employers concerned.

2. Minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month payable to all workers including contract labour.

3. 40 hours a week and 7 hours a day without any reduction of wages.

4. Security of service and adequate compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal.

5. Work or unemployment insurance fixing minimum unemployment allowances at Rs. 15 per month.

6. Abolition of jobbery, bribery and corruptions. Direct employment of labour.

7. Compulsory gazetted holidays with full wages for all workers.

8. Maternity leave for 12 weeks with full wages; creches for children.

9. Provision for sick leave, old age pension, provident fund, sanitary housing accommodation and free medical aid, social insurance mainly at the expence of the employers and the state guaranteeing the workers benefit in case of old age invalidity, debt and unemployment.

10. Equal wages for equal work without any discrimination of cast, creed, race and colour.

Peasant Demands.

1. Abolition of all intermediaries between the state and tillers and redistribution of land to tillers of soil.

2. A system of graduated taxation above an income of 500 rupees a year and abolition of taxation on uneconomic holdings.

3. At least 50 per cent. reduction of land taxes.

4. Liquidation of debts and all arrears of rent.

5. Feudal and semi-feudal levies to be made cognizable offences.

6. Freedom from attachment and execution of rent and money decrees, of homesteads, agricultural resources and the portion of agricultural holdings which is just sufficient to maintain average peasant family.

7. Fixing minimum prices for main agricultural products.

8. Facilities for cheap credits through Co-operative Societies at not more than 3 per cent. interest per annum.

Whereas the congress has irrevocably pledged to safeguard the interests of the toiling masses this session of the All-India Trade Union Congress urges upon the All-India Congress Committee to call upon the Congress Ministries, according to the election pledges, to begin to undertake the following legislations in their respective provincial legislature without any further delay.

1. Legislation making the recognition of the registered Trade Unions by the Government and the employers compulsory.

2. Legislation fixing a minimum of rupees 50 per month to all workers and abolition of contract labour.

3. Legislation enforcing 40 hours a week and 7 hours a day without reduction of wages.

4. Legislation compelling all employers of labour to frame service rules guaranteeing security of service to workers and providing adequate compensation in case of wrongful dismissal.

5. Legislation for employment insurance fixing a minimum unemployment allowance of rupees 15 per month.

6. Legislation abolishing jobber and sardar system.

7. Legislation enforcing gazetted holidays with full wages to all workers.

8. Legislation enforcing maternity leave for 12 weeks.

Anti-War

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. appeals to the people of India and the workers in all industries to be aware of the danger of an impending Imperialist world war and exhorts them to strengthen our struggle against British Imperialism for achieving complete independence when British Imperialism is involved in such a world conflict.

This session further exhorts the Congress Ministries and

workers and peasants of India to take specific measures of anti-war propaganda in rural areas and working class quarters in cities in view of the impending danger.

United Front and Congress Ministry.

This Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress while welcoming the removal of the restriction on Labour and peasant and other political organisations and release of political prisoners by the Congress Ministries, views with grave concern the increasing employment of Imperialist coercive apparatus against Kissan Sabhas, and workers' strikes and demonstrations by Congress Ministries.

This Session condemns the employment of Criminal Law Amendment Act and other penal measures against worker's and peasant movement and draws the attention of the Ministers that such action only strengthens the anti-congress and pro-imperialist vested interests in the country and weakens the United-Front of the people against Imperialism.

This session therefore, urges upon the Ministries to immediately and unconditionally restore all liberties of speech and propaganda to labour and peasant organisations.

This Session congratulates those individual congressmen and Congress Committees, who have whole heartedly supported the workers' struggle against the employers and who have discountenanced the use of repressive measures against strikers.

Greeting to Soviet Union.

The A. I. T. U. C conveys the greetings of the Indian workers to soviet Union--the land of victorious Socialism, the pride and hope of the toilers of the world, the citadel of world revolution. In the capitalist world the people are sinking deeper and deeper in the mire of starvation and poverty, in Socialist world, poverty and unemployment have been banished for ever within 20 years of the overthrow of capitalism. In the capitalist world the last

vestiges of democracy, culture and civilisation are being destroyed by Fascist Barbarity. the soviet Union with the inauguration of Stalin constitution enters an era of liberty, democracy and material and cultural progress which has no parallel in the history of mankind. This very contrast between the two worlds--the world of capitalism and the world of Socialism--is a most powerful revolutionary factor. More and more the masses in all lands are turning towards the soviet Union and inspired by its success and moving towards the path of revolution. That is why international fascism, masquerading as an anti-communist alliances wants to destroy the Soviet Union. That is why Fascist Agents have been carrying on their despicable wrecking and spying activities in workers' fatherland.

The A. I. T. U. C. congratulates the soviet Union for successfully weeding out the Fascist wreckers.

It whole heartedly supports the peace policy of Soviet Union which has been one of the most powerful forces against world war.

It emphatically condemns the war pact between the Fascist powers, Germany, Japan and Italy for the overthrows of the Soviet Union. It denounces the pro-fascist policy of British Imperialism.

It declares that the Indian working class will fight for the defence of the Soviet Union with all its might and at all cost.

All-India Textile Workers Conference:—

That in view of the fact that the Jute and Textile workers all over India are carrying on struggles for the following demands namely (1) Resotoration of pre-crisis wage-rates. (2) Recognition of Trade Union and Freedom of organisation. (3) Security of service, and that further in view of the fact that these struggles are every day increasing and that though enquiry committees have been appointed in various provinces it is not possible to obtain the demands of the workers without a struggle and that as

much as individual fights of workers are not likely to succeed in the face of increasing and concerted offensive of the employers throughout the whole of India, this Congress therefore decides that an All-India Textile workers conference be held to consider the question of preparation of General Strike in the Jute and Textile Mills In India.

Breach of Terms by Bengal Ministry.

This Congress highly deprecates the action of the Bengal Ministry specially the attitude of the Prime Minister and Labour Ministry for ignominious breach of the terms of compromise contracted between the Bengal Cabinet and strike committee--on the solemn assurance of which terms of contract the historic jute strike was called off.

This congress therefore suggests that in order to compel the Bengal Government to implement the terms offered by them, a continuous and ceaseless agitation should be carried on under the direct leadership of the All-India Trade Union Congress in full co-operation with the National Congress, Students, Youths, Peasants and other anti-imperialist organisations.

Police Survilence of Trade Union Workers.

This Session of the A. I. T. U. C. condemns the shadowing and surveillance of Labour Leaders and Trade Union workers by the police even in the Congress provinces and calls upon T. U. C. members of Provincial Legislatures to move cut motions in their respective Legislative Assemblies with a view to draw the attention of Provincial Governments to the above, practice.

Scope of Factory Act.

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. recommends that the Indian factories Act be so amended as will be applicable to handloom weaving factories all over India where even a small number of two or three men are employed.

Jute Workers Strike.

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. congratulates the jute

workers of Bengal on their heroic stand against the systematic offensive of the most powerful financial group of jute mill owners and highly appreciates the high courage, determination fighting capacity and spirit of suffering they demonstrated during the last general strike till its victorious termination.

This session further records its strong condemnation of flagrant violation of the solemn assurances given by the Bengal Ministry to the Jute workers as well as of the anti-labour and communal policy of the Labour Minister of Bengal, in particular.

This session, further condemns the mass victimisation of several thousand of Jute workers in various Jute Mills that have led to the lightening strike in different jute mills and demands immediate reinstatement of the workers and fulfillment of their vital demands.

This session further views with grave concern the contemplated scheme of drastic rationalisation, which if enforced in all jute mills is likely to throw out about a lac of workers. This session, therefore urges upon the Government and all concerned to take timely action to prevent this mass dismissal which is bound to have disastrous consequences in the Jute Industry.

This session calls upon the jute workers to prepare themselves for another struggle, if it is forced upon them, to get their minimum demands, fulfilled,

Federal Railway Authority Under Govt. Of India Act.

In view of the fact that the creation of an autonomous Federal Railway Authority under the Government of India Act of 1935 is going to remove even the present popular control on Railways through the central legislature and further because it presupposes the introduction of Federation, this session of the A. I. T. U. C. strongly condemns the creation of such authority.

Greetings to China and Spain.

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. sends its greetings to

and expresses its solidarity with the heroic workers, peasants and the citizens of China and Spain for their valiant armed struggle against Fascist imperialist aggression. This session exhorts the people of India and particularly the workers to boycott all Japanese Goods and materially contribute to the funds started for sending medical supplies and other aid to the chinese and the spanish armies.

Resolution on C. P. I.

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. emphatically protests against the suppression of the Communist Movement as manifested in the recent conviction at Lucknow, continued trials against Red Guard and Calcutta Conspiracy case, the non-release of communist prisoners and the continued ban on the communist party in India. The communist party being a political party of the working class the right of the working class to organise includes the right for communist party to exist and function legally, and denial of this right is a violation of the elementary principles of Civil Liberty.

This session therefore demands that all persons convicted for communist activities should be immediately released and the ban on the communist party should be lifted.

Permanent office and T. U. Bulletin.

This session directs the E. C. to take immediate steps to mobilise funds and to make the other necessary arrangements to bring into existence a permanent secretariat of the T. U. C. in a central Industrial place like Bombay or Calcutta. Apart from the organisational routine work the Secretariat would undertake the following tasks:—

- (a) Organise regular correspondence with the affiliated branches and Trade Unions and get regular news, letters and reports from them on all local struggles and problems of labour
- (b) Set up a Trade Union reference Library and an information bureau
- (c) Issue weekly or fortnightly bulletin based on local and provincial news and containing the authoritative statements of the T. U. Centre on all the current problems affecting Labour
- (d) Arrange to make

available to Trade Union workers Educative literature on the problems of T. U. organisation, struggle and history in the form of pamphlets etc. (e) Make available to the Labour Legislators statistical and other material for speeches, interpellations and for moving bills and amendments, etc.

Howrah Municipal Elections.

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. strongly disapproves of the action of the Howrah District Congress Committee in not nominating a single labour candidate for the municipal election and especially refusing nomination to Comrade Sibnath Banerjee and nominating Mr. Panna Singh who had acted against Comrade Banerjee in the last municipal election and supported a candidate set up by the Howrah Jute Mill companies.

Prosecution and Persecutions of T. U. C. Workers.

The A. I. T. U. C. has learnt with painful surprise that even during the regime of Congress Government in the United Provinces there have been large scale persecuting and prosecutions of T. U. C. workers and promulgation of orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. restraining activities of Trade Union workers and the growth of a virile Labour movement in Cawnpore. The T. U. C. therefore urges the U. P. Government and the Congress working Committee to see that the restrictions imposed upon legitimate Trade Union activities of Labour workers and organisations are immediately removed and those sent to prison in pursuance of their labour Movement work are set at liberty without any more delay.

Extension of Scope Provident Fund Act of 1925.

The Provident Fund Act of 1925 be so modified as to extend the scope to apply to all provident funds including those organised and maintained by mercantile and commercial firms, Banking and Trade concerns.

Labour Representative on Karachi Port Trust Board.

Whereas, the Karachi Port Trust Board includes, a

labour representative, who is at present nominated by the Government, this session of the A. I. T. U. C. demands that Government should discontinue the present method of representation granted to Labour, and appoint the Labour representative on the Port Trust Board, by a free election in which all the Port Trust Employees and dockworkers are given franchise.

Trade Dispute Amendment Bill.

Whereas the Government has introduced a Trade Dispute (amendment) Bill in Central Assembly and whereas this Bill seeks to penalise strikes in public utility industries and proposes to give power to the Government to declare even any economic strike illegal, and proposes to appoint conciliation officers in Industrial centres whose activities will be hostile to Militant Trade Union Movement.

This session exhorts the popular elected members in the Central Assembly to oppose the Bill, and to support the demand of the Indian working class for the repeal of the Trade Dispute Bill of 1929.

Committee to Enquire into Conditions of Service of Railway workers.

In view of the fact that there has been a constant attack on the standard of living of Railway workers by the Railway authorities and in view of the fact that this attack has since been intensified, this session of the Trade Union Congress demands immediate appointment of an enquiry committee of members elected in equal proportion by the workers and employers to enquire into the grievances of Railway workers with particular reference to the following :—

1. Recognition of Trade Unions.
2. Scales of pay.
3. General service conditions.
4. Re-instatement of strikers and retrenched hands.

Condemnation of Management of Golmuri Tinplate Company.

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. views with concern the vindictive attitude of the management of the Golumri Tinplate Company and the Indian Cable Company at Jamshedpur in dismissing the important workers and active supporters of the Union with a view to crush the Union through which the workers have been so long carrying on their legitimate activities on peaceful and Trade Union lines. While condemning such attitude of the management this congress extends its sympathy and support to the workers in their struggle including direct action, if they are goaded to resort to such action as the last weapon. This session further urges on the Bihar Congress Ministry the necessity of directing its immediate attention to the settlement of the impending crisis that may arise as a result of the present attitude of companies.

Amendments to Labour Legislation

This session of the A. I. T. U. C. demands that amendments to the following effect be made in the workmen's compensation Act Payment of Wages Act and the Indian Factories Act.

(a) Time for filing application under the workmen compensation Act and the payment of wages Act, be extended from six months to 3 years.

(b) To avoid delay and to expedite recovery of amounts directly to be paid to a worker, which is the real object of the Payment of wages Act. Every authority appointed under the said Act in case not a Magistrate be given Magistrial powers so far as recovery under the said Act is concerned, and warrants of arrest should also be issued for recovery if applied for.

(c) The Payment of Wages Act should apply to all concerned whether using power or not and employing any number of workers, to all persons employed by contractors and sub-contractors of any Government Departments or

Local Bodies, as such persons are the most aggrieved of the working classes so far as Payment of Wages Act is concerned

(d) Section relating to deductions of wages for 8 days for lightening strikes be repealed.

(e) Every employed person to whom the Payment of Wages Act applies must be provided by employer with an attendance card in which, name, age, sex and designation of worker, pay or rate of wages, daily working hours and overtime be entered by the employer or any person authorised by the employer in this behalf. Such cards should be on no excuse be taken back from the employed person.

(f) Provision be made in the Payment of Wages Act to prevent the employer from reducing the wages of worker, which is resorted to by employers to circumvent the provision of the Payment of Wages Act regarding imposition of fines.

(g) That the employers who are found guilty for breach of any provision of Law relating to Factories or employment of workers should be awarded imprisonment.

Release of Political Prisoners

This congress has learnt with great concern the contemplated hunger strike of the Andman prisioners and while demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all political and working class prisioners and detenus resolves to carry on an intensive agitation for the same.

In the other resolutions that were passed, the A.I.T.U.C

1. Mourned the death of comrades. J. Adhikari, Baburao Joshi of Bombay, Rahaman, Judhagir Pershad and Abdul Wahid Siddiqui of Calcutta.

2. Congratulated the working class of India for returning the T. U. C. candidates to the provincial legislatures.

3. Congratulated the Jute workers of Bengal, Textile workers of Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Rajnandgaon and the Beedi workers of Cannanoor and Sholapur for their heroic strike struggle.

5. Supported the Jute workers strike at Dalhousi North Brook and Naihati Mills.

6. Welcomed comrade Rajkalia the first woman worker delegate and thanked the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union Hooghly district Branch for her election to represent the cause of three lacs of Jute workers.

7. Congratulated the hamals of Bombay for their successful fight under the leadership of Dock worker's Union and supported their demands and appealed to the Congress Government to get the demands secured.

8. Supported the Trade Union recognition bill moved by Comrade S. H. Jhabwalla in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

9. Appointment of a committee consisting of Comrades R. S. Ruikar, R. S. Nimbkar and N. Dutt Mujumdar to enquire into the Cawnpore situation arising out of the repression by congress men and formation of rival Trade Unions.

10. Condemned, the activity of the Sharwady Jute Workers' Union which helped to break the strike and to dismiss 1700 workers of the Angas Jute Mills.

11 Supported the demands placed by the Bombay Hawkers' Union before the Government of Bombay.

12. Condemned the policy of the Labour and Industries department of Delhi for their silence and negligence in not detecting the defiance of the factory regulations by the Delhi factory owners specially in connection with the women and children workers and demanded an enquiry committee to enquire into these matters.

13. Condemned the Railway authorities for not redressing the grievances of the workers in matters of recognition of Unions retrenchment, demotion, reduction of wages, stoppage of promotion, in-adequate housing arrangements and withholding appeals by subordinate officers.

14. Expressed regret for setting up rival trade Unions in cement and sugar factories in Bihar by some congress men and requested Bihar P. C. C. to direct its members to discontinue the rival Unionism and to support struggle of the workers for their fundamental demands.

15. Considered the Motor Vehicle Act amendment bill before the Central Legislaure to be disastrous and requested the elected members to oppose the same and get its rejection.

16. Condemned the Government for arresting comrades Shivnarain and Ramchandra Tyagi of the Textile Labour Union Delhi while leading a peaceful strike of the Birla Mill Workers.

17. Disapproved the action of the C. P. Government in not appointing a textile labour enquiry committee and urged the Government for the early appointment of the same.

 18. Supported the demands of the employees of the Peoples' Insurance Company of Lahore.
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**The following among other resolutions were
passed by the Executive Council during
the year Under report.**

26th Dec. 1936.

This meeting of the All India Trade Union Congress Executive condemns the repressive measures taken by the Government to suppress all sorts of civil liberties and raises its emphatic protest against the promulgation of the Public Security Act in predominant labour areas as it is calculated to suppress the workers' basic rights of assembly, organisation and expression and thereby to prevent them from active participation in the election campaign at a time the labour has been enfranchised for the first time.

26th Dec. 1336.

This meeting of the Executive committee of the A. I. T. U. C. congratulates the B. N. Railway workers for the heroic struggle launched by them with the B. N. Railway administration for the redress of their several grievances, the particular among which is the victimisation of about 1069 workers in the coal field area of the province of Bengal. It further emphasises upon the necessity of a general strike on all Railways with a view to effectively resist the onslaught on the workers all over the country and on the B. N. Railway workers in particular.

(a) This meeting further deplores the attitude of the All-India Railwaymens' Federation towards the struggle of the B. N. Railway workers and urges upon it to immediately

propagate for a general Strike and assures the whole hearted support and co-operation with the All-India Railwaymens' Federation in this very important task.

(b) This meeting further calls upon all affiliated Trade Unions to immediately raise relief for the B. N. Railway comrades and send their quota to the General Secretary, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur intimating the T. U. C. of the same

26th Dec. 1936.

This meeting demands unconditional ralease of all the political and working class prisioners including all those convited in connection with labour and peasant movements.

This meeting condemns the present inhuman method of interment, sending of political prisioners to the Andmans restriction of movement of citizens e. g. Sunrise and Sunset Laws, Card system, engagement of students and teachers a spies etc. and demands unconditional release of all detenus and internees or their public trial in any competent Court of Law. This meeting demands immediate repeal of all Acts calculated to suppress civil liberties e. g. Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, Regulation III of 1818. Public Security Acts, etc., and urges the radical revision of the Indian Trades Unions Act, Trades Disputes Act, Wages payment Act, etc.

26th Dec. 1936.

Further this meeting strongly condemns the recent move of the Calcutta Police in arresting on a mass scale the labour and peasant workers, students and a number of ladies and young girls on the plea of communist conspiracy on the eve of elections, thereby trying to gag the election campaigns on behalf of the people particularly the working class. It also vehemently protests against the action of the police in detaining Comrade D L. Pathak of the G. I. P. Railway workers' Union for 9 days in the Special Branch Custody at Calcutta, and in unnecessarily harassing and searching the persons and belongings of the Trade Union

leaders of Bengal en route to attend the Faizqur Session of the Congress and the A. I. T. U. C. Executive meeting.

26th Dec. 1936.

The T. U. C. strongly condemns the new amendments to the Trades Dispute Act, authorising the Provincial and Central Governments to declare any strike illegal. The T. U. C. regards these amendments as wanton attack on the workers' right to strike and calls on all the affiliated Unions to carry on a strong agitation against these measures.

18th March, 1937.

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress calls upon the affiliated Unions and the Indian Working class and other anti-imperialist organisations to observe the 1st of April 1937 as an anti-constitution day by organising meetings, processions etc. in co-operation with the Indian National Congress and strongly urges the affiliated Unions to observe one day's political general Strike wherever it is possible.

19th March, 1937.

On the eve of the National convention held at Delhi A. I. T. U. C. Executive passed the following resolution for the guidance of the Labour legislators attending the same.

This meeting of the Executive committee resolves that our candidates should follow the lines laid down by the T. U. C. Manifesto and the T. U. C. resolution.

1st Nov. 1937.

This meeting is alarmed at the recommendation of the conference of the Labour Ministers and Labour sub-committee of the Congress held at Calcutta in October 1937 to the effect that only those Unions of employees should be granted recognition which have accepted the policy of peaceful and legitimate means. In the opinion of this meeting such recommendation is unnecessary and dangerous as it may be utilised by Ministers in non-congress provinces as a plea for refusing such recognition to really functioning Union".

List of Unions affiliated to A. I. T. U. C., upto 1-1-38.

1.	B. N. Railway Employees' Union, 41/2-6 Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	942
2.	Budge Budge Jute Workers Union, Amrutlal Daw Road Crossing, Budge Budge.	6,000
3.	Bengal Motor Workers Union, 32/1, Mahim Haldar Street, Kalighat, Calcutta.	300
4.	Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers Union, Main Road, Budge Budge.	435
5.	Jamshedpur Labour Association, 17, K. Road, Jamshedpur, B. N. Railway.	500
6.	Tata Collieries Labour Association, Jamadoba Colliery, Jealgora, P. O. Manbhumi.	975
7.	Bengal Steel and Iron Workers Union, 32, Middle Road, Enatly, Calcutta.	248
8.	All Bengal Press Workers Union, 6/2 Ramnath Mujumdar Street, Calcutta.	250
9.	E. B. Railway Workers Union, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	200
10.	Calcutta Khansama Union, 209 Cornvalis Street, Calcutta.	150

11.	Marine and Engineers Union, Rajabagan, 24 Purganas.	376
12.	Howrah Sramik Mandal.	500
13.	Water and Transport Workers Union, 11 F, Watgunge Street, Kedarpur.	600
14.	Corporation Workers Union, 209 Cornvalis Street, Calcutta.	287
15.	Shamnagar Textile Workers Union, P. O. Gurilia Bazar, 24 Purganas.	139
16.	Shri Rampur Jute Workers Union, P. O. Mehesh, Hoogly.	1,000
17.	Shri Rampur Textile Workers Union, P. O. Mehesh, Hoogly.	265
18.	Inland Steam Navigation Workers Union, 209 Cornvalis Street, Calcutta.	275
19.	Calcutta Employees Association.	200
20.	Net Workers Union.	115
21.	Calcutta Port Trust Employees Association.	2,829
22.	Brass and Copper Workers Union.	387
23.	Martine Light Railway Workers Union.	217
24.	Bengal Tin and Steel Trunk Workers Union.	900
25.	Calcutta Chatta Karkhana Mazdoor Union.	2,910
26.	Calcutta Pherewala Samiti.	1,000
27.	Indian Smoke Workers Union.	500
28.	Oriental Gas Workers Union.	600
29.	Hide Workers Union.	211
30.	Port Commissioner Workers Union.	500
31.	Golmuri Tin Plate Workers Union.	17,409
32.	Cable Workers Union.	725
33.	Bengal Hosiery Workers Union.	324
34.	B. N. Indian Labour Union.	19,000

35.	Bengal Carters Union, Calcutta.	300
36.	Calcutta Tramway Workers Union.	1,200
37.	Calcutta Sramik Mandal.	300
38.	Calcutta Zamadar Samity.	144
39.	Calcutta Electric Supply Workers Union.	1,574
40.	Cossipore Jute Workers Union	741
41.	Dock Mazdoor Union.	3,000
42.	Engineering and Metal Workers Union.	200
43.	All Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union.	2,000
44.	Bengal Riksaw Workers Union.	175
45.	Bengal Rubber Factory Workers Union.	461
46.	Bhatpara Municipal Employees Association.	271
47.	Bengal Paper Mill Workers Union.	1,500
48.	Matia Buraj Textile Workers Union.	2,432
49.	Ice Factory Workers Union.	109
50.	Textile Workers Union.	750
51.	Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, Gwaltoli, Cawnpore.	12,000
52.	E. I. Railwaymens' Union, Charbagh, Lucknow.	2,000
53.	B. N. Railwaymen's Association, Gorakhpur, U. P.	1,000
54.	Press Workers Union, Cawnpore.	900
55.	Kissan Mazdoor Sabha, Meerut.	200
56.	Lucknow Labour Union, Lucknow.	500
57.	Kapra Karamchari Samiti, Cawnpore.	900
58.	Municipal Educational Employees Association, Cawnpore.	900
59.	Cawnpore Scavengers Union.	1,000
60.	Nagpur, Textile Union, New Shukrawari, Nagpur City.	1,680

61.	Nagpur Scavengers Union, Nagpur.	500
62.	C. P. & Berar Textile Labour Union, Nagpur.	1,000
63.	Berhampur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh.	600
64.	Akola Girni Kamgar Union.	1,000
65.	Tramwaymens' and Electric Supply Workers, Association, Arunchal Naickan Street, Chintadari Peth, Madras.	200
66.	Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Calicut.	.....
67.	Madras City Scavengers Union, Madras.	.....
68.	Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Indra Building, Parel, Bombay.	6,000
69.	Bombay Tramwaymens' Union, Indira Building, Parel, Bombay.	164
70.	Bombay Dock Workers Union, Phirozsha Building, Thana Street, Opp. Princess Dock, Bombay.	2,000
71.	Bombay Tailors Union.	300
72.	Bombay Embroidery Workers Union.	500
73.	Municipal Workers Union, Bombay Improvement chawl, Block No. 8 Room No. 20, Bombay 8.	700
74.	Bombay Hawkers Union, Improvement chawl, Block No. 8 Room No. 20, Bombay 8.	600
75.	Bombay Lorry Transport Workers Union, Cotton Depot, Shivari, Bombay.	110
76.	G. I. P. Railway Workers Union, Shetya Building, Parel Bombay.	8,800

77.	Lalbawta Press Kamgar Union, Contractor Building, Girgaon, Bombay.	748
78.	Kaju Kamgar Union. Batawala Mansion, Laulbaugh, Parel, Bombay.	101
79.	Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union, Dhulia, Khandesh.	153
80.	Painting Kamgar Union, Contractor Building, Girgaon, Bombay.	127
81.	Electric Workers Union, Contractor Building, Girgaon, Bombay.	127
82.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union, Ambabai Nivas Tilak Bridge, Bombay.	610
83.	Lalbawta Girni Kamgar Union, Bidiwala Chawl, Kurla.	542
84.	Lalbawta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur	300
85.	Girni Kamgar Union, Poona, 390, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.	200
86.	Hotel Workers Union, 683, Budhwar Peth, Poona.	139
87.	Press Workers Union, Opposite Huzur Paga, Poona.	250
88.	Bombay Private Motor Drivers Union	3,132
89.	Gold and Silver Workers Union	357
90.	Building Workers Union.	150

91.	Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.	800
92.	Karachi Dock Workers Union, Kiamari Karachi.	200
93.	Cotton Mill Workers Union, Karachi.	200
94.	Delhi Press Workers Union, Baratuti Sadar, Delhi.	300
95.	Thelawala Union, Delhi.	2,705
96.	Delhi Motor Transport Union.	200
97.	Delhi Stone Breakers Union...	1,500
98.	Kepra Sramjibi Sangh, Delhi.	833

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS



1. The name of the Organisation shall be the All-India Trade Union Congress.
2. The Objects of the Congress shall be—
 - (a) To establish Socialist State in India;
 - (b) To socialise and nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange as far as possible;
 - (c) To ameliorate economic and social conditions of the working classes;
 - (d) To watch, promote, safeguard and further the interests, rights, and privileges of the workers in all matters relating to their employment;
 - (e) To secure and maintain for the workers—
 - (i) The freedom of Speech;
 - (ii) The freedom of Press;
 - (iii) The freedom of Association;
 - (iv) The freedom of Assembly;
 - (v) The right to Strike; and
 - (vi) The right to Work.
 - (f) To support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom from the point of view of the working classes;
 - (g) To co-ordinate the activities of the Labour Unions affiliated to the congress ; and
 - (h) To abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion,

3. The Congress shall endeavour to further the aforesaid objects by all legitimate, peaceful and democratic methods such as legislation, education, propaganda, mass meetings, negotiations, demonstrations and, in the last resort, by strikes and similar other methods as the Congress may, from time to time, decide.

4. The demands of the Congress shall be—

- (a) A statutory enactment providing for a six-hours working day ;
- (b) A minimum wage;
- (c) A weekly payment of wages ;
- (d) Equal wages for equal work without racial or sex discrimination;
- (e) One month's leave with full pay, or an equivalent amount of compensation when leave is not granted;
- (f) Unemployment, sickness, old age, accident and maternity insurance;
- (g) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children;
- (h) Proper housing;
- (i) Formation through Trade Unions of the workers' committees in factories, workshops, business houses and all other places where collective work is performed with a view to control the conditions of work inside those places;
- (j) Abolition of the employment of children under 14 years of age;
- (k) Payment of wages to female workmen four weeks preceding and succeeding child-birth,
- (l) Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour except through Trade Unions;
- (m) Abolition of fines and debts; and

- (n) Effective control of the subscribers' over the Provident Funds.
5. (a) The Congress may affiliate to itself any bonafide Trade Union which satisfies the following conditions—

(i) The Trade Union seeking affiliation shall make an application according to the form.

Explanation:-A Trade Union is an organ of class struggle; its basic task, therefore, is to organise the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests, and although collective bargaining is the necessary implication of a Trade Union and although in the transitional period to socialism, negotiations, representations, joint action and other methods of collective bargaining must remain an integral part of Trade Union activities, labour and capital cannot be reconciled within the capitalistic system.

(ii) It shall pay an annual Contribution and special levies as provided in these rules.

(iii) It shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of its office bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official year giving an average paying membership for that period, duly audited by a qualified auditor and such other information or material as the General Secretary of the Congress may require.

(b) The General Council of the Congress shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application from Trade Union, provided, however, that in case of the rejection of an application by the General Council, it will be open to the General Body of the Congress to affirm or set aside such a decision.

(c) The General Council shall have power to disaffiliate any Union which is proved to have been guilty of breaches of this constitution, provided that it will be open to the General Body to affirm or set aside that decision.

6. Each Affiliated Union shall pay to the Congress :—

(i) An annual contribution of Rs. 20 for 2,000 members and below, Rs. 10 for every additional 1,000 members or less upto 10,000 and Rs. 5 for every additional 1,000 members or less above 10,000.

(ii) A delegation fee of Rs. 2 per delegate ; and.

(iii) Such other levy as may be fixed by a majority of not less than 2/3 of the Affiliated Unions.

7. (a) The annual contribution shall become due and payable four months after the commencement of each calendar year. The special contribution or levy shall become payable as and when fixed in each case. Non-payment of any contribution or levy that has become due shall disqualify the defaulting Union from voting at or participating in the meetings of the Congress or any of its constituent bodies until the payment is made ; the disqualification shall also apply to the voting on the circulars that may be issued by the Secretariat, till the fees are paid provided that the Working Committee may in special cases for reasons to be recorded remit the disqualifications.

(b) A Union when disqualified for non-payment of contributions or levies may be reaffiliated on payment of the arrears and the current fees,

8. The Congress shall consist of :—

- (i) The Affiliated Unions ;
- (ii) The delegates assembled at the General or Special Session ;
- (iii) The General council including the office-bearers;
- (iv) The Working committee of the General council;
- (v) The Provincial Bodies ; and
- (vi) The Reception committee of the General or Special session.

9. (a) The General Council shall consist of :—

- (i) A President ;
- (ii) Three Vice-Presidents,
- (iii) A General Secretary.
- (iv) A Treasurer,
- (v) Two Assistant Secretaries, and,
- (vi) Other members elected by the Congress under the following Trade groups.

 - (a) Railways,
 - (b) Shipping,
 - (c) Transport other than Railways and shipping.
 - (d) Cotton Textile,
 - (e) Jute Textile,
 - (f) Mining and Quarrying,
 - (g) Engineering and allied Trades and Industries.
 - (h) Printing and paper,
 - (i) Non-manual,
 - (j) Agricultural and
 - (k) General;

and such other Trade Groups as may be determined by the General Council from time to time.

- (b) The Union shall in its application for affiliation state the particular Trade Group to which it would like to belong and the Working Committee shall allocate to such Union its appropriate Trade Group subject to the right of appeal to the General Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.
- (c) Delegates alone shall be eligible for election to the General Council which shall be elected by the Congress.
- (d) Casual vacancies shall be filled at a meeting of the General Council from the Trade Group where vacancies have occurred.
- (e) The representation of the different Trade Groups on the General Council shall be on the following scale:—
 1. Representatives for a Group with a membership upto and including 1,000;
 2. Representatives for a Group with a membership between 1,000 and 3,000;
 3. Representatives for a Group with a membership between 3,000 and 5,000;
 4. Representatives for a Group with a membership between 5,000 and 7,000;
 5. Representatives for a Group with a membership between 7,000 and 10,000;
 6. Representatives for a Group with a membership between 10,000 and 15,000;
 7. Representatives for a Group with a membership between 15,000 and 20,000 and
 8. Representatives for a Group with a membership above 20,000,

10. A member of the General Council who ceases to be a member of any Trade Group on whose behalf he has been elected to the General Council, shall cease to be a member of the General Council.

11. The representatives of the Trade Groups elected on the General-Council in the manner prescribed in these rules shall co-opt members on the Council, not necessarily connected with any Trade Union organisation but who have taken part in the Trade Union movement and whose presence on the Council may be considered essential in the interest of the Movement. The number of such co-opted members shall not be more than one-sixth of the total number of representatives of the affiliated organisations.

12. There shall be a Working Committee of the General Council of which all office-bearers excepting the Assistant Secretaries shall be ex-officio members. In addition, each Trade Group shall elect one representative. Election to Working Committee shall be by the General Council on the basis of nominations by the Unions in the concerned Groups after circulating the list of names of candidates suggested from among the delegates.

13. (a) The Congress shall meet once in two years,
- (b) The General Council shall meet at least once a year and.
- (c) The Working Committee shall meet twice a year.

14. The Working Committee shall have power to call a Special Session of the Congress. On a requisition from the Unions representing 1/4th of the total strength of the Congress, the General Secretary shall in consultation with the President call a Special Session of the Congress within six weeks of the receipt of the requisition for the purpose of transacting the definite business mentioned in the requisition.

15. (a) Notice of the time and place of meeting of the Working Committee, General Council and

General and Special Session of the Congress shall be given by the General Secretary.

- (b) For the meeting of the Working Committee at least 15 days notice shall be given; for the meeting of the General Council and the General Sessions of the Congress at least a fortnight's and a month's notice respectively shall be given.

16. (a) For the General or Special Session of the Congress the Affiliated Unions shall be entitled to elect delegates on the following basis:—

(i)	for membership up to	500	...	2
(ii)	" over	500 up to 1500		4
(iii)	" "	1500 "	3000	6
(iv)	" "	3,000 "	5000	8
(v)	" "	5000 "	10,000	12
(vi)	" "	10,000 "	20,000	18
(vii)	" "	20,000 "	35,000	24
(viii)	" "	35,000 "	60,000	30
(ix)	" "	60,000	,100,000&over40	

(b) To ascertain the number of delegates which an Affiliated Union is entitled to send to the Congress, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union for the year prior to the Session of the Congress duly certified by the auditor.

(c) The Affiliated Unions shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates two weeks before the date fixed for the Session of the Congress,

(d) Delegates card will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned.

(e) No person who is neither an office-bearer of the Affiliated Union for at least 12 months, nor a member of the Affiliated Union for the same period shall be entitled to be elected as a delegate of the Congress.

(f) Propositions for the agenda of the General Session of the Congress must be signed by the President or the Secretary of the Union sending them and must reach the General Secretary of the Congress at least two weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of the Congress.

(g) A Trade Union shall not be allowed to send more than five resolutions, but in order that important labour questions may not be omitted from discussion at the Congress, the General Council is empowered to place important propositions on the Agenda.

(h) At the meetings of the Congress, the official business shall have priority over other business.

17. On a motion being put to the Congress, the President shall declare the result on a show of hands. But, if any delegate demands a division the voting shall be by Unions and each Union is then entitled to as many votes as the Member of delegates it is entitled to send as per rule 16 above. On a poll the voting shall be by means of card.

18. (a) The local Unions of the place where the General or Special Session of the congress is to be held shall form a Reception Committee for that purpose but the members of the Reception Committee shall not vote except as delegates.

(b) The Reception Committee shall have power to collect funds for the expenses of the Session. After meeting the expenses of the Session, if there be any surplus, the same shall belong to the Provincial or Local Trade Union organisation of the place where the Session is held.

19. The quorum at the sessions of the Congress and the meetings of the General Council and the Working Commi-

ttee shall be one third of the delegates or member of the respective bodies.

20. The General Sessions of the Congress shall be ordinarily held in December.

21. The Working Committee shall have the authority:—

- (i) To take all proper steps for carrying out the resolutions passed at the previous Session of the Congress.
- (ii) To deal with any emergency that arises during the year affecting the interests of the working class ; and
- (iii) Generally to advance and further the aims and objects of the Congress.

22. The General Secretary shall present a report of the work done during the two years by the Working Committee and the General Council and an audited statement of accounts and balance sheet duly certified by the auditors.

23. The President, Vice-presidents and other office-bearers of the Congress and the auditors shall be elected by the General Council from among its members.

24. The outgoing President shall preside at the General Session and any Special Session that may be held during his term of office.

25. The delegates and advisers for the International Labour Conference held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation and other Labour Conferences and Meetings shall be elected ordinarily at a meeting of the General Council. Each Affiliated Union shall have the right to nominate candidates for election of delegation. All nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary at least 4 weeks prior to the date fixed for election ; and the list of names shall be published in the agenda of the General Council. Ballot papers containing the names of the candidates shall be given on the day of the election to the members of the General Council.

26. The Congress may be affiliated to such International bodies as have same or similar objects and methods.

27. The Working Committee shall appoint from among its members a political committee consisting of seven members. The Committee shall endeavour—

- (i) To encourage the Affiliated Unions to build up their political funds ;
- (ii) To organise, in consultation with the General Council, elections to the Local bodies and the Legislatures;
- (iii) To keep a watch over the taxation proposals of the Central and Local governments and over the development of Labour Legislation in India from the point of view of the working classes;
- (iv) To initiate Legislation in the interests of the working classes, and
- (v) To do such other political propaganda in consultation with the Working Committee as may not be inconsistent with this Constitution.

28. General Council shall have power to make bye-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution and in particular for questions relating to—

- (a) the election of delegates, (b) the submission of returns and (c) the affiliation fees.

29. For every Provincial administrative unit, there shall be a Provincial Labour Committee consisting of the Affiliated Unions in that province. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules subject to this Constitution.

30. It shall be open to the Congress on the report of the General Council to make any additions or changes in this Constitution by a majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ th votes.

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

17TH SESSION, NAGPUR.

16th and 17th April 1938.

President :

DR. SURESH CHANDRA BANERJI.

DEAR COMRADES,

To start with I must from the very core of my heart thank those comrades due to whose love shown so profusely and probably undeservedly I was elected President of the A. I. T. U. C. last December and as such have got the opportunity of presiding over this unique special session. I use the word unique very intentionally and with meaning certainly known to all. It is this session which will bring about unity of the two wings of the Trade Union Movement in India and thereby remove a serious obstacle in the path of solid Trade Union growth and activity. As this union is bound to open out a brilliant chapter of working-class history in India and thereby of the world; it is not only worth while but very necessary to narrate in some detail the various factors leading to the past split and the present re-union. For without a clear conception and thorough grasp of these forces it may not be possible to have a distinct vision of the path to follow. Thorny and beset with difficulties this path must often be and hence will have to be trodden with a spirit of toleration without which the continuation and further building up of this unity into one homogeneous whole will be more than impossible.

THE NEW HOPE.

Of those present here who had the glorious privilege of enjoying the full bloom of youth in 1920 must have breathed a sigh of relief when in February of that year, the white army of Europe attacking the newly established Soviet Republic of Russia was defeated on all fronts. This fight between the Russian Republic and the other big European forces was but a premonition of the great conflict that was

bound to arise between the upholder of the old capitalistic order and the supporter of the new Socialistic System. The last big war itself was but a phase—an inevitable phase—of this conflict. The Industrial Revolution and the Capitalistic system that accompanied it brought into existence, along with many new amenities to all sections of the people, a tragedy which by its terrible inherent contradictions surpassed all other tragedies of the world. The peculiar nature of this tragedy will be fully realised if we just for a moment outline in its gross form the naked picture of the modern world. In this picture we see excess of wealth along with penury and deprivation, over-work side by side with unemployment, over-production along side with extreme want. The worst feature of these all is that the more progressive the civilization, the more advanced the industrialisation, the greater the accumulation of wealth, the more marked are the inconsistencies. The most vital question that oppresses a serious mind to-day is wherein lies the solution. The world cannot go on with all these incongruities for a long time. A solution must be found out. Two views automatically come to the fore-front. One that of going back. The supporters of this theory very forcefully say that as the new order of scientific advancements and intense industrialization has by increasing unemployment proved to be a failure, the only right course is to kick at the system and fall back on the old one of primitive science and industry. They opine that that is the only way whereby the tragedies of the modern industrialised world would disappear and peace at least, though not prosperity, will once more reign on the surface of the globe. As against this apparently easy solution of this class of thinkers, another class with an altogether opposite outlook will declare that the world is in constant motion—is ever going ahead—it is useless to raise the question of going back as it is against nature and hence impossible. Science

and industries have no doubt brought into existence these inconsistencies but they are not an unmixed evil. They have also done a lot of good. They have increased wealth and comfort of the world. They have raised the standard of life and the level of civilization. They have by revolutionizing the system of transport and communication brought the people of the world closer and their cultures nearer. According to them, if this process continues, that day is not far off when the cultures of the world will be more or less uniform, the difference between the different peoples of the world will disappear and humanity will thus assume a more or less homogeneous appearance. Hence to this class of thinkers the acceptance of the comparative simple solution of going back is not so easy. They opine that when alongside with evil there is so much good in this modern scientific civilization, wisdom lies not in avoiding it but to devise a way out in which all the virtue of the new system will remain minus the vice. And a solution as every one knows was found out in the middle of the last century by Marx. His solution like the solution of going back is also very simple. As all the evils of the modern world can be traced to one thing — Capitalism with its profiteering motive — “Do away with the system altogether,” says he, “and install in its place one in which capital will no longer be the private property of an individual or of a group but will belong to the nation as a whole and the spirit behind industrialization will not be profit-making but service. The wealth thus abundantly produced will instead of being the private property of a few will be the property of the whole nation to be spent to enable every individual of that nation to live not somehow in penury and poverty, but like a modern Badsha enjoying utmost and to an equal degree the comforts which is possible for modern science to give. This system of socialization is according to this group the only solution out of this terrible tangle of dire incongruities.

After inunciation of this system of socialization by Marx, several attempts were made during his life-time and after by his followers to give practical shape to this ideology but unfortunately all their attempts failed. It was left for Lenin during the Great War to realise it. To capitalists not only of Russia but all the world over it was a great shock. It meant ruin for them and how they could tolerate it. As a result all the Capitalistic States rallied under one banner and attacked the newly formed Soviet Republic. Reference to this white invasion has already been made. One peculiar feature of this onslaught was that at the sight of a common danger all the capitalists became united. Even Germany and England apparently forgot their past enmity and fought side by side against Russia. This rally under one flag of hitherto opponents was possible as it was a fight for a definite principle of keeping status-quo, of keeping intact the order of exploitation and oppression, of adding further to those who have and of taking away even the little of those who have not, of Imperialist aggression and war, of violence and disorder, of retardation and non-progress. The victory in this fight of the socialist against the Imperialist aggressors changed in a moment the outlook of the whole world. The have-nots who constitute the vast majority forgot the horrors of the past war, considered it as an accident, rather a happy accident and their heart grew aglow with a new hope of no more war, aggression and exploitation but of unlimited peace, progress and prosperity.

The success of the Bolsheviks of Russia was followed by Socialistic successes in other parts of Europe. Of those the success of the Social Democrats of Vienna was most admirable. They not only gave pension and unemployment insurance to the workers but also pulled down the old tenements (in which not one flat in twenty had any water supply, and not one in twenty-two a water closet) and built in their place new blocks of workmen's flats which were justly

admired by architects and town-planners all over the world. The overthrow of the Soviet Republic of Hungary established by Bela Kulin did not even dim that hope as it was thought to be due to the immensely superior military strength of the Roumanians backed by the capitalistic allies. The radicals all the world over were no doubt enraged at the failure of Socialists in Italy where in October 1922, power was seized practically without any bloodshed by the Fascists under Mussolini. Two years before in 1920 the workers there had under their control six hundred factories involving half a million employees. Not only this. The workers also set up Soviets in the factories and held this up for about seventy-five days before giving in and surrendering them to the factory owners. Their disgust and anger was further increased at the weakness of the Social-Democrats in Germany. They thought it would have been far better had the Social-Democrats there instead of adopting a compromising attitude and forming a coalition Govt. with the Liberals, fallen in line with Karl Lubknecht fought with them, dispossessed the Capitalists and established a working-class Dictatorship.

These feelings of the world Radicals had their repercussion also in India. Here too with the development of Trade Union Movement the views of a certain section of Trade Union Leaders began to be rapidly radicalised. Even the long exploited and much depressed people of the country woke up under the impulse of these world forces. Vision of a new dawn flashed out before them and they began to rapidly organise themselves. Labour organization in India can no doubt be traced back to the 80's of the last century. But the Trade Union Movement strictly so called began to develop in India several months after the victory of Soviet Russia over the European Capitalistic States. In the October of 1920, 800 hundred delegates representing 60 unions with a total membership of some 12,000 assembled in Bombay under

the Presidency of Lala Lajput Rai and laid the foundation of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Henceforward the annual session of the Trade Union Congress continued and we had among Presidents, distinguished men even like late C. R. Das, who was elected President not once but twice in succession. The trade union movement under the guidance of such distinguished men grew apace. As a result the number of strikes increased. From 1921 to 1928 there were 1598 strikes throughout India. Of these 16% (namely 254 cases) were completely and another 16% partially successful. Of the 141 strikes in 1929, 31 (21%) were completely successful and nearly 20% had partial success. These successes maddened a certain section of Trade Unionists with high enthusiasm. They began to think that the practical realisation of that hope which has been agitating them ever since the Soviet victory might not be impossible in India too in near future. Other world forces also helped to add fuel to this fire of enthusiasm. As a result their outlook towards labour movement began to differ from that of more moderate ones. The latter were inclined to proceed slowly, compromising occasionally, if need be, even with the capitalists and with the moderate minded Nationalists. The more extreme section was against any such compromise. The picture of Soviet Russia and of the path of Karl Liebknecht were constantly before their eyes. They thought if they were to succeed they also must admit no compromise. With this difference in mental back-ground the two wings of the Trade Union Congress met under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru at Nagpur in 1929. Whitley's Labour Commission and the International Labour Conference were the two burning problems before them. What connection can they have with a Commission composed of and sent by foreign Imperialists? Is not the International Labour Conference only a subordinate wing of the League of Nations which is nothing but the legalised organ

of exploitation devised by the blood-thirsty Imperialists of Europe ? These were the nature of the thoughts that played in the minds of the Radicals and over these two questions the two wings parted. Had the spirit been one of compromise, of united action, a via media out of this tangle might not have been impossible. But compromise was taboo to the Extremists then. Like the other radicals of the world their only urge was to keep the line clear and go ahead. The outcome of such a mental outlook was the split of Nagpur in 1921 resulting in the secession of the comparatively moderates and the formation by them of the National Trades Union Federation. This split alone was not enough. Another had to follow and at the Calcutta Session of 1931 the Ultraleftists seceded from the Trade Union Congress and formed an independent organization of their own ; named it Red Trade Union Congress.

In consequence of these splits in the Trade Union organization, the working-class movement weakened. This weakness of the workers was an opportunity for the Capitalists who fully utilized the situation by reducing the pay of the labourers. The labourers as a result grew discontented. The membership of the unions fell and Trade Union movement all over India was at its lowest ebb. This unhappy position of the Trade Union movement in India made its leaders seriously think and take stock of the situation. Other untoward events in world politics deepened their thought.

Within one month of the Calcutta Session and the second split, Manchuria became Manchuko and Japan's virtual control was established there. The coming to power of the Nazis in Germany in 1933 and the collapse of the Austrian Socialists in 1934 opened the eyes of India's Trade Union Leaders. They clearly saw that the onslaught of the Capitalists in the shape of Fascists and Nazis were everyday on increase. The question before now was not how to keep the line intact but to ward off the attack of the Capitalists.

For this, unity in Trade Union Organization was essential. Propelled by such impulse the Red Trade Unionists made in 1934 a complete surrender to the Trade Union Congress and become one with it.

Attempts to bring about re-union between the other two wings followed. The A. I. T. U. C. has been trying for such unity ever since its Madras session. Several efforts, though not sufficiently effective, were also made in this direction. But the forces in and outside India were driving all towards the idea of unity. The conquest of Free Abyssinia by Fascist Italy, the invasion of the Semi-Socialistic Republic of Spain by Fascist Franco under the inspiration and guidance of Germany and Italy, the outrage of Fascist Japan on China, all these urged afresh on the minds of all the extreme need of left flank unity. In India too labour strikes were becoming frequent and more extensive. In 1932 there were 129 labour disputes involving 1,41,859 men and a loss of 19,28,437 days. In 1933 the number of disputes rose to 154, men involved amounted to 304,823 and days lost were 3,923,811. During the first quarter alone of 1934 there were 58 disputes, involving 64,776 men and a loss of 862,231 days.

While the strike wave was thus agitating the breast of India, an event of extreme political importance happened at Bombay. There during the session of the Indian National Congress in 1934, the Socialists met in an independent Conference. As a result of discussion in that Conference, the All-India Congress Socialist Party was formed. The Communist Party of India has been declared illegal shortly before. So this Party became the meeting ground of Socialists practically of all shades of opinion. Left flank union became its slogan. But how left flank union was possible with a split in the rank of the Trade Union workers?

Thus the idea of Trade Union unity grew. It was given

a further fillip by the granting of labour representation in the New Constitution. According to the Govt. of India Act of 1935, 38 seats were reserved for labour in the lower houses of the provinces. Compared to the importance of labour in modern social and political life, the number of seats thus kept reserved was no doubt very small, yet it was a new thing and raised in the hearts of working class people new expectation, for the fulfilment of which trade union unity was considered essential.

The formation of Congress Ministries in seven out of eleven provinces of India awoke in the mind of Trade Union Leaders the possibility of winning basic trade union rights and the minimum demands of the workers. The net result of all these urges for unity was that the National Trades Union Federation in its last session in Calcutta passed a resolution proposing the terms of unity. These terms though very stiff, were yet accepted by the A. I. T. U. C. at the session it had last December at Delhi in the interest of working-class movement. It was settled at that session that a joint session of the A. I. T. U. C. and N. T. U. F. should be held as early as possible to give effect to that unity proposal. Subsequently it was arranged that the joint session would be held at Nagpur during the Easter and so we are here.

Comrades, my main task has been finished. I have described, though in brief, the various forces which played behind this unity. If we are to keep this unity intact, we must ever keep afresh the recollections of these forces so that the urge which as a result of these forces has in the past propelled us towards unity may continue to do so even in future. For, if the need for unity was so great in the years just gone by, it is greater to day and its necessity will not cease until our objective, the total abolition of the Capitalistic System and its replacement by a system of complete Socialism, be not realised.

Comrades, having thus outlined the past background and the ultimate aim, let me also in as few words possible outline the task of the immediate future.

LABOUR & CONGRESS.

The most important question before the Trade Union Congress now is as to what should be its relation with the Congress. The Congress representing the nation as a whole, its main task is the establishment of a harmonious relationship between all classes forming that nation. The Trade Union Congress representing a particular class and the worst exploited one, its main function is to put a stop to its exploitation and see that the class it represents gets its full share. Hence at first glance the relationship between the National and the Trade Union Congress may seem to be one of contradiction. But this contradiction fades to a large extent when it is considered that though the Indian National Congress represents all sections of the people, yet its special concern is the mass. Hence in case of any real conflict between the class and the mass, it will not hesitate to support the cause of the latter. Thus inspite of the apparent contradiction here is a genuine point of agreement. Laying special stress on this point, the labour keeping its separate independent existence under the leadership of the Trade Union, should co-operate with the National Congress and help it in its every anti Imperialist fight. Every fight for a good cause strengthens those who take part in it. Hence by such co-operation will not only the Congress but labour also be strengthened. It will help the labour in the realisation of ultimate goal. For a fight against Imperialism is a fight for its own redemption and without the attainment of national independence, realisation of Majcloor-raj is a utopian dream. If the labourers are well organised and if their co-operation

with the Congress be very strong and effective, no wonder, if along with the attainment of national independence, Majdoor raj is also established.

The attitude of the labour towards the National Congress even three to four years back was not a very cordial one. The former used to consider the latter as an organization of the Bourgeoisie. As such they used to keep away from it. Fortunately that attitude has now changed and the labour is at present trying its level best to support the Congress in its anti-Imperialist activities. In the last executive meeting of the T. U. C. at Haripura a resolution to this effect was also passed. In the early stage of this co operation, the T. U. C. will no doubt have to tread on grounds of distrust and suspicions and will have to overcome many other difficulties. But to a willing and determined heart no difficulty is too great. I have no doubt the T. U. C. also, using all the tact that may at times be necessary will pass over rather smoothly such difficulties and in the end come out fully triumphant.

The attitude of the Congress towards the T. U. C. is on the whole friendly. During the last election to the provincial legislatures, the Congress in many cases accepted the T. U. C. candidates as their own. The Bengal Congress Parliamentary Board passed a resolution promising to support none but the T. U. C. candidates in Labour constituencies. As a matter of fact any of the T. U. C. candidates could pass for Congress nominees on mere signing the Congress nomination form. To the credit of Bengal labour it must be said that all the five T. U. C. candidates came out successful with a thumping majority. The U. P. candidates were also fairly successful but such cannot be said of Bombay, Behar and C. P. The causes of failure in the latter cases should be thoroughly enquired into, as such investigation may reveal facts of immense value to future labour movement.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY

The election of these labour representatives to the Assemblies has brought into existence a new phase of Trade Union activity. To co-ordinate the activities of these labour legislators a labour conference was held in the middle of last year (1937) at Delhi. In this conference it was decided to concentrate attention on the enactment of certain legislations immediately necessary for the working-class. A Committee was also appointed consisting of Comrades R. S. Ruikar and V. R. Kalappa with the object of drafting such bills. Had the Committee proceeded with the task allocated to it, much useful work might have been done. As the matter stands, labour bills drafted by individual initiative have here and there been introduced no doubt but inter provincial co-operation and harmony so much desired in such matter was absolutely lacking. I hope the Trade Union Congress will in future be more alert in this very important affair.

TRADE DISPUTE (AMENDMENT) ACT

Reference to Parliamentary activity at once brings us to the subject of the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill. The new amendments to the Act authorising the provincial and Central Governments to declare any strike illegal were strongly condemned in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the T. U. C. on 26th December, 1936 and also at its annual Delhi session. The Bill inspite of strong protest has been passed in Central Assembly in March last. The amending Bill adds power plants and inland river services to the list of public utilities, tramways also if provinces wish. To help in preventing disputes it provides for the appointment of conciliation officers. The Bill also provided for the declaration of any general strike

illegal but in view of the general opposition of the house the point will now be referred to Provincial Government. In view of the fact that the Trade Union Congress is opposed not only to the amendments but also to the original Bill of 1929, the Provincial Governments should see that sec. 16 as amended does not become into law. Congress Provinces have special responsibility in this matter.

OTHER FASCIST DRIVES

The Trade Dispute Amendment Bill is but one of the many Fascist drives by which the Government is trying to suppress the rapidly rising working-class movement. In and around Calcutta the prosecution under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. is another way in which the drive is being manifested. Many cases have already been instituted under this section. Some have even been convicted and sent to jail. The application of this has already become a serious affair and if further proceeded with will be a distinct menace to the whole labour movement of Bengal. In my humble opinion, agitation against this should immediately be started, if need be, on an all India scale.

The continuance of the ban of illegality on the Communist Party of India is another phase of this drive. The Party was declared illegal in 1934. It never preached or practised violence. Its only offence was it supported the principle and policy of Communism and organised the peasant and labourers in such a way that the establishment of a Communistic state in India might some day be possible. That is what the Communist Parties all the world over including that of Great Britain do. But they are not illegal. Hence there is no reason why the Party in India should not be so. To protest against this act of the Govt., on 20th of April last, meetings and demonstrations were held in all the big cities and working

class centres of India. The Govt. realising its own wrong for having declared it illegal and also realising the gradually increasing mass feeling against this illegal act, should remove without further delay the ban and allow it to carry on its legitimate work in an unhampered way.

FIGHT AHEAD

The Trade Union Congress will have to fight against all these. But there are other fights too. The most important of these are for the release of the Political prisoners and Detenus and also against the Federation. With the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, the Detenus and Political Prisoners in the Congress Provinces have to a very large extent been indeed released but in non Congress Provinces specially in Bengal there are still lots of them rotting in jail and Detention Camps. For their release, along with the Congress, the workers also are carrying on a systematic campaign no doubt but in case all of them are not released within a short time a much more serious campaign will have to be carried on for their release and the working-class as the vanguard of all political movements for Salvation will have to play their fitting part.

FIGHT AGAINST FEDERATION

The Indian National as well as the Trade Union Congress have in the most unequivocal terms declared themselves against the Govt. of India Act and more specially second part—the Federation. The Govt. of India Act is unacceptable as among other things it is not based on Independence and is not framed by the people themselves by means of a Constituent Assembly, without interference by any foreign authority. As for the Federation, it is worse still. Its

only object is to further tighten the bonds which held India in subjection to Imperialist domination. The scheme of Federation adumbrated by the Govt. of India Act excludes from the sphere of responsibility vital function of Government. It also precludes the whole masses of the States from any share in the Government of either the States or of the Federal Government. A wholesome federation is impossible between autocratic States and democratic provinces.

Both the Congresses are therefore determined to fight against the provincial part of the Constitution already imposed and the Federal part going soon to be imposed. The Indian National Congress has not as yet formulated the method of fight but has left that to the decision of the All India Congress Committee. But in the opinion of the A. I. T. U. C. the only effective way of struggling against these two is the revolutionary utilization of the legislatures and linking it up with direct action of the masses such as a general political strike and no-tax campaign. As the National Congress is not opposed to mass campaign and as there is no chance of any other method being successful, the Congress, in case the Federation is imposed will have also to adopt the course of direct mass action. In that case the All India Trade Union Congress has already assured the Congress of its whole-hearted support.

Hence a fight ahead is inevitable. The only question now is of preparation. The labourers of India are also being prepared for it as is evinced by the rapidly increasing number of Unions with a rapidly increasing number of members that are being affiliated to the T. U. C. and also by the larger number of strikes occurring all over India.

PERMANENT OFFICE OF THE T. U. C.

But these forces to be really effective must be better harnessed. For this arrangements should be made to bring into existence a permanent Secretariat of the T. U. C. in a central Industrial place like Bombay or Calcutta. A resolution to this effect was passed at the last session of the T. U. C. at Delhi and in it was ascertained that apart from the organisational routine work the function of the Central Secretariat would be :—

- (1) To organise regular correspondence with the affiliated branches and Trade Unions and get regular news, letters and reports from them on all local struggles and problems of labour.
- (2) To set up a Trade Union Reference Library and an information-bureau.
- (3) To issue weekly or fortnightly bulletin based on local and provincial news and containing the authoritative statements of the T. U. Centre on all the current problems affecting labour.
- (4) To arrange to make available to Trade Union workers Educative Literature on the Problems of T. U. organisation, struggle and history in the form of pamphlets.
- (5) To make available to the Labour Legislators Statistical and other material for speeches, interpellations and for moving bills, amendments etc.

The above resolution was passed last December. In this short space of three months, it was not possible to do anything to give it a practical shape. I am sure the next office-bearers will try their level best to put these into practice at the earliest opportunity available, for on the development of these depends the development of real Trade Union unity and effectiveness. The only obstacle to the path of their realisation are funds. Funds by public subscription

will be difficult to be had for this purpose. There are at present 98 unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. With the coming in of the Federation their number will much more increase. Then with the help of the affiliation fees alone such projects may possibly be realised.

CONFERENCE & TRAINING CLASSES.

Comrades, I am afraid, I have already taken much of your time. But there are two other items reference to which must be made, before I can possibly resume my seat. I mean the holding of All India Conferences as well as making arrangements for training of labourers. The holding of All India Conference is necessary for the development of Trade Union unity. A resolution for holding such Conferences was passed at the last Delhi session. The Delhi Textile workers also made arrangements for such a Conference in March last. But as the Conference was organised without the previous sanction of the T. U. C., both myself as President and the General Secretary thought it desirable to have it postponed till after this session. Information to that effect was also sent to the Reception Committee organising it. The Conference in consequence was practically postponed and it has been settled that it would be held after this session. Arrangements should also be made for the holding of other All India Conferences. Initiative should come in this matter from the T. U. C. Executive. I am sure they will take it at the earliest possible opportunity.

The other item above referred to is the arrangement for training classes of labourers. A resolution to carry such a project into practice has of late been passed by the Executive Committee of the Bengal branch. In that resolution it has been proposed to select ten suitable labourers from each affiliated union and with them to form occasional training classes. A Syllabus Committee has also been formed. Articles

according to the syllabus prescribed by this Committee will be written by men competent to do so. These articles after being sanctioned by both the Syllabus and the Executive Committee will form the basis of instruction to be given to the labourers. The object of such classes is to train up a band of class-conscious workers competent to lead the labour movement to a successful issue. The necessity of such training classes cannot be exaggerated. Other provinces also should follow the example of Bengal and organise similar syllabus committees and training classes. In course of time it may be necessary to have All India Syllabus Committee and to have the same syllabus and similiar instruction for the whole of India.

CONCLUSION

Comrades, I have finished. Before resuming my seat I once more thank you for the unique honour you conferred on me by bestowing on me the opportunity of presiding over this unique session. With the possibility of a world war and the prospect of a big fight against the proposed Federation in near future I am laying down my rein of office. On the next President will fall the huge responsibility of carrying on the arduous task of T. U. C. activities throught such critical times. I hope on behalf of all the delegates present here I can assure him that the united strength of all the Trade Unions all over India will be behind him.

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

SIBNATH BANERJEE

ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

HELD AT DELHI

On 30th and 31st December 1937.

Presidential Address

COMRADES,

As I stand before you to deliver the Presidential Address, may I here remind you that when I was elected to this post, I was hardly expected to perform this function. At the time of election I had already been convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment in connection with two speeches delivered to the Municipal Employees of Calcutta. Due to the conditions of bail I could not take part in the proceedings last year and could not even personally thank those who elected me. For 6 long months my mouth was shut and I could not function as President, but later on, fortunately, I narrowly escaped from the jaws of British Imperialism and I am to-day before you here confounding the fond hopes of our enemies and belying the fears of our friends.

Labour produces all the wealth of the world. But the producers of wealth live in want, poverty and squalor, being deprived of the products of their own labour. They do not get even sufficient to eat or feed their children while the parasites wallow in superfluity. This is a strange anomaly. The task of the producers to-day is to remove this anomaly, to organise themselves and to become the real owners of their products or in short to establish a Socialist Society.

As early as in 1928, the All India Trade Union Congress adopted its ideal of Independent Socialist Republic of India. Since that day the ideal has remained unshaken and through many ups and downs, many stress and strain, the Trade Union Congress is marching steadily towards its goal. We have passed through very dark days. Internecine quarrels tore asunder the T. U. C., but those disunited forces are again coming together and to-day the T. U. C. is universally

recognised as the central organ of the militant working class movement in India.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

When Feudalism was replaced by Capitalistic mode of production, the workers soon found that it was necessary for them to combine amongst themselves to resist the constant attack of the Capitalists to lower their wages, increase their hours and intensity of work and worsen the working and living conditions. The workers started forming Unions in different trades. Collective bargaining and withholding labour were the recognised methods used by the unions at the earlier stage. The need for organising workers in Trade Unions and for collective bargaining is as urgent as it was before. Only the scope of work and the outlook of the Unions have been widened and completely revolutionised.

KARL MARX AND SOCIALISM

In the beginning people failed to understand why there was misery, why there was want and unemployment, why there was poverty in the midst of plenty. It was the brilliant mind of Karl Marx that analysed and probed deep into the Capitalist system and explained its development. He did not stop there. He also showed its inherent contradictions and indicated the way and process by which Capitalism will burst itself and from its womb, Socialism will emerge and whole society will be transformed. In the struggle to bring about this transformation, the working class organised in unions, under the leadership of conscious Marxists will act as powerful levers.

FUNCTION OF TRADE UNIONS

It is held by some that the essential function of a Trade Union is to secure concessions for the workers "within the frame work of Capitalism." I do not agree with that view. It is true for a union which does not believe in class war. But if any union believes in class war and understands the full implications of class war, then it follows that the union

will strive for ending the exploitation of one class by another and therefore, in other words, for establishing a classless society. This can not obviously be done within the framework of Capitalism and so that frame work has to be broken and that is how the basis for the establishment of socialism will be found.

Since 1917, when the working class of Russia in alliance with the revolutionary peasants smashed the tottering social structure there and founded a Socialist Republic, the struggle for the capture of power has been in the order of the day and the working class, under the leadership of its Marxist Vanguard, is preparing in all countries and on an international scale for the fight for freedom from exploitation, for the overthrow of Capitalism and for establishing International Socialism. In this fight there are two great forces in the world to-day and they must be harnessed together. They are on one side the revolutionary working class in the industrialised Capitalist countries and on the other the millions of the colonial slaves who are being plundered and exploited in the most inhuman manner, who are suffering deeply from the ravages of Imperialism. The working class in those colonial countries must fight shoulder to shoulder along with other anti-imperialist forces so that Imperialism and Capitalism may be smashed.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Take India for example; the working class here can have freedom from exploitation, only after it has removed another obstacle from its way, namely, foreign domination. Moreover any fight for colonial liberation will weaken the Imperialists and hasten the day for emancipation of the people of the world. If the Indian struggle for freedom becomes victorious, British Imperialism will be weakened to such a degree by this staggering blow and British Imperial finance will be upset to such an extent that British people will find it impossible to exist in this world without upsetting their social „order and without Socialist Revolution. If British Imperialism breaks, the establishment of World

Socialism will be a question of months or perhaps of days only. So in the interest of the World Revolution and in the interest of the Indian working class itself we have to make common cause with all sincere anti-imperialist forces who are struggling for national liberation. Because we are very keen on Socialism, we must subordinate our ultimate desire to the need of the hour. Similarly our very love for the Red flag, the emblem of socialism, should restrain us from showing any disrespect or intolerance to the national tricolour flag, the emblem of National Independence, but such toleration and attitude must be mutual.

The working class is realising these facts more and more and the T. U. C. has shown its extreme eagerness for working in co-operation with the National Congress. I must here honestly confess that the response from the side of the I.N.C. has been most unsatisfactory and disappointing.

It is true that there are still some ultra leftists who seem to doubt the historic mission of the I.N.C. They perhaps draw their conclusions from the present state of the Congress organisation and the irritating and provoking manner in which many congress leaders—big and small treat the Trade Unionists. Congress bosses do not like our labour politics or they are nervous or envious of our influence on the workers. In congress committees and nominations to local bodies, they prefer anti-labour and even anti-national candidates to us on account of their riches and other considerations. But we have for the time being to put up with all these pettiness, insolence and insults from these petty dictators as best as we can. If we continue to exert pressure on the Congress by enlisting conscious workers and peasants as Congress members individually and by means of independent mass organisations of workers and peasants, we shall be able to batter down the opposition of reactionaries and interested parties. Due to the influence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other radical forces as the Congress Socialist Party, the Congress is giving up some of its old habits of thought and action. It is our duty to hasten and quicken this process of radicalisation. Ins-

pite of occasional setbacks and reverses we should proceed on the correct line without minding opposition or provocation. But our strength lies in our solid organisation of Trade Unions and Peasant Unions.

MASS TRADE UNIONS

Here again we come across a strange theory that huge mass trade and peasant unions is an un-attainable ideal in India. It is true that Trade Unions in the orthodox style develop at the time of capitalist prosperity. The imperialist exploitation and the general decline of Capitalism are factors against the unions falling into reformist channels and trying to get concessions within the frame work of Capitalism. They will keep the unions in revolutionary line and they are not factors against the organisation of Trade Unions. Even the decline of Capitalism or the inability of capitalists to concede anything more without upsetting their social order and property relations need not deter us. Firstly it is not a fact. Most of the industrial workers are engaged in such industries as jute, cotton, coal, iron, railway etc. which are existing also in other parts of the world where the wage level is higher by 400 to 1000%. Even making allowance for less efficiency here, which is directly the product of low wages, the wages can be increased much higher, say 100% and still compete at an advantage on the international market ; only the management has to be more modernised and the exorbitant rate of profit has to be brought under limit as in Europe. For instance, jute workers in Dundee get 8 to 10 times as much as the jute workers of Bengal, but the Hessian and gunny produced are sold in the same market. How can we say that there is no scope for increasing wages. This argument holds good also for workers in railway, iron, coal, cotton and other big industries.

Secondly, organisation does not depend entirely on increment of wages. The working conditions of workers in India are so horrible that even such concessions as stopping of abuses and assaults, stopping bribery, granting security of service, recognition of unions etc. which do not

involve any extra payment by the employers are enough, for the time being, to organise them. In the last general strike in jute industry in which over 200,000 workers participated the gain has been partial security of service and partial stopping of abuses and assaults and partial stopping of bribery and still the workers feel they have gained much and we too are finding it easier to organise them. Before the strike the unions of jute workers were in a moribund condition with barely a thousand members, but after the strike over 25000 have joined the union and large numbers of workers are daily joining. So it is not quite correct to say that there is no basis for mass membership of trade unions. What is correct is that proper attempts have not been made and attempts had often been baffled by the internal strifes and distrust of the different groups in the Trade Union movement.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

Fortunately, such causes are gradually being overcome. The worst days are passed, unity with the Red T. U. C. is an accomplished fact and working together has shown that the theoretical differences are not so great as to make united action impossible if we do not make the unions the cockpits of our political battles. For the last two years we have been trying very earnestly to have unity with the N. F. T. U., and this year the N. F. T. U. has accepted the proposals for unity. The terms are rather stiff but I feel that we should accept them and try to effect structural unity as early as possible. Many of the unions of the T. U. C. have increased their real membership and many new unions have been organised. So great is the popularity of the T. U. C. to-day that as many as 40 unions with membership of over 50,000 applied for affiliation to the T. U. C. in the last two months. Due to the strict observance of the rules of affiliation, we have accepted only 15 of these applications and the others will be affiliated when they fully conform to the rules and submit their papers etc. How the spirit of unity has permeated the rank and file is to be seen from

the fact that the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union, an important unit of the N. F. T. U., has applied for affiliation directly to our organisation. The alliance which we had formed with A. I. C. S. P. in 1934 has also contributed much to the strengthening of this body despite the occasional differences between different groups inside the T. U. C. The Ahmedabad union is under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. It has mass membership with large funds and when forced it conducts strikes also effectively. It has joined neither the A. I. T. U. C. nor the N. F. T. U. But recently there is a change and it is not unreasonable to expect that it would also join the A. I. T. U. C. very soon.

LABOUR AND LEGISLATURE.

Last, though not the least, the inauguration of the New Constitution has given us great possibilities for organisation. The elections to the different Provincial Legislatures gave us great opportunity, of approaching the masses of workers and carrying on an extensive and intensive agitation amongst them for their Fundamental Rights. It must be admitted that we made the fullest use of this opportunity and the result has been most gratifying to us. All our opponents of the Federation were defeated by our candidates and what is more an intense stir was created among them, which is finding expression in wide-spread struggles of workers in those areas where the agitation was carried on in proper lines. For the first time in the history of the Labour movement in India some of the direct representatives of the workers are in the Provincial Assemblies where they can defend the rights of workers and carry on agitation for the fundamental rights of workers as security of service, minimum wage, old age provision, sickness insurance, unemployment allowance, stopping of bribery, recognition of unions etc. If the mass agitation and struggle outside is co-ordinated with agitation inside the Assemblies, quick and better results can be assured and our members in the Assembly are also quite conscious of their responsibilities in this matter. A meeting of Labour M. L. A's. was

called in Delhi at the time of the Convention and co-ordinated Legislative action is being attempted in all Provinces.

CONGRESS MINISTRY.

Most of the representatives of T. U. C. and some of the N. F. T. U. in the Assembly are also Congress members and as such in the Assemblies they are generally working with the Congress Parties. The acceptance of Ministry by the seven Congress Provinces has given an unique opportunity to press for the Fundamental Rights of the workers and also of the peasants who by the nature of things must accept the leadership of the working class and whose alliance the working class must cultivate for mutual self interest. If the majority of Congress high command had been of a radical mind they would have immediately after taking office, started passing legislation guaranteeing the Fundamental rights of the workers and even force such legislation by encouraging or themselves organising mass resistance or strikes. They would have acted as the United Front Govt. in France acted when they took office and given something substantial to the masses and then approach them and say, 'All the powers we had under the Constitution, we have utilised and exhausted. We want to do more things but without breaking the Constitution can not do so. Please come and help us to wreck the constitution.' Having tasted a little of the benefit of the Congress Ministry the people will gladly go forward to fight for more. But knowing the mentality of the Congress officials we were opposed to office acceptance ; for we apprehended that these persons, when once in office would forget about combating the Constitution and start governing India in a way fundamentally not differing from that of the Englishmen themselves. The recent developments and the statements of Vallabhai and C. R., arrest and conviction of Comrade Batliwala, and Com. Yusuf of Cawnpur, and the banning in Behar of Kisan Sabha by Congress, the events of Cawnpore, Amhedabad, Howrah etc., show that brown bureaucrats may be as unpleasant or more, perhaps, than the white. Still, as they are amenable to popular control, at least theoretically, we should press

them to pass immediate legislation guaranteeing Fundamental Rights. Such efforts if properly and energetically pursued are bound to succeed very substantially. Here is therefore great scope for organisation and we must seize this opportunity and strike the iron while it is red. This point can not be over emphasised for we feel that we have not taken the fullest advantage of the situation. Sitting idle ourselves and expecting the Congress Ministers to do something will be absolutely wrong and suicidal. The opportunity we have got to-day may not last long. The World War may come at any moment, Ministers may have to resign due to differences with the Executive. The Congress Ministers are not realising these fully. But let us not waste this opportunity. There have been large number of strikes in different industrial centres during the last few months and most of them have been successful or partially successful due to the intervention of Congress Ministers in spite of the fact that often they have exhibited very reactionary mentality. The urgent need of the hour is to proceed vigorously with organisation and bring all kinds of pressure on Congress Ministers from within the Congress and from without by means of meetings, demonstrations, mass strikes and mass resistance.

~~PC~~ MASS RALLIES AND STRIKES

When the A. I. C. C. met at Calcutta in October, on behalf of the T. U. C., I approached the A. I. C. C. and the meeting of Labour Sub-committee of the Congress and Labour Ministers and pressed the T. U. C. point of view. We also organised a mass Rally of one hundred thousand workers on the Foundation Day of the T.U.C. to popularise the demands for Fundamental Rights of workers and peasants and to press on the Congress to accept them. Such mass rallies in all parts of India on suitable occasions are bound to be effective.

CONGRESS LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the Labour Sub-Committee. This Labour Sub-Com-

mittee was formed with a view to guide the policy of the Congress with regard to problems of labour. While such moves are welcome it must be emphasised here and now that the struggle of the working class must be carried on by their independent class organisation and the I.N.C. should not encroach upon the rights of the T. U. C. to organise the workers. Some confusion has unfortunately been created by the statements of some responsible leaders of the Congress claiming to organise the workers under the Congress Committees. The statement of Pandit Jawaharlal on this point was quite clear but it seems that the reactionary forces are conspiring to break the harmonious relations that is being built up between the I. N. C. and T. U. C. I wish to emphasise here that the Labour Sub-Committee of the Congress should include a nominee of the T. U. C. and there should be more consultation between these two bodies. The working class movement is progressing with a rapidity hitherto unknown and the leaders of the Congress would do well to recognise this fact. While dealing with this subject, I wish to make it absolutely clear that the Trade Union workers are very much dissatisfied with the conditions that are sought to be imposed on unions before recognition is to be granted. One of such points is the insistence on the belief in non-violence. This is specially dangerous as some Congress leaders have said that class-war connotes violence and so they are against it. Even the old bureaucratic Government did not make such absurd demands on the workers. This attempt to distinguish between violent and non-violent means often creates great mischief in the legitimate struggle of the working class. While the employers are endowed with all sorts of brutal force ~~by~~ the State against the workers it is but tragic, if not ironical, to put a condition to the workers before their unions are recognised. It is the working class alone which desires for and aims at altering this society based on violence and create a new state where this exploitation of man by man is ended and peace is restored for ever. If therefore this distinction is made in order to stifle the working class movement, it will be resisted with all the force at our command and the healthy relations established

between the two great organisations may thereby be shaken up. We resolutely refuse to confuse the real issue by a mere fetish of non-violence and we must resist the attempts to throttle all radical movements with the cry of "Non-violence is in danger".

These attempts to impose queer conditions on Trade Unions is perhaps the indirect answer of the Congress High Command to the demand of the left wingers for Collective Affiliation. If the right wingers think that they can stop the democratisation of the Congress by such tactics they are very much mistaken.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Comrades, another grave political issue is fast approaching. That is the inauguration of the Federal part of the New India Constitution. The I. N. C. has unequivocally resolved to oppose the very introduction of the Federation in India by every possible means. There is no ambiguity in the Congress resolution over this issue like the question of acceptance of office. But the strong determination to consolidate all the militant forces necessary for combating this danger is not unfortunately visible in the present leadership of the Congress. The task of wrecking the Constitution is daily receding from the background of acceptance of ministry and it would not be a surprise if the present leadership, true to their constitutional outlook, accepts the inauguration of the Federation perhaps again with a plea of furthering the ideal of wrecking the Constitution. The Federation will be singularly mischievous and harmful to the working class, and peasantry specially because one third of its members will be nominees of the most rotten Feudal aristocrats of the world. The reactionary Indian bourgeoisie, when faced with a militant mass movement might even ally itself with them. Organised working class and peasantry must present a solid bulwark against such a move. The Railway workers are particularly interested in this matter as there will absolutely be no popular control in the administration of railways and the lot of the railway workers

will be much worse than hitherto before. It is high time for the Railwaymen's Federation to wake up and T.U.C. section there must energetically push forward with Railway men's organisation.

Herein however lies for us a great task to perform. In the midst of this hesitancy and opportunism, there is fortunately an alternative leadership, within the I. N. C., which is not only pledged to combat the constitution but is actually leading the militant section in the country with their basis in the working class and the peasantry. To-day, we are no longer divorced from the national liberation movement and it remains for us to perform the historic task of leading the struggle for independence round which all the anti-imperialist forces are being mobilised under the leadership of the Marxist Socialists of India. Let the struggle of the working class combined with the other forces make the inauguration of the Federation impossible, and let that struggle successfully wreck the Slave Constitution and create conditions favourable for convening the Constituent Assembly. For this also vigorous preparation has to be made and extensive and intensive organisation of the working class is necessary. In this struggle I am sure that the Railway workers will take the lead. This year we were not sufficiently organised to declare an All India General Stay-in-strike when the New Constitution was inaugurated. Can we not do it on the occasion of the first anniversary of the inauguration of the New Constitution? The Trade Union Congress must answer this question boldly and unhesitatingly.

MUNICIPALITIES AND LABOUR

The workers have now some representation in Provincial Assemblies and they have fully utilised it. It is time they paid some attention to Municipal administration. Industrial workers live in large towns and if there was adult franchise, the Municipalities would come under the control of workers in a short time. Even with restricted franchise many workers in cities have the right of voting in Municipal

elections. Invariably the quarters of the workers are the most ill-lighted and ill-cleaned, the most dirty and filthy. They do not get sufficient number of latrines or water taps even. Yet, so far, no organised attempts have been made to send some representatives of workers to Municipalities. The workers can fight these elections in alliance with the Congress with such demands as, stopping of bribery and corruption and nepotism, replacing the bustees by municipal houses, free education, free medicine, creches for children, cheap and pure milk, ghee, oil etc, Municipalisation of Bus, Tram, Gas, Electricity, Telephone, parks and playgrounds, unemployment relief, adult franchise etc. We must demand of the local Congress to set apart some seats for working-class, but it will not be easy to break through the ring of vested interests as I know from bitter personal experience in the recent Municipal elections in Howrah where even one seat was not given to any representative of working-class, though the town contains no less than one hundred thousand workers. But with organisation and determination, we are sure to get our due share.

WAR DANGER.

As I have stated before, the war may be on us earlier than most of us realise. One may go further and quite justifiably say that the war is on us already. Abyssinia is under the iron heel of Fascist Italy. Democratic Republic of Spain is to-day struggling against the Fascist aggression of Germany and Italy. China is to-day the theatre of imperialist Japanese aggression. It is the rising consciousness of the proletariat throughout the world which is as a matter of fact delaying another world war. But the Fascist claim for colonial expansion can not postpone this conflagration much longer. There is one more reason which is hastening the war, that is, the rapid growth of Soviet Russia in military strength and economic prosperity. When the Soviet Union was first formed, the capitalistic countries were so divided amongst themselves that they could not agree to combine even to destroy a common enemy. The existence of this Socialist State and its ever

growing prosperity is a living propaganda in favour of socialism, more effective and more convincing than any other propaganda. The more Socialist Russia is growing, the Fascist Robbers are getting more furious and we are hearing more definitely of Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis. Soviet Union has been the most consistent defender of the freedom of all nations from Imperialist domination and hence the Fascists, may attack Soviet Russia, at any moment and workers and colonial peoples of all countries must be ready to save the only Socialist State of the World. The last world war, sacrificed millions of lives followed by terrible misery. The working class was misled and misdirected in the last war, excepting in Russia where Lenin turned the war in favour of a revolution which established the Socialist Fatherland of the workers of the world. I am confident the lesson learnt in the last World War will be properly utilised and the next war will herald the birth of several more Socialist States and the end of Imperialist exploitation for all time to come.

REPRESSION

Comrades, the working class movement in India is faced with serious handicaps particularly in Bengal. The various repressive laws and orders put great obstacles in the organisation and struggle of the working class. The old weapons of repression are to-day particularly used against the growing struggle of the working class. A regrettable feature in this policy of repression is the justification sought to be made in some of these measures by the Congress ministries in some provinces. Promulgation of Sec, 144, 124A, Criminal Law Amendment Act and shooting on strikers have not been abandoned even by some of these Congress ministers. Added with these, attempts are made in Bihar to liquidate the activities of the Kisan Committee there. Such offensives on the part of the Congress leaders must at once be stopped. These leaders should be made to realise that the hands of the Congress have been strengthened, specially in the last elections, by the popular support of the workers and peasants and any attempt to victimise them in their legitimate struggle

will surely betray the pledges given in the last Election Manifesto. I hope the working Committee of the I. N. C. will realise this and put a check on these Congress ministers.

DETENUS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Trade Union Congress has all along been fighting for the release of all detenus and political prisoners and repeal of all repressive laws. It is gratifying that the popular efforts have borne some fruit and 1100 detenus and many political prisoners have been released. We welcome them in our midst with warm, sincere, comradely feelings and solemnly assert that our agitation will continue with unabated zeal till all political prisoners and detenus are released. Amongst the released are some of our trusted and beloved comrades, viz. Comrades Dr. Charu Banerjee, ex-Vice President of the A.I.T.U.C., Mukundalal Sircar, ex-General Secretary of A.I.T.U.C., and Abdul Momin, Kali Sen, Md. Rezzak and many others too numerous to mention all by name, who were closely connected with Trade Union movement. The majority of others, though not connected with mass movements before their arrest, have studied Marxism in jail or detention and have come back with deep faith in mass movement and Marxism. It is indeed a very happy news and is characteristic of the time spirit and we hope with their remarkable energy, resolution and discipline, they will plunge in the mass movement and help the movement to reach higher stages and attain final success.

UNEMPLOYMENT

I wish now to refer to one problem, which is always uppermost in my mind, viz. the problem of unemployment. I need hardly waste your time in describing what misery, degradation, crime etc. unemployment is causing. We all know that as long as Capitalism will last, unemployment will also continue. But in almost all advanced countries of the world some form of relief or unemployment allowance is given to the unemployed

and thus their miseries are mitigated to some extent. In India, even the attempt to collect statistics has been tenaciously opposed by Government. We are thankful to Pandit Jawaharlal that from hundreds of platforms he has asserted that Swaraj must mean the removing of poverty and unemployment. We regret, however to say that the Congress Ministers, not to speak of other Ministers, have not taken up this problem very seriously as yet. The popularity of the Ministers will depend much on the tackling of this problem, which is not confined to workers only, but concerns the students, the youth, the lower middle class and even the middle class—in fact it is all engrossing. The T. U. C. must continue to press on with all its vigour for whatever relief may be had under the present order of Society. The fight against unemployment is really fight for Socialism.

Comrades, before I conclude I would like to say a word or two about the place where we have all assembled. Delhi is a big labour centre. There are large numbers of Textile, Railway, Motor and Road transport, and other workers in Delhi but it was almost impossible to organise them as the Govt. invariably extorted or restricted the movements of anyone who tried to move amongst the workers. In spite of this stupendous difficulty, the workers of Delhi are being organised in strong trade unions which deserve congratulations and I feel proud that I also had in the past contributed my humble share in achieving this consummation. The Imperial city of Delhi has witnessed many a rise and fall of numerous Empires. Delhi has been the scene of bloodshed, plunder and exploitation. Its streets had many a time been washed with the blood of the toiling millions, whose voice was stifled so long by imperialist barbarism. Let Delhi once more prove true to the old tradition of breaking of empires and this time let it be the end of all empires, all torture and all exploitation.

Workers of the World Unite !

Presidential Address
OF
Comrade Hari Har Nath Shastri
delivered at
the 14th Session
of the
All India Trade Union Congress
held at Calcutta on the 20th April, 1935.



COMRADES,

I am overwhelmed with a sense of deep gratitude for the high honour that you conferred upon me by electing me as president of the All India Trade Union Congress and of its present annual session. When I accepted this distinction, I was not unconscious of my shortcomings and I did realise that this unique position that has in past been occupied by some of the most distinguished leaders of the Indian Public life was too big for me. I took it not as a recognition of any greatness in me but as a token of your affection for an humble fellow worker. Left alone, I would have proved unequal to the task entrusted to me and whatsoever little I have been able to do so far, is due entirely to the generous cooperation that I received from you all, throughout the tenure of my office and I trust, I shall be able to conduct successfully the deliberations of this session as well, with your wholehearted support and cooperation.

I am sure you all must be feeling the enforced absence from amongst us of some of our wellknown leaders and close comrades. I should particularly refer to comrades Jawaharlal Nahru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Charu Chandra Banerji. Circumstances, beyond our control, have deprived us of their guidance that we so much needed at

the present juncture. On your behalf I convey to them our personal greetings and let us hope that the forces that have kept them away from us for the time being, will be compelled in near future to set these veteran leaders free to guide us.

Capitalist Offensive.

Comrades, we are meeting here to-day at the most critical juncture. The working class is face to face with a crisis, that is unprecedented in the history of the Trade Union Movement in this country. The offensive of the capitalists against the standard of living of the working class has reached its climax. The wage-cuts that commenced as early as in the year, 1928, has since then been going on unabated, with the result that in principal industries, wages have generally gone down by about 45 p.c, and in some cases by over 60 percent. The earnings have gone down to starvation level, to a level where it has become almost impossible for workers to get on even with the bare necessities of life. The increasing unemployment has made the situation still worse. In every industry and in every important industrial city thousands of workers have in course of the last six years, been thrown out of employment.

Government Repression.

The Capitalist offensive has become all the more formidable due to the Government repression that is every day increasing with the intensification of the class struggle. When the Trade Union Movement was in its infancy in this country, the Government did not take it much seriously. During the strike period of 1919-20, it generally adopted an attitude of neutrality. But as class consciousness : re

among workers and the struggle developed, the attitude of neutrality could not be maintained. In course of strikes that took place in the years 1928-29, the Government openly allied itself with the capitalists in crushing the struggle of workers. Free and arbitrary use of section 144 was made in stopping strike meetings and processions and prominent labour workers were thrown into prison. Since then the repressive policy of the Government has been continuing with increasing vigour and it surpassed all limits during the last textile general strike. In every important industrial centre where the strike took place, the Government from the very outset exercised all its influence to check the spread of the strike wave by stopping meetings and demonstrations, by keeping important workers out of the field of action by arresting them and launching prosecutions against them. Lathi charges were taken recourse to on several occasions and in Bombay alone the strikers were fired at no less than five times. Cases under the Trade Disputes Act were instituted against a number of labour leaders for advancing the cause of the general strike. Soon after the general strike was over, a number of Trade Unions in Bombay were declared unlawful. This was followed by similar ban on Trade Union activities in the Punjab, Madras and Bengal. In the latter province the position is the worst conceivable. Here the Government is bent upon allowing no progressive movement to grow. Last year Dr. Charu Chandra Banerji the Vice-President of the All India Trade Union Congress was interned for indefinite period under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Eighteen important labour workers were arrested and prosecution was launched against them in connection with certain ordinary meetings and demonstrations. A number of sedition cases was brought against Com. Dutta Majumdar and now a case is going on against Com. Sib Nath.

Banerji the General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, in connection with some meeting of the steamer workers.

Consolidation of Reactionary Forces.

All these repressions are part of a policy on the part of imperialism to keep under check the rising tide of discontent among the masses—a discontent that is ultimately bound to bring about the overthrow of imperialist yoke—that is the greatest hinderance in the way of liberation of the masses. Imperialism is consolidating all the reactionary forces in the country under its banner with a view to retaining its foothold in this country by keeping under subjugation the exploited masses. The Joint Parliamentary Committee report is a glaring instance of this policy. The reforms promised in the report grant no freedom to the masses. In fact it is simply intended to bribe the native princes, landlords, and the native bourgeoisie and to win them over to the side of imperialism. Restricted franchise based on property qualifications, introduction of second chamber in provinces, the system of indirect elections to Federal Legislatures, protection of commercial rights and joining the native princes in Federation, all these are clear indications of the imperialist policy of preserving old allies and creating new ones. The native princes and landlords have always been devoted adherants of British rule in India. But the Indian capitalists were inclined towards the national movement till some time back. The Indian National Congress received considerable support from them from time to time. This made imperialism change its policy towards the native capitalists. Instead of looking exclusively to and guarding the interests of the British bourgeoisie, it deemed it mere expedient and probable in long run, to make

the native bourgeoisie partners in the exploitation of the masses. Hence the post War trade pacts, abolition of excise duty, grant of protection, bounties and other concessions. All this has been done to bring the dissatisfied bourgeoisie of this country closer to the side of imperialism. And to satisfy the political aspirations of this class, imperialism has promised them the reforms as indicated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

Consolidation of Radical Forces necessary.

How shall the working class stand against this formidable combination? How to face the onslaughts of the capitalists, backed and supported by imperialism with its growing allies the native princes and landlords ? That is the most important question that we have to consider to-day. I feel that if the working class desires to effectively fight against the forces that are every day gathering strength, it must first of all set its own house in order by removing conflicts and dissensions and by bringing about solidarity in the trade union movement. And secondly it must form combinations and find out allies that have one common mission of throwing imperialist yoke from this country and bringing about National Independence—an Independence that would usher in an era of prosperity for the masses.

Trade Union Unity.

Trade Union unity is the slogan that we all have been talking about since that unity was broken in the year 1929 at the time of the Nagpur session of the All India Trade Union Congress. Time and again unity conferences and committees have in past taken place but the gulf has not yet been abridged. But now a stage has come, when every group

that is sincerely devoted to the cause of workers, realises the supreme importance of solidarity in the Trade Union Movement. Capitalist onslaughts and imperialist repressions have opened the eyes of all groups. Every one feels that the struggle cannot proceed even a step forward unless and until mutual differences are removed and unity achieved in the movement. The recent changes in international situation have also been considerably helpful in bringing different groups closer. Consolidation of different parties in the working class movement is taking place all over Europe on account of fascist menace. Mutual differences in past between communists and socialists in Europe helped the forces that were hostile to the interests of workers. Thus the dissensions between these two parties were instrumental in establishing fascist regime in Germany, where the working class movement is being ruthlessly crushed to-day. Now socialists and communists all over Europe have begun to realise that to stand successfully against fascist danger they must all combine. Hence the pacts between these two parties in France and Italy. In both these countries, these two parties have entered into an agreement to fight shoulder to shoulder together against the common foe. They have further agreed not to indulge in mutual recriminations on any account. Similar efforts have been on foot in other countries too. This has had its repercussions in our country also, in as much as those who were till quite recently opposed to the very idea of unity with those who were not in agreement with them politically, have now realised the necessity of such unity and are as enthusiastic about it as we always have been. The evidence of growing desire for Trade Union unity, has encouraged the All India Trade Union Congress to once again take the initiative in the matter. In January 1935 it set up a sub-committee that was directed to approach all the

trade union groups in the country in order to devise ways and means to bring about unity. A conference was convened at Cawnpore on the 9th March to discuss this question but as representatives of the two important groups did not attend the Conference it could not be held. Since then some representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress met some leaders of the N. F. of Trade Unions as a result of which a joint statement was issued from Delhi on the 12th March 1935 proposing the formation of a Joint Committee, where representatives of the A. I. T. U. C. and N. F. of T. Unions could sit and chalk out a programme of joint work in trade union field with clear understanding that none of the two will indulge in mutual recriminations of each other. While realising that nothing short of structural unity could achieve lasting solidarity in the labour movement, we accepted this position as a step forward towards right direction. I am sure, after work is done in close co-operation for some time and the two groups come close to each other structural unity is bound to be achieved in near future.

The Delhi statement has given rise to some misunderstanding in certain quarters. It is alleged that we purposefully kept out the red T. U. C. section from the purview of the joint committee. Such an accusation is unfair to us. The red T. U. C. section was not included in the joint committee because we could not make any commitments on their behalf without knowing their views in the matter. Besides, I must frankly confess that I am not much enthusiastic over the joint committee idea. We agreed to it in relation to the National Federation of Trade Unions because there was no way out unless we preferred a break that would have proved positively detrimental to the cause of unity. We may be prepared to accept a similar position in the case of

Red T. U. C. but we would rather appeal to them to come and join us again organizationally. I dare make this appeal to them because I find a radical change in their attitude towards trade union unity. They seem to have realised the futility of splitting the movement by creating a parallel organisation, having parallel unions and they are now keen on organisational unity with other groups even though they may not politically agree with them. That is surely a happy change the fructification of which demands that instead of retaining these separate identity they must merge their existence with the All India Trade Union Congress from which they broke some years back. I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a similar appeal to the leaders of the National Federation of Trade Unions. I know there is a genuine desire on their part to bring about solidarity in the working class movement. That is why they have agreed to join us on the basis of joint committee. But it would not be too much to hope that while working on this basis they will always keep in view the ultimate necessity of organisational unity and that they will soon try to bring about an amalgamation with other groups working in the country. It is not without a feeling of optimism that I make this appeal to them. I know they are honest people as honest as any of us can claim to be. Some of them have put in life long service to the cause of the working class. I know they have no axe of their own to grind. Their unflinching devotion to the Cause makes me confident that they will find it possible to speed up the process of actual amalgamation.

Alliance with Peasantry.

After setting its own house in order the working class must turn its attention towards formation of alliances with other radical sections in the country that have got identical mission to fulfil. In this connection I would first of all point out the necessity of bringing about close alliance between workers and peasants. In an essentially agriculturist country like India, peasantry is one of the most important factor in the struggle for bread and freedom. The plight of the Indian peasantry is no better than workers in cities. They are actually grinding on the one hand under the oppressions of the parasitic landlord; and on the other, under the yoke of foreign domination. These landlords serve no useful purpose to the society. In fact they are the creation of Imperialism that has set up this class to make its domination permanently unshaken by keeping under effective check with the help of this parasitic class, the discontent of the oppressed masses in villages. The peasantry has undergone untold sufferings at the hands of Zamindars who are mercilessly carrying on their policy of exloitation. Particularly during the last six years since the advent of the economic crisis, the peasantry has been the greatest victim of oppression and exloitation. An army of peasants in every province has been ejected from its land due to its inability to pay the exorbitant rents for the realisation of which it has been made to suffer all sorts of tyrannies and privations. The miseries that the peasants have been subjected to in recent years have made them alive to the necessity of their organisation on class basis in order that they may give a brave fight to those who are exloiting them. Consequently the formation of Kisan Sanghas has been started in different provinces. These Sanghs are yet in their infancy and they have to be developed on right lines in order that they may not drift to wrong

channels. They should be guarded against being dragged towards the policy of barren reformism or towards ultra-leftism. The importance of national struggle from the viewpoint of the masses must be brought home to the peasantry and contacts between workers and peasants that have been ignored in past must be established without further delay.

Contact with the Youth Movement.

Next to peasantry another potent factor in national struggle is that of the educated youth of the country, whose aspirations remain unfulfilled under the present regime and as such there is deep-rooted discontent among them against foreign rule—discontent that found its manifestations from time to time in course of the nationalist movement. In them the Indian working class can find an ally that can join hands with it in the fight for national independence. Organisation of this class must be immediately taken up in hand with conscious endeavours to bring them closer to the working class ideology and programme.

Contact with Workers in Native States.

There is also another section in the country that has entirely been ignored in past and with which a contact must now be established. I refer to the workers in native states, whose plight is even worse off than that of the British Indian Workers. Even the most ordinary legal rights enjoyed by the British Indian Workers are denied to them. They are suffering under the additional subjugation of the native princes, who are not prepared to allow them any freedom of organisation and agitation for the betterment of their lot. Trade union activities are generally banned in most of the Indian states. The Indian working class should fight for the right of organisation of their fellow workers in native states.

An effort is being made to keep the labour legislation out of the scope of Federation. This move should be vehemently opposed and the demand should be put forward that the laws in native states must be brought in line with those of British India. The workers of the native states must be made to realise that their struggle and the struggle of the British India workers is common.

Organisation of the unemployed.

Another function that the working class has to perform in order to stabilize its position is the organisation of the unemployed. The army of the unemployed that has been constantly multiplying since 1928 has now assumed terrible proportions. The Indian Government is utterly indifferent to the problems of unemployment in this country. Recently, the international convention on unemployment was rejected by it. In other civilised countries some thing, though not much, is done to provide some means of subsistence to the unemployed. But in India, when the matter is brought to the notice of the Government the latter even refuses to believe that there is any unemployment in the country. Now it is the task of the working class to fight for the rights of the unemployed. I am glad to note that for some time the All India Trade Union Congress has moved in the matter in right earnest. On its initiative, unemployment day was celebrated on a very large scale throughout the country, when the problems of the unemployed came to the fore-front for the first time. This work must now be done on permanent footing by formation of unemployed leagues throughout the country.

Alliance with congress socialist party.

No less important a group with which the working class should form an alliance is the everyday growing radical wing in the Congress known as the Congress Socialist Party. This party is the outcome of deep discontent that is evident in the rank and file of the Congress, who have lost all faith in the present Congress leadership and programme. The leaders of the Indian National Congress, have from the housetop been crying that they stand for the economic emancipation of the masses and for complete national independence. But in actual practice, they have always been striving to enter into a compromise with imperialism. Gandhi-Irwin truce within about a year, after declaration of independence by the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi's joining the Round Table Conference as the representative of the Congress, and subsequent efforts for an "honourable settlement" with the Government, all that have made it clear that the Congress leadership has never been serious in its professions of national independence. Such a policy on the part of Congress leaders alienated the feelings of rank and file of Congress workers, who in the name of freedom fought under the banner of the Congress and made tremendous sacrifices. They have begun to realize that if the national struggle has to be fought effectively and in the interest of the masses, without at any stage, talking of compromise with imperialism, the present leadership in the Congress must be overhauled and a correct programme, clearly embodying their economic demands must be placed before the masses. Masses have fought under the banner of the Congress and it is they who have undergone greatest suffering in the cause of freedom and as such they have every right to see that the Congress stands in their interests.

There are certain people in this country who have been taught to believe that the Indian National Congress is a political party of the Indian bourgeoisie. That is utterly an incorrect analysis of the real position and it amounts to throwing reflection on the sincerity and intelligence of the masses, who have in thousands, courted imprisonment and undergone tremendous sufferings under the Congress flag. It is impossible to convince them that the organisation with which they have so closely been connected and which is built on their sacrifices is a party of the bourgeoisie. I do admit that the present leadership in the Congress is reactionary. It has to be overthrown and the movement need be radicalised. It will be the most suicidal policy to denounce the Congress and allow it to drift to wrong channels. The Congress has to be made the central organisation through which practical alliance of the exploited sections of the country can only be possible. Denunciation of the Congress will be repetition of the blunder that some over enthusiasts swayed by ultraleftism committed in 1930 by trying to throw down the Congress flag and vilifying the Congress at a time when the latter was engaged in anti-imperialist fight. That policy only tended to isolate from the mass movement those who committed it. Instead of wrecking the Congress its ideology and outlook have to be revolutionised. It is gratifying to note that the process of radicalization has already begun. The formation of the Congress socialist party is a practical manifestation of this radicalisation. The Indian working class should form an alliance with this radical group in the Congress, I am glad to note that such an alliance has already been in progress since the party came into existence and a pact was concluded before the A. I. T. U. C. and Congress Socialist Party last year. Members of this party have begun to take active interest in the Trade Union Movement and I am sure the

working class will find an ally in this party not only in its fight for national independence but also in developing its everyday economic struggle.

World War.

The impending world war is yet another important factor that makes it incumbent upon the working class to consolidate its position. During the last Great war of 1914-1918, workers of every country fell a prey to imperialist diplomacy and under a false sense of nationalism they fought for their rulers and butchered their fellow workers in other countries. In India too, multitudes of workers and peasants joined the army and fought for the preservation of foreign domination. The war offered a golden opportunity to India to strive for its freedom. But due to lack of proper organisation and consciousness among the people, that opportunity could not be availed of. The then leaders of Indian nationalism too did not rise equal to the occasion. They joined hands with imperialism and placed all the resources of the country at their disposal. The Working class should be cautious this time so that the history of the last world war may not repeat itself. This time the workers must resolutely refuse to participate in the war and they should fully avail of the opportunity whenever it offers itself, of achieving independence. With that object in view, requisite preparations must now be set on a foot. A country-wide campaign, warning the masses of war dangers must be started by the working class in cooperation with other anti imperialist groups in the country.

Slogan of General Strike.

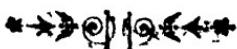
Before I conclude I should refer to the most remarkable event of the year—the textile general strike. That strike was the outcome of continuous attacks on the standard of living of workers by the employers. The strike, though fought bravely, fizzled out due principally to the dirty tactics of the employers and the repressive policy of the Government. Conditions of workers have worsened since that strike. Wages have gone down still lower and other hardships have also increased, and there appears to be no way out except preparation for a general strike once again. Conditions in railways are in no way better. Over a lac railway workers have been thrown out of employment in course of the last six years. Trade union activities are discouraged and active trade union workers are victimised on almost all railways. The G. I. P. Railway workers' union is not yet recognised by the management and inspite of repeated assurances by the Railway Board most of the G. I. P. strikers are still out of employment. The recognition of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. union was withdrawn some months back. In E. I. Railway, comrade B. K. Mukerji of Lucknow a railway employee, was victimised last year due to his active participation in trade union organisation. In B. N. W. Rly., workers are threatened with victimisation, if they join the union. The result is that most of the office-bearers and members of the executive committee of the B. N. W. Rly. mens' Association have resigned from their offices in the union and ceased to take any interest in its affairs. Prosecution has been launched against Dr. Bishwanath Mukerji, president of the union. On the other hand, a statutory Railway Board is now going to be brought into existence that will be independent of and in no way responsible to the legislatures. All this shows that the situation in

railways is serious and unless drastic steps are taken to meet the situation there is going to be no end to the miseries of railway workers. The All India Trade Union Congress should give the slogan of general strike to railway workers and the All India Railway men's Federation should be urged upon to seriously tackle this question.

Comrade M. N. Roy.

The alarming news about the serious illness of Comrade M. N. Roy has upset us all. Comrade Roy is one of those few world personalities, who have ably and bravely fought in the cause of freedom of the exploited masses in several countries. He is a source of inspiration to the entire working class. For the last three years he has been rotting within the four-walls of an Indian prison, where his health has been constantly deteriorating and he is developing symptoms that may prove fatal any time. The Indian Government is utterly callous to the serious conditions of his health. Even the ordinary demand of transferring him to some healthy place has been ignored by it. It is the duty of the working class to carry on vigorous propaganda for the release of comrade Roy. Government must be urged, through the pressure of mass movement, to set him free immediately and unconditionally.

Comrades, I have done. Let me once again thank you, for elevating me to this high position. I hope you will arrive at decisions that will advance the cause of the working class and I reiterate them for the coming struggle for power.



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